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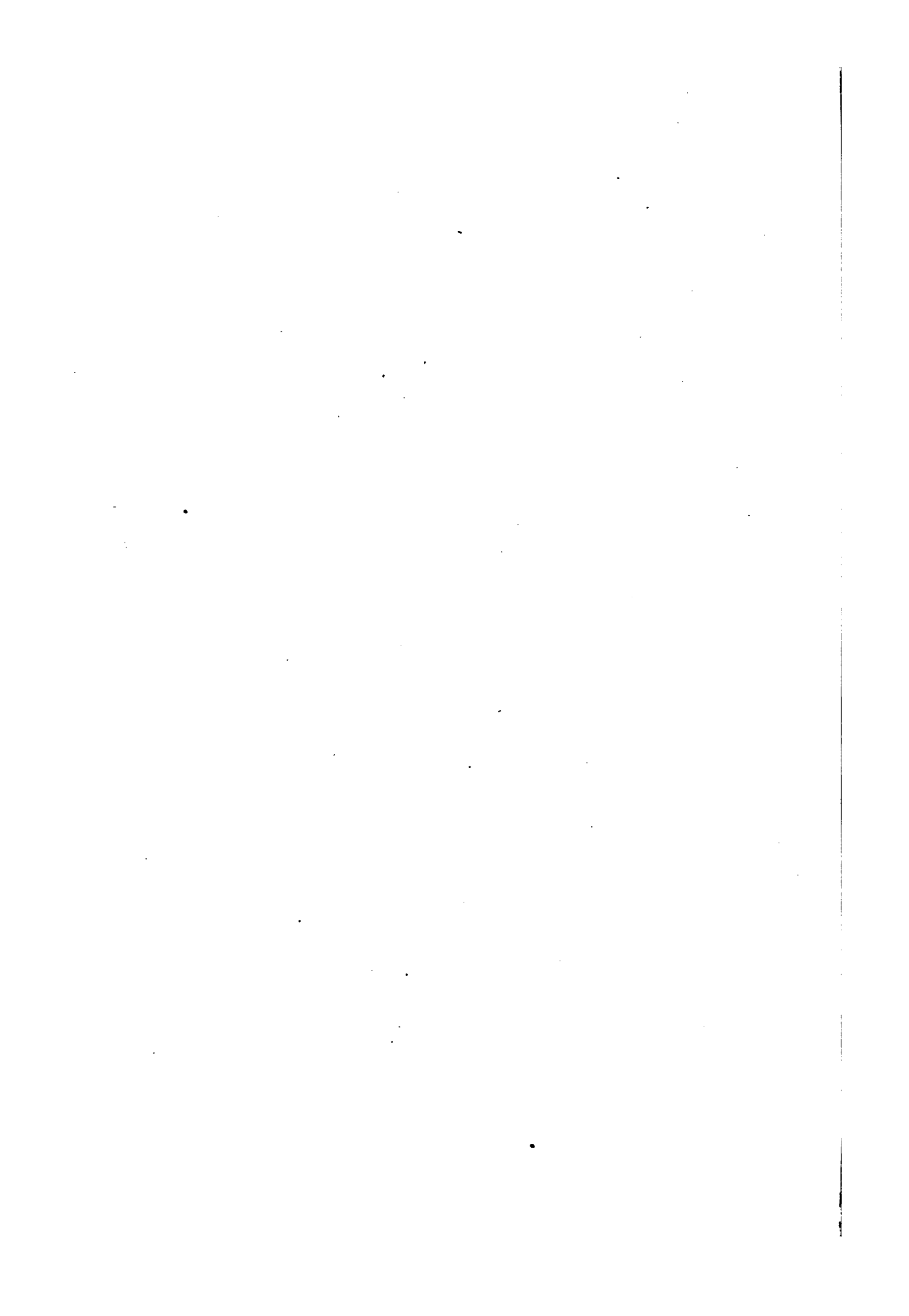
ERRATA

Page 14, line 22, should be Wassermann.

Page 55, col. 7, line 12, should be 57.

Page 240, col. 10, (March), line 18, should be \$2,880.79.

Page 330, line 4, should be Section.



THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

Wisconsin

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1916

OFFICE: STATE CAPITOL, MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1916

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Term expires first Monday in April, 1917

W. H. GRAEBNER, MILWAUKEE,
Term expires first Monday in April, 1918

J. O. DAVIDSON, MADISON,
Term expires first Monday in April, 1919

GEORGE B. HARRIS, WAUKESHA,
Term expires first Monday in April, 1920

CHARLES J. LYNES, MARINETTE,
Term expires first Monday in April, 1921

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THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF WISCONSIN

To His Excellency EMANUEL L. PHILIPP,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Governor: The State Board of Control of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory and penal institutions respectfully submits to you its thirteenth biennial report covering the period ending June 30, 1916.

Since the date of the last report of the Board its personnel has changed as follows: February 15, 1915, Mr. Ralph E. Smith, who was President, was succeeded by Mr. James G. Davidson, as President; August 1, 1915, Mr. John P. Lewis was succeeded by Mr. George B. Harris, and May 1, 1915, Dr. P. H. Lindley was succeeded by Mr. Charles J. Lynes.

It gives the Board pleasure to state that nothing has occurred within the last two years which has in any way impaired the usefulness of the institutions.

During the last biennial period the following changes were made in the heads of the institutions: July 1, 1915, Dr. Frank I. Drake of Waupun, succeeded Dr. Charles Gorst as Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane; Mr. Henry Town succeeded Reverend Daniel Woodward as Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, and January 1, 1916, Dr. Frank Brockway succeeded Dr. Norman L. Hoffman as Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

There was a large increase in the population of the various institutions, which is shown by the following table, the net increase being five hundred five (505) inmates:

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND JUNE 30, 1916.

Name of Institution	June 30, 1914	June 30, 1916
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	619	644
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	624	649
Wisconsin School for the Deaf*	176	194
Wisconsin School for the Blind*	110	130
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	308	308
Wisconsin State Prison	739	917
State Public School	167	172
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	1,079	1,187
Wisconsin State Reformatory	231	235
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	143	198
Hospital for Criminal Insane.....	43	102
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....		18
Total.....	4,334	4,839

* Population at close of the school year.

The above table includes the population of Tomahawk Lake Camp which was opened during the last biennium.

The period just closed has been a reasonably active one, although there has not been much activity in the matter of constructing new buildings. The buildings of Tomahawk Lake Camp, which were provided for by the legislature of 1913, were completed and opened for occupancy on August 15, 1915.

All of the institutions under the control of the Board are in very good condition and the officers having them in charge are making diligent efforts to increase the efficiency of the service and to promote the best interests of the state and the welfare of the inmates.

The appropriations made by the legislature of 1913 for the period ending June 30, 1915, were sufficient for the operation and maintenance of all institutions except those which had deficits as follows:

State Hospital for the Insane	\$6,000.00
School for the Blind	4,000.00
Wisconsin State Prison	33,000.00

There were surpluses at the Hospital for Criminal Insane, at the Industrial School for Boys, at the State Public School and at the Home for Feeble-Minded sufficient to more than cover the deficits, and the legislature authorized the transfer of \$43,000.00 from the funds of these institutions to offset the deficits.

The appropriations made by the legislature of 1915 for the operation and maintenance of all institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were sufficient, except that there were deficits at the following institutions:

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

3

Wisconsin School for the Blind	\$5,789.39
Industrial School for Boys	2,823.74
Wisconsin State Prison	7,692.74
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	1,494.85
Wisconsin State Reformatory	8,313.42
Total	\$26,114.14

There were surpluses at the other institutions as follows:

State Hospital for the insane	\$1,627.40
Northern Hospital for insane	18,238.73
Wisconsin School for Deaf	2,469.21
State Public School	3,092.24
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	2,539.76
Hospital for Criminal Insane	15,281.28
Total Surplus	\$43,248.62

or a net surplus of \$17,134.48.

Authority was given by the Governor, Secretary of State, and State-Treasurer to transfer from the general fund a sufficient amount of money to cover the deficit of \$26,114.14 under the provisions of Section 172a of the statutes.

CONDITIONS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS

We believe that the sanitary and other conditions that exist at the county asylums, poorhouses, police stations, lockups, and private benevolent institutions are better than they have ever been before. The legislature of 1913 gave this Board authority to appoint inspectors of county and municipal institutions and private benevolent institutions. The Board appointed two inspectors, who have been continuously employed in the inspections of these institutions. This has resulted in a saving of time to the members of the Board and more frequent inspections. Practically every police station, lockup and poorhouse and other institutions that are subject to visitation have been visited annually since the appointment of the inspectors, except the county asylums which have been inspected quarterly.

There are in the state nearly seven hundred institutions that are subject to inspection and the members of the Board cannot visit them as often as they should. A report of each inspection is made to the Board and after it has been examined a communication is sent to the officer in charge with the recommendations of the Board. After a reasonable time the institution is again visited to ascertain whether the recommendations have been carried out; in most cases it has been found that the directions have been complied with.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The legislature of 1913 enacted Section 573f of the Statutes, otherwise known as the "Mothers' Pension Law", which provided aid for any child under the age of fourteen years, who was neglected, destitute,

abandoned, homeless or in any manner dependent upon the public for support and whose parent or parents were unable without aid to properly maintain, bring up or educate such a child, provided that the parent or parents were proper persons to have its custody.

The law authorized the county judges and the judges of the juvenile courts to administer the aid. It also provided that the state should reimburse the counties in an amount equal to one-half of the amount expended. It further provided that the county boards *might* make appropriations to come within its provisions, but it did not make it mandatory upon such boards to do so. From the time of its enactment until the meeting of the legislature of 1915, only seventeen counties made appropriations and in some of them the amounts appropriated were so small that they did not provide sufficient aid for those who were entitled to it.

This section of the statutes directed the State Board of Control to make an investigation of the question of aid to mothers of dependent children and report its findings to the legislature of 1915 with its recommendations. An investigation was made under the direction of Miss Agnes Wilson and a very exhaustive report was submitted. The law was repealed and a new law was enacted which provides that the counties shall be reimbursed by the state in an amount equal to one-third of the amount expended. It also provides that the amounts disbursed for aid in the political divisions of the counties shall be charged back to the towns, villages and cities and it makes it mandatory upon the county boards to make appropriations to come within its provisions.

It defines the qualifications of persons entitled to aid as follows:

"There must be one or more children living with or dependent upon the mother or grandparents or person having the care and custody of such children, one or more of whom shall be under the age of fourteen; the person having the custody of the children must be a legal resident of the county at the time that notice for such aid is given; the mother must be a widow or the wife of a husband who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent mental or physical disability, or of a husband who has been sentenced to a penal institution for one year or more; or of a husband who has continuously deserted her for one year or more during which time all provisions of the law have been used to enforce support and none has been obtained; the mother or grandparents or persons having the care and custody of such children must be of good moral character and the proper person to have the custody and care of the dependent children; the period of aid must be likely to continue longer than one year and aid must be reasonably necessary to save the children from neglect or danger of health."

Since the enactment of the new law the county and other judges authorized to administer it have exercised the powers that are given them very freely. From the time it went into effect, August 27, 1915, until December 31, 1915, there were six hundred ninety-four families aided and the aggregate amount expended by the counties was

\$24,457.24 and the amount expended by the state was \$8,152.42, a total of \$32,609.66.

There was expended under the laws of 1913 and 1915, for the year ending December 31, 1915 by the counties, \$60,554.74; and by the state, \$26,201.17, a total of \$86,755.91.

The law now seems to meet the needs, although it may be necessary in the future to have it amended so as to meet conditions which may arise. It does not provide for aid to children of a divorced mother. Many applications have been made to judges by worthy mothers who have been divorced but aid has been refused for the reason that there is no provision for such aid. It would seem that aid for children of a worthy mother should be provided, even though she be divorced from her husband, because in practically all cases where the mother has been divorced and the custody of the children given to her, she is a worthy mother or at least a more desirable person to have the custody of the children than the father.

The home is the proper place to bring up a child because the home produces the highest class of citizens. No child should be removed from a home in which there are good moral conditions and proper environments, even though the child be dependent. Institutions are not the best places in which to rear children, as those who are thus reared become institutionalized and lose interest in the attractiveness of home life. No person has the same influence upon a child as its mother and no child should be removed from the home of a mother who is competent and worthy. It should be borne in mind that children who are sent to a state school must be maintained at public expense and that the cost is as great, or nearly as great, as maintaining them in their homes.

It would seem to be wisdom upon the part of the state to continue to provide for dependent children of worthy mothers in their homes, for the reason that they will make better citizens than if reared in institutions.

STERILIZATION OF DEFECTIVES

The legislature of 1913 by section 561*m* of the Statutes authorized the State Board of Control to appoint from time to time one surgeon and one alienist of recognized ability, whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the superintendents of the state and county institutions, who have charge of criminal, insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons, to examine into the mental and physical condition of such persons legally confined in such institutions. That section also provides that the Board of Control shall, at such times as it deems advisable, submit to such experts and to the superintendent of any of said institutions the names of such inmates whose mental and physical condition they desire examined and that said experts and the superintendent shall, after making such examination, report the mental and physical condition of such persons to the Board.

It further provides, if it is found from such report that procreation

is inadvisable, that it shall be lawful for the State Board of Control to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation as shall be decided safest and most effective.

After the law was enacted a list of names of feeble-minded and epileptic persons confined in the Home for the Feeble-Minded was made and Dr. Maude R. Williams, a licensed physician and surgeon, was appointed to make an investigation of these cases and report the result to the Board. The family history in thirty-six cases was traced out as far as possible. After receiving the report from Dr. Williams the Board appointed Dr. John R. V. Lyman of Eau Claire as surgeon, Dr. A. Sherman, Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, as alienist, and Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, Superintendent of the Home for the Feeble-Minded, to make an investigation of these cases and report to the Board whether procreation was inadvisable. They reported that in twenty-four cases procreation was inadvisable and a time was fixed for a hearing as provided by law. Notices were given to those relatives who could be located and in all other cases to the guardian and, if there was no guardian, to the county judge who committed the patient. Operations were performed upon twenty-two male cases during the months of July and August, 1915.

In May, 1916, a further investigation was made by the surgeon, alienist and superintendent of the Home for the Feeble-Minded and a report submitted to the Board by them in which they found that procreation was inadvisable by thirty-five female patients of the Home for the Feeble-Minded. The required notices were given and the operations performed at various times during the past summer.

The records taken upon the examinations have been preserved and are on file in the office of the Board.

The operation for sterilization is not dangerous. The patients who were sterilized made a speedy recovery and no bad physical effects resulted. It is difficult at this time to determine what effect the operation has had upon the mentality of those who have been sterilized, but they are being kept under observation and a report will probably be made before the meeting of the legislature.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Of the appropriation of \$50,000.00 made by the legislature of 1913 for prison industries at the Wisconsin State Prison and the Wisconsin State Reformatory, \$12,680.00 has been consumed in enlarging the binder twine plant at the State Prison; \$10,000.00 has been set aside for the establishment of a broom factory and \$10,000.00 for the establishment of a tailor shop at the State Reformatory. This tailor shop now has a capacity for the manufacture of all clothing for men and boys of the various state institutions. The broom factory has been producing the brooms for the other state institutions, for some county institutions and a surplus has been disposed of in the open market.

Of the balance of the appropriation that remains unexpended, it is the purpose of the Board to establish a shoe shop, a canning factory, a creamery and a book bindery and also to enlarge the printing office at the State Prison. The enlargement of the printing office and the establishment of the book bindery will enable the management to do most of the printing and binding for the institutions by inmate labor. It will also furnish means to instruct some of the inmates in the printing and book binding trades.

BINDER TWINE PLANT

The last report of the Board gave a complete history of the establishment of the binder twine plant and the results of its operation up to the time it was made. During the year ending June 30, 1915, there was sold from the binder twine plant 4,044,275 pounds of twine, which was sold for \$312,679.23, and during the year ending June 30, 1916, 4,668,005 pounds of twine, for the sum of \$401,489.03. The profits of the binder twine plant for the year ending June 30, 1915, were \$11,938.62 and for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$81,216.85. The twine that is now being manufactured and sold is as good as any twine on the market and no difficulty is encountered in disposing of all of the product of the plant.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS ON HIGHWAYS

In our last report, attention was called to the provision made by the legislature of 1913 authorizing the Board to make an experiment in the employment of inmates of the Wisconsin State Prison in the improvement and construction of highways and making an appropriation therefor of \$25,000.00. Attention was called to the first experiment made in the construction of what is known as the "Chestec Road" from the city of Waupun to the railway station at Chester, a distance of about three miles. During the last biennial period further experiments were made. In the spring of 1916 inmates of the State Prison were placed at road construction work and two camps were established, one in Fond du Lac and the other in Dodge county.

Prior to the opening of the road construction period in 1916, requests were made by the highway commissioners of many counties in the state for inmates of the prison to do road construction work, but it was found that only two camps could be provided, for the reason that in the opinion of the Attorney General the maintenance of the men placed out could not be charged against the appropriation made by the legislature. In this opinion he held that only expenditures for road machinery and other equipment necessary for road construction could be made from the appropriation. The expenses of maintaining men in camps is much greater than in the prison, and when the appropriation was made for the operation of the institu-

tion, no provision was made for the extra cost of placing men out in road camps.

The results of the experiments have been satisfactory. There were no escapes and no attempts at escape and the highway commissioners for whom the work was done were pleased with the quantity and efficiency of the work. These convicts were out under the honor system.

During the last biennial period there were continuously employed on construction work at the Southern Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Union Grove from thirty to forty inmates of the prison. A spur track of more than a mile was graded, roads were built, excavations for a number of the buildings were made and the foundations were built by them.

During the same period there were from twenty-five to thirty inmates of the prison employed at the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women near Taycheedah. A spur track of about three-fourths of a mile was graded, roads were built, grounds were cleared, water and sewer pipe and tile were laid, excavations for foundations of buildings were made, a coal shed and concrete reservoir were built, and a large quantity of concrete posts were made by the convicts.

During a considerable portion of the last biennial period from seven to ten convicts were employed at Tomahawk Lake Camp in clearing lands, grading roads, constructing buildings and other work. It would seem from these experiments that there can be no question but that the honor system can be safely used provided the proper care is exercised in the selection of men to be placed out. If it, or any system by which convicts can be placed at work in the open air, can be so used, it would seem to be a desirable way to employ them. Persons confined in an institution usually become more or less impaired in health, which may result in their inability to earn a livelihood after being released. Outside employment is more healthful and furnishes means of building up the physical man and putting him in a better condition to earn his living after he is released.

Under the climatic conditions that exist in Wisconsin outside employment on road or other construction work can not be pursued in winter. For that reason other provision must always be made for the employment of convicts. The state should acquire from three to five thousand acres of land to furnish such employment. It might be secured in any part of the state—lands that have not been cleared, but that could be cleared by convict labor and put into a tillable condition. If such were secured, the inmates of the prison could produce all the vegetables and other farm produce—including the meats—for the prison, and also for the other state institutions. The state owns large tracts of cut-over lands in indifferent locations which might be conveyed to the prison and be converted into prison farms. This is a subject that deserves serious consideration by the legislature.

CONTRACT LABOR

There are about four hundred men employed at the Wisconsin State Prison under a contract with the Paramount Knitting Company in the manufacture of socks and stockings. During the year 1915 there was earned by inmates under this contract the sum of \$59,011.86, and for the year ending June 30, 1916, the earnings amounted to \$68,764.41. In addition to the amount paid to the state on the contract, the contractor paid to the prisoners, to be credited to their individual accounts, the sum of \$16,660.34 for the year ending June 30, 1915, and the sum of \$18,793.02 for the year ending June 30, 1916—a total of \$35,453.36 for the biennial period. These amounts were paid for the work done in excess of the task fixed by the superintendent of the Paramount Knitting Company and the management of the prison. The contract with the Paramount Knitting Company will not expire until January 15, 1920, unless some Federal legislation is enacted which will prohibit the interstate commerce of convict-made goods.

The relations that have existed between the management of the prison and the contractor have been very satisfactory. The supervision of all men employed has been under the prison authorities, and the only power which the contractor's foremen have over them is to direct the manner in which the work shall be performed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROBATION LAW

The results of the administration of the probation law have been very satisfactory. When it was first enacted, the judges of the criminal courts did not administer it freely. In the first year and a half, only three or four of the judges exercised the powers given them. For the past two years, the judges have exercised their powers in reference to probation very freely, as is shown by the following table:

Persons placed on probation for the year ending June 30, 1915	145
Persons placed on probation for the year ending June 30, 1916	145

The records of the probation department show that only from nine to ten per cent of the probationers have violated their probation contracts, and in many cases the violation was a very mild one. If this law had not existed, two hundred ninety persons would have been sent to either the prison or reformatory, and it would have been necessary for the legislature to make substantial additions to these institutions.

The standard of conduct of probationers is fixed by the Board and close supervision is exercised over them. During the last biennial period the earnings of probationers amounted to about \$80,000.00 a year. The earnings of probationers who have families are turned over to them after deducting a sufficient amount from their earnings

to maintain themselves. Many of them have families dependent upon them for support and, if the law had not existed, they would have been sent either to the prison or reformatory and the communities in which their families resided would have been burdened with their maintenance. It will be necessary for the Board to increase the force in the probation department.

BOARD OF CONTROL AS A PAROLE BOARD

A complete history of the parole law was included in our last report, and will, therefore, not be repeated here.

No important changes have been made in the rules governing paroles. The Board fixes the standard of conduct of persons placed on parole and an endeavor is made to see to it that that standard is maintained. Persons placed on parole must report monthly and the reports must be approved by the parole guardian before they are sent in. The parole guardian reports any violation of the parole agreement, and the paroled person is returned to the institution. The parole officer visits those on parole at irregular times. Strict supervision must be exercised if this system is to become a success.

The money earned by a paroled convict, except what is necessary to maintain him, is forwarded to the institution and deposited to his credit. If he has a family dependent upon him for support, his earnings are sent to his family. If he has no family, his money is retained until his term has expired and then turned over to him.

CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE

No important changes have been made in the method of caring for the chronic insane. On the last day of June, 1916, there were thirty-five county asylums, with a population of 6,006, composed of 3,327 male and 2,679 female patients. The standard of care has been improved and the officers having these institutions in charge are making an effort to produce more efficiency and provide better care for this unfortunate class. The Board desires here to express its appreciation of the efforts that are being made by these officers to promote the welfare of the inmates.

Prior to the year 1913, the state allowed \$1.50 per week for the maintenance of indigent persons in county asylums, and the counties operating asylums received from the other counties \$1.50 per week for the care of patients belonging to such other counties. Many of the officers claimed that they could not maintain their patients at the rate of \$3.00 per week, and the attention of the legislature of 1913 was called to the matter. The law was changed so that the state is charged with \$1.75 per week and the county in which the patient has a residence \$1.75 per week, making a total of \$3.50 per week per patient.

COUNTY SANATORIA

Under the authority given by the legislature nine county sanatoria for the care of tubercular patients in the advanced stages have been established by counties.

The following table gives a list of these institutions with the population of each on June 30, 1916:

Brown County Sanatorium "Hickory Grove", Little Rapids, Wisconsin	35
Eau Claire County Sanatorium "Mt. Wash- ington", Eau Claire, Wisconsin.....	37
Kenosha County Sanatorium "Willowbrook", Kenosha, Wisconsin	21
Manitowoc County Sanatorium "Maple Crest", Whitelaw, Wisconsin	24
Milwaukee County Sanatorium "Muirdale", Wau- watosa, Wisconsin	221
Outagamie County Sanatorium "Riverview", Lit- tle Chute, Wisconsin	32
Racine County Sanatorium "Sunny Rest", Ra- cine, Wisconsin	26
Winnebago County Sanatorium "Sunny View", Winnebago, Wisconsin	31
Douglas County Sanatorium, Superior, Wisconsin	22 (Males)

The Douglas County Tuberculosis Sanatorium is now used for the care of chronic insane tubercular male patients. It was found after this institution was opened that there were a number of male tubercular patients in county asylums and arrangements were made with the trustees by which the Sanatorium was converted into an institution for the care of such patients and the institution has thus far provided capacity for all such patients.

The establishment of county sanatoria has to some extent relieved the pressing demand for admission of patients into the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Provision should be made by each county for the care and treatment of its own tubercular cases in the advanced stages, for the reason that those persons should be segregated to prevent the spread of the disease.

NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The installation of the accounting system, which was recommended by the State Board of Public Affairs and which was begun prior to the commencement of the last biennial term, has been completed and is now in full operation. It meets the needs of the department and of the institutions and results in a much closer accountability of the officers in charge of the various departments. The system is uniform and is so adjusted that information in reference to the accounts and to the cost of the different departments can be readily furnished.

The uniform system of accounting installed in the county asylums

prior to the commencement of the last biennial term seems to meet their needs. For a time after its installation it met with considerable opposition from some of the officers because it necessitated many changes and adjustments, but since these changes have been made and the system has been perfected they all appear to be satisfied and there seems to be no sentiment in favor of returning to the old method of keeping accounts.

NEW INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Attention was called in our last report to the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, for which provision was made by the legislature of 1913 and which has been located near Union Grove in Racine county. A general plan for the entire institution when it is completed has been prepared and the buildings have been grouped so as to show their location. Detailed plans and specifications for buildings that can be constructed under the appropriations already made have been prepared and are now complete and contracts for these buildings will be made in a short time and every effort will be exercised to have them completed and ready for occupancy at as early a date as possible.

It is important that this institution be opened for the admission of inmates at an early date for the reason that there are a large number of persons who have been committed to the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded, who cannot be received on account of lack of room. The new buildings now under construction will have a capacity of one hundred eight inmates and will to some extent relieve the pressing demand for the admission of feeble-minded persons. During the last three or four years a large number of adult inmates have been transferred from the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded to county asylums to make room for children who were badly in need of institutional care.

It is wisdom upon the part of the state to make provision for the care of feeble-minded persons because that is the only way that the increase of this class can be prevented and it is economy to use every endeavor and make every provision to minimize the production of this class, which will always be a public burden. The number of persons afflicted with epilepsy is rapidly increasing and extensive provisions for their treatment and care are contemplated in the new Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic. It is likely that the new buildings will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1917.

It is desirable that the legislature make liberal appropriations for increasing the capacity of this institution until it is completed.

At the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, which was established by the legislature of 1913 and which is located at Taycheedah in Fond du Lac county, no buildings were constructed during the

period covered by this report. General plans have been prepared for all buildings to complete the institution and the buildings have been grouped and located. Detailed plans for such buildings as can be constructed at the present time have been made and contracts for their construction will be made at an early date. It is desirable that this institution be opened at an early date.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

On July 1, 1915, Dr. Charles Gorst was succeeded by Dr. Frank I. Drake as superintendent. The Contagious Hospital and Nurses' Home, which were under construction at the time of our last report, have been completed, equipped and are now occupied. The opening of these buildings has increased the capacity of the institution to six hundred ninety.

The physical health of the patients has been good and there has been no epidemic.

In 1912, Dr. Charles Gorst, who was then superintendent, recommended the founding of a research department in the state service. He asked for an appropriation of \$3,000.00 for a laboratory and apparatus. This appropriation was made and the Board authorized the establishment of what is now known as the "Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute". During the year, 1914, the old carpenter shop was vacated, remodelled and equipped for a laboratory and mortuary. Dr. W. F. Lorenz, who was assistant superintendent, was made the director and he has had charge of the institute since that time. His first biennial report is included in this report and contains much valuable information. We desire to call particular attention to the number of Wasserman tests made and the results of these tests.

The building which is occupied as a Psychiatric Institute is very inflammable and is neither safe nor adequate. There is inflammable material continually in stock and the need of further room for additional equipment as the work increases will make a new building necessary. A suitable building will cost approximately \$13,000.00.

A number of other improvements should be made at the State Hospital, which will be shown in a table of recommendations for improvements.

The requirements for the next biennial period as detailed in the budget are as follows:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$176,799.84	\$177,554.84
Maintenance Expenditures	14,850.00	7,150.00
Capital Expenditures	25,700.00	19,250.00
	<u>\$217,349.84</u>	<u>\$203,954.84</u>

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

This institution is in charge of Dr. Adin Sherman.

The general physical condition of the institution is good. No new buildings were constructed. The legislature of 1915 made certain appropriations for the repairs of the roofs and the heating plant, for the tilling of the farm, for the installation of a sprinkler system, and for other improvements. Some of these repairs have been made. The sprinkler system was not installed because the appropriation was not sufficient.

The physical health of the patients has been good. There have been no epidemics of contagious diseases, though on four occasions contagious diseases were introduced into the institution—diphtheria twice and smallpox and scarlet fever once each. With the exception of scarlet fever, the cases were confined to the original persons manifesting the disease. No fatalities resulted from any of these contagions.

In March, 1916, a tubercular test of the cattle was made. It was found that fifteen cows reacted and they had to be sold for slaughter. As there was no appropriation available, these cows have not been replaced, but the legislature has been asked for an appropriation for this purpose.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

An examination of the boiler house equipment by Mr. John C. White, state power plant engineer, shows that the boilers now in use are so old that they are likely to give out at any time and it will be necessary to purchase three new boilers, at a cost of approximately \$19,000.00. To properly maintain this institution for the next biennial period, there will be required the following amounts:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$166,482.00	\$166,482.00
Maintenance Expenditures	11,900.00	8,800.00
Capital Expenditures	24,050.00	13,300.00
	<u>202,432.00</u>	<u>188,582.00</u>

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of Prof. E. W. Walker, and the improved methods of teaching the deaf have been continued. The physical condition of the institution is good and the buildings

are now in good repair. The attendance has slightly increased. The legislature of 1915 made an appropriation of \$9,300.00 for the repair and maintenance of the buildings, which included the rewiring of some of them.

It was found that the water supply was not sufficient and that there was not ample fire protection. A new concrete well and reservoir were installed at a cost of \$1,498.00, which provide a sufficient water supply and ample fire protection.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

It will require for the proper operation the following amounts:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$68,965.00	\$69,265.00
Maintenance Expenditures	2,200.00	2,000.00
Capital Expenditures	1,800.00	1,350.00
	\$72,965.00	\$72,615.00

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Janesville, Wisconsin

The School for the Blind has been under the management of Prof. J. T. Hooper. The physical condition is good. There has been considerable increase in the population over the previous biennial period. The population on the last day of the school year in June was one hundred thirty as compared with one hundred ten on June 30, 1914.

The legislature of 1915 made an appropriation of \$16,625.00 for maintenance, which included an item of \$4,000.00 for the replacing of some of the old plumbing which was worn out and had become insanitary. Arrangements have been made for the replacement of all the old plumbing and these repairs will be made at an early date. All other improvements provided for by the appropriation were completed or were being made at the date of this report.

There will be required during the next biennial period, for completing the laundry, \$3,000.00, for root cellar, \$2,000.00, for boiler room equipment, \$10,285.00, and for school apparatus, \$2,300.00, in addition to other small items.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The following amounts will be needed for the proper operation, maintenance and capital expenditures for the next biennial period:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$61,376.00	\$61,606.00
Maintenance Expenditures	8,485.00	5,835.00
Capital Expenditures	12,600.00	1,700.00
	\$82,461.00	\$69,141.00

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Waukesha, Wisconsin

This institution is in charge of Professor A. J. Hutton as superintendent. No material changes in the methods of administration have been made. The management is making every effort to improve the facilities for the education and training of the boys. The physical condition is good and all the buildings are in a good state of repair. The average population has been practically the same as during the previous biennium.

The legislature of 1915 fixed the maximum age of commitment at sixteen years and the minimum age at eight years and provided that boys committed shall not be retained beyond the age of eighteen years. It did not change the qualifications of those committed by juvenile courts (boys from the ages of eight to seventeen). Before the law was changed commitments were made until the boys reached the age of twenty-one years. The new law went into effect on July 1, 1916, and will probably result in a reduction of the population as time elapses.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

To properly operate the institution for the next biennial period, the following appropriations will be needed:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$100,680.30	\$102,763.80
Maintenance Expenditures	7,833.00	7,544.00
Capital Expenditures	12,800.00	4,050.00
	<u>\$121,313.30</u>	<u>\$114,357.80</u>

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Waupun, Wisconsin

The prison has been, under the management of Mr. Henry Town, who succeeded Daniel Woodward as warden on July 1, 1915. Mr. Town was familiar with the institution, having served in the capacity of warden for a period of about eight years. The conditions that exist are satisfactory. Nothing has transpired to interfere with any of the industries or other activities to handicap the progress that is being made.

The new cell wing was completed and equipped and is now occupied. It affords accommodations for two hundred prisoners. Each cell is provided with modern prison equipment. The average population of the prison for the year ending June 30, 1915, was eight hun-

dred seven, and for the year ending June 30, 1916, nine hundred six,—an increase of almost one hundred.

During the last year, from one hundred forty to one hundred eighty of the inmates have been employed and housed outside the prison walls. Some of them have worked on the farm, some on construction work at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane in the city of Waupun, from thirty to thirty-five have been employed at the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, and a camp of from forty to fifty was engaged in construction work at the Southern Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic at Union Grove. There were also two gangs of from twelve to fifteen men each engaged in road construction work in the counties of Dodge and Fond du Lac. All of the men employed away from the prison plant were out on the honor system.

In our previous reports the attention of the legislature has been called to the insanitary condition of the cells in the two old cell houses, which are now more than fifty years old. The cells are small and have no plumbing of any kind. The bucket system is still in use. The cells are insanitary and poorly lighted and ventilated and it is almost impossible to keep them from becoming infested with vermin. There seems to be no justification for keeping a man in a small, insanitary, poorly ventilated cell and finally releasing him in a run-down physical and mental condition. We believe that the north cell block should be remodelled and that modern and up-to-date cells should be installed.

The present hospital facilities are not adequate and a new hospital should be constructed at a cost of approximately \$50,000.00.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

There will be required, to properly maintain the State Prison for the next two years, the following amounts:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$197,327.21	\$197,327.21
Maintenance Expenditures	7,050.00	6,950.00
Capital Expenditures	69,950.00	42,250.00
	<u>\$274,327.21</u>	<u>\$246,527.21</u>

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sparta, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of Dr. J. F. Brown, as superintendent. There has been a slight increase in population. During the last biennial period there were committed and returned from homes six hundred seventy-two children. The number of admissions was largely in excess of the number admitted during the previ-

ous biennium, during which there were three hundred fifty-two children admitted. There were placed in homes on indenture or adoption five hundred eighty-three children. The placing out of children has been carefully supervised by Superintendent Brown and three agents are employed for this purpose and in looking after those who have been placed out.

A department for the care and treatment of crippled and deformed children was opened in 1911 by authority of the legislature. The average daily number of this class for the year ending June 30, 1915, was 19.58 and for the year ending June 30, 1916, 23.15. Many of the crippled and deformed children have been either permanently cured or returned to their homes much improved. All indigent crippled children who apply for admission are received. Many of them improve rapidly and are soon able to attend school and to take part in the games and other activities.

It is the purpose of the management to encourage the admission of these children for treatment.

Many improvements are needed. The old school building is unsafe and insanitary and, owing to the fact that the stairways are steep, it is difficult for the crippled children to attend school. A new school building is necessary and a suitable one can be erected for about \$35,000.00. Fire escapes should be placed on Cottages D, E and F at a cost of about \$2,400.00. A hospital building should be built at a cost of approximately \$20,000.00. A new barn and silo and a farm machinery building are also badly needed. The detailed cost of these improvements will be given in the budget.

The following amounts are needed for the proper operation of this institution:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$56,584.00	\$56,584.00
Maintenance Expenditures	3,125.00	3,125.00
Capital Expenditures	25,525.00	6,925.00
	<u>\$85,234.00</u>	<u>\$66,634.00</u>

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, as superintendent. It has been filled beyond capacity for more than two years. There has been a large number upon the waiting list who could not be received because there was no room, and many who were committed had to be transferred to county asylums. It has been the endeavor of the Board as well as the management to receive children who could not be cared for in their homes. There are

many feeble-minded persons in the state for whom application for admission has not been made because it was generally known that they could not be admitted until additional capacity is provided.

The population on the last day of June, 1916, was 1,137 as compared with 1,079 on June 30, 1914. Many applications are made for discharge of inmates, but it has been the policy of the Board not release anyone who might become a menace to the community or any female of child-bearing age who is unable to protect herself. The best method for the prevention of the increase of feeble-minded persons is segregation.

Many minor improvements have been made, such as the clearing of wild land, the rebuilding of roads and the repairing and improvement of the ventilating system of the large dairy barn.

No requests for any substantial appropriations for capital expenditures are made, except an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for three new boilers and furnaces and \$2,000.00 for live stock and poultry.

An examination of the power plant by Mr. J. C. White, state power plant engineer, was made and he reports that the present boilers have outlived their usefulness, that the pressure will have to be reduced in order to comply with the law and that it will not be long before they will become dangerous and will have to be replaced.

REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE BUDGET

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$187,310.00	\$188,370.00
Maintenance Expenditures	12,930.00	13,030.00
Capital Expenditures	13,100.00	7,700.00
	<u>\$213,340.00</u>	<u>\$209,100.00</u>

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of Mr. C. W. Bowron. No important changes have been made. The Board has endeavored to continue the policy of the institution, namely, to so train and educate the young men sentenced thereto as to make them useful citizens after their discharge.

During the last biennial period there were sentenced by the courts, returned from parole, and transferred from other institutions, five hundred sixty-seven boys. On June 30, 1916, there was a population of two hundred eighty-five as compared with two hundred thirty-one on June 30, 1914. During the six months' period from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915, there was an unusual increase in the population. In March, 1915, the population had increased to three hundred twenty-four. As the cell house contains only two hundred ninety-six cells, it

was necessary to place cots in the corridors and in two of the hospital wards. During the first six months of 1915 a number of those sentenced could not be received because there was no room for them and many were retained in jails and a few were sent to the prison until capacity was provided.

The legislature of 1915 made an appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the construction of the south cell wing. The granite had all been delivered upon the grounds and was being cut by inmates in the granite cutting trade school and in the spring of 1916 it was ready to be laid in the walls. During the fall of 1915 the concrete foundations were built and the work of construction was begun in the spring of 1916 as soon as the weather permitted. The brick necessary for the new cell wing has been made at the institution brickyard. The sand comes from the Reformatory Farm so that the only cost to the state for the new cell wing will be the original cost of the granite, the steel, cement and cell fronts. When the wing is completed, it will have a capacity of two hundred and ninety-six cells with modern equipment. The \$50,000.00 appropriated will not be sufficient to complete and furnish the cell wing. It will require \$25,000.00 additional.

The legislature of 1913 made an appropriation of \$25,000.00 for a wall around the yard. The wall is now in the course of construction, but the amount appropriated will not be sufficient for its completion. It will require \$5,000.00 additional.

REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE BUDGET

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$98,090.00	\$101,300.00
Maintenance Expenditures	2,450.00	2,450.00
Capital Expenditures	22,500.00	19,400.00
	<u>\$123,040.00</u>	<u>\$123,150.00</u>

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Wales, Wisconsin

On January 1, 1916, Dr Norman Hoffman was succeeded as Superintendent by Dr. Frank Brockway of Oshkosh.

This institution, like some of the others, has been crowded to its utmost capacity. There has been an increasing demand for admission of inmates during the last two years, notwithstanding the fact that the capacity has been considerably increased and that a number of county sanatoria have been established. At no time since it was opened has it had sufficient capacity to meet the demands for admission. On the last day of June, 1916, there were one hundred ninety-eight patients as compared with one hundred forty-eight on June 30, 1914.

The law which fixes the qualifications of persons to be admitted provides that only those in the incipient or moderately advanced stages of tuberculosis may be received, but it has been found that it is practically impossible to exclude all advanced cases, and the report of the superintendent shows that 49.9 per cent of those admitted were moderately and 22.3 per cent were far advanced in the stages of the disease. The men's dormitory, nurses' home and children's cottage have been completed and equipped. On account of the many applications for admission the capacity should be increased.

The laundry building is too small and should be enlarged and equipped at a cost of about \$8,000.00. A brick chimney should be constructed, new boilers and stokers installed.

REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE BUDGET

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$124,838.00	\$125,313.00
Maintenance Expenditures	9,784.00	6,930.00
Capital Expenditures	24,365.00	12,480.00
	<u>\$158,987.00</u>	<u>\$144,723.00</u>

HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of Dr. Rock Sleyster. There was a population on June 30, 1916, of one hundred two, as compared with forty-three on June 30, 1914. All of these patients have been transferred from other institutions except three who were committed direct by the courts. The capacity is now filled.

Only male patients have been received as no provision has been made for females. A large number of violent, homicidal and suicidal male and female patients are now cared for in hospitals and asylums for the insane who should be transferred to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane. These patients are a disturbing element in the treatment and care of the civil insane.

The capacity should be increased. Persons committed direct by the courts cannot be received; neither can the dangerous insane now in asylums be admitted, and it is not likely that the discharges will make room for the persons who become insane at the Prison and Reformatory.

A part of the basement has been fitted up as a kitchen and dining room. These quarters are too small for even the present population. A kitchen and dining room and another wing should be built, at an approximate cost of \$90,000.00.

Other capital expenditures which are necessary are detailed in the budget.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$36,558.00	\$47,955.00
Maintenance Expenditures	1,550.00	1,550.00
Capital Expenditures	44,100.00	57,400.00
	\$82,208.00	\$106,905.00

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This institution is in charge of Oscar Kustermann, superintendent. It is in a very good condition and is meeting the demands which are made upon it. Persons admitted are taught trades and furnished material from which they make baskets and other products. The products are sold and the profits, over and above the cost of material, are credited to the inmates.

The law which established this institution provides that the State Board of Control may pay the cost of transportation of any indigent blind person to the institution and for his board for a reasonable time to enable him to learn a trade, the amount to be expended for that purpose not to exceed \$75.00 in any one case.

The cost to the state of maintaining this institution for the year ending June 30, 1915, was \$7,226.08 and for the year ending June 30, 1916, was \$6,771.85. The average number of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1915, was thirty-eight and for the year ending June 30, 1916, thirty-four. The earnings of the inmates for the year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to \$19,975.79 and for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$20,599.36.

Superintendent Kustermann in his report recommends that a revolving fund of \$10,000.00 be provided so that he can buy the necessary material, such as willow, rattan, etc., at the proper time and take advantage of the lower prices which he may be able to obtain.

REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE BUDGET

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Appropriation	\$8,460.00	\$8,460.00
Capital Appropriation	500.00	500.00
Revolving Fund .....	.....	10,000.00
	\$8,960.00	\$18,960.00

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

Tomahawk Lake, Wisconsin

This institution is under the management of F. A. Reich, superintendent.

The wisdom of the legislature of 1913 in authorizing the establishment of this camp has been demonstrated. It was opened for occupancy on August 15, 1915. Prior to that time, many patients who had taken the course of treatment at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium and had reached the convalescent stage, and who had not sufficient means to maintain themselves, had no place to stay during their convalescence. The convalescent period of tubercular patients is a critical one and they should not be compelled, after leaving the State Sanatorium, to return to active duty, but should take a rest at some place where they can gradually recover their ability to do a normal amount of work.

On account of the pressing demand for admissions at the State Sanatorium, it is necessary that patients be discharged as soon as they reach the convalescent stage. There are a number of patients now at that institution who should go into a convalescent camp. The capacity of this camp should be increased.

Under the statutes, no charges can be made against the counties for the maintenance of patients. The law should be amended so that the counties may be charged with the same amounts as are now paid for patients in the State Sanatorium and in county sanatoria.

The appropriations that will be required for the Operation, Maintenance and Capital of the institutions for the coming appropriation period are detailed in the following table, and the Board recommends that all appropriations so detailed be made by the Legislature:

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$176,799.84	\$177,554.84
Maintenance Expenditures	14,850.00	7,150.00
Capital Expenditures	25,700.00	19,250.00
Total	\$217,349.84	\$203,954.84

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Sewerage disposal (Per Mr. Kirchoffer)	\$4,500.00	.....
New sidewalks, fences, etc.....	200.00	\$200.00
Dr. Lorenz, laboratory	8,000.00	5,000.00
Phone system	2,000.00	.....
Greenhouse	3,000.00	2,000.00
Sun porch	4,000.00	6,000.00
Front porch	2,000.00	4,000.00
Machinery and equipment	300.00	300.00
Furniture and furnishings	450.00	500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment ...	100.00	100.00
Live stock and poultry	600.00	600.00
Laboratory apparatus	500.00	500.00
Library books	50.00	50.00

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$166,482.00	\$166,482.00
Maintenance Expenditures	11,900.00	8,800.00
Capital Expenditures	24,050.00	13,300.00
Total	\$202,432.00	\$188,582.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Tiling farm.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
*Supt. residence	4,000.00	.....
Carpenter shop	3,000.00	.....
Extension of dry room	500.00	.....
Storehouse for oils and paints	1,000.00	.....
Hog house	1,500.00	.....
Boiler house equipment (Per Mr. White)	7,400.00	9,800.00
Tractor	2,000.00	.....
Automobile	1,100.00	.....
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	250.00	400.00
Gasoline underground tank and pump..	200.00	.....
Pictures	250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous furniture and furnishings	250.00	250.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment.....	100.00	100.00
Live stock and poultry	1,750.00	1,750.00
Laboratory apparatus	100.00	100.00
Library books	150.00	150.00

* This is in addition to appropriation already made.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$68,965.00	\$69,265.00
Maintenance Expenditures	2,200.00	2,000.00
Capital Expenditures	1,800.00	1,350.00
Total	\$72,965.00	\$72,615.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Automobile	\$1,000.00	.....
Agricultural machinery .....	.....	\$800.00
Furniture and furnishings	250.00	250.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment....	200.00	200.00
Live stock and poultry	300.00	.....
Library books	50.00	100.00

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$61,376.00	\$61,606.00
Maintenance Expenditures	8,485.00	5,835.00
Capital Expenditures	12,600.00	1,700.00
Total	\$82,461.00	\$69,141.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Completing laundry..	\$3,000.00	.....
Silo (brick and tile)	750.00	.....
Phone system	500.00	.....
Counters and shelving	400.00	\$100.00
Root cellar	2,000.00	.....
Young stock barn	1,000.00	.....
Automobile and equipment	1,100.00	.....
Usual machinery, etc.	250.00	250.00
Laundry machinery	500.00	.....
Furniture and furnishings	400.00	300.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment....	100.00	100.00
Live stock	500.00	500.00
School apparatus	1,300.00	400.00
Library books	50.00	50.00
K. B. fire escape on west building....	750.00	.....

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$100,680.30	\$102,763.80
Maintenance Expenditures	7,833.00	7,544.00
Capital Expenditures	12,800.00	4,050.00
Total	\$121,313.30	\$114,357.80
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Apple trees	\$300.00	\$.....
Sidewalks, etc. ....	.....	300.00
*Superintendent's residence	2,250.00	750.00
New stairway	1,000.00	.....
New service line to greenhouse, paint shop and carpenter shop	250.00	.....
Furniture and furnishings	500.00	500.00
Hand tools	100.00	100.00
Live Stock	300.00	300.00
Library books	100.00	100.00
New laundry and remodeling old laundry	8,000.00	2,000.00

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$197,327.21	\$197,327.21
Maintenance Expenditures	7,050.00	6,950.00
Capital Expenditures	69,950.00	42,250.00
Total	\$274,327.21	\$246,527.21
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Farm drain	\$1,000.00	\$500.00
Sidewalks, fences, etc.	500.00	.....
Hospital	32,000.00	18,000.00
Solitary	9,000.00	7,000.00
Hog barn	1,700.00	.....
Yard lighting	3,000.00	2,000.00
Generating set	9,000.00	6,000.00
New chimney and draft control	3,000.00	2,000.00
Change in steam header	1,500.00	500.00
Coal and ash handling device	3,000.00	2,000.00
Change to high pressure	800.00	200.00
Air compressor	600.00	.....
House over water softener	700.00	800.00
Engineering and contingencies	1,500.00	1,500.00
Farm machinery	500.00	500.00
Furniture and furnishings	500.00	500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment	150.00	150.00
Live stock and poultry	1,500.00	600.00

* This is in addition to appropriation already made.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$56,584.00	\$56,584.00
Maintenance Expenditures	3,125.00	3,125.00
Capital Expenditures	25,525.00	6,925.00
Total	\$85,234.00	\$66,634.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Three cisterns and equipment.....	\$ 1,500.00	.....
Barn and silo	5,000.00	\$1,000.00
Fire escapes, cottages D, E, and hospital	2,400.00	.....
Hospital building	15,100.00	4,900.00
Farm machinery and other miscellaneous machinery	500.00	500.00
Furniture and furnishings	500.00	250.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment	25.00	25.00
Live stock and poultry	560.00	250.00

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$187,310.00	\$188,370.00
Maintenance Expenditures	12,930.00	13,030.00
Capital Expenditures	13,100.00	7,700.00
Total	\$213,340.00	\$209,100.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Clearing land	\$200.00	\$200.00
Extension sewer and water supply.....	950.00	200.00
Farm machinery and miscellaneous ma- chinery	500.00	500.00
Three boilers with furnaces	6,000.00	4,000.00
Breeching and draft control	500.00	200.00
Piping changes and meters	1,500.00	500.00
Foundation and erecting	600.00	.....
Engineering and contingencies	900.00	300.00
Furniture and furnishings	500.00	500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment.....	400.00	250.00
Live stock and poultry	1,000.00	1,000.00
Library books	50.00	50.00

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$98,090.00	\$101,300.00
Maintenance Expenditures	2,450.00	2,450.00
Capital Expenditures	22,500.00	19,400.00
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Total	\$123,040.00	\$123,150.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Grading and landscape gardening	\$500.00	\$500.00
Greenhouse	2,500.00	.....
Water storage tank	2,000.00	1,500.00
Additional amount required for comple- tion of wall	5,000.00	.....
Additional amount required for comple- tion of cell wing	11,500.00	13,500.00
New furniture and furnishings for cell wing .....	.....	3,000.00
Furniture and furnishings general	300.00	200.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment.....	150.00	150.00
Live stock and poultry	500.00	500.00
Library books	50.00	50.00

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$124,838.00	\$125,313.00
Maintenance Expenditures	9,784.00	6,930.00
Capital Expenditures	24,365.00	12,480.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$158,987.00	\$144,723.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Fire escapes on administration building	\$300.00	.....
Enlarging serving room and addition to laundry	7,000.00	\$1,000.00
Brick chimney	2,000.00	1,500.00
Boilers and stokers	4,000.00	4,000.00
Change in building to suit	2,100.00	1,500.00
Breeching and draft control.....	800.00	200.00
Boiler feed pumps, piping and meters..	600.00	200.00
Service pumps	800.00	200.00
Feed water heater	600.00	.....
Steam headers	1,000.00	500.00
Water softener	1,200.00	1,800.00
Engineering and contingencies	1,600.00	700.00
Farm machinery and miscellaneous ma- chinery	100.00	100.00
New furniture and furnishings, general	500.00	500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment	165.00	180.00
Live stock and poultry	50.00	50.00
X-Ray machine	1,500.00	.....
Library books	50.00	50.00

HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$36,558.00	\$47,955.00
Maintenance Expenditures	1,550.00	1,550.00
Capital Expenditures	44,100.00	57,400.00
Total	\$82,208.00	\$106,905.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Fencing, sidewalks, etc.	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
Grading for new wall.....	2,500.00	.....
Kitchen, dining room, bakery and 1 ward building	37,200.00	52,800.00
Silo and addition to barn	2,450.00	.....
Poultry house	350.00	.....
Kitchen and boiler room	300.00	500.00
Furniture and furnishings general....	500.00	500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment....	100.00	100.00
Live stock and poultry	200.00	500.00
Laboratory apparatus general	100.00	100.00
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus .....	.....	2,500.00
Library books	100.00	100.00

NOTE:—The 1915 Legislature appropriated \$9,500.00 for completing Building "C." This should also have included Building "A" and "B." Balance in this should be reappropriated for Buildings "A" and "B" and "C."

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$25,000.00	\$45,000.00
Capital Expenditures	120,600.00	40,500.00
Total	\$145,600.00	\$85,500.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Tiling, fencing, etc.....	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00
Power house, tunnel and chimney....	28,800.00	.....
Cottage No. 2	35,000.00	35,000.00
Live stock and poultry	800.00	500.00
Equipment of power house.....	9,000.00	.....
Equipment for administration building and cottage No. 2, including plumb- ing, heating and lighting	32,000.00	.....
Furnishings for administration building and cottage No. 2	11,000.00	.....

NOTE: Balance in Operation Fund to be available for Capital Expenditures.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

	1917-18	1918-19
*Operation Expenditures	\$15,000.00	\$55,000.00
Capital Expenditures	103,000.00	54,600.00
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Total	\$118,000.00	\$109,600.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Tiling, fencing, sidewalks, etc.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Power house and tunnel	24,000.00	12,000.00
Administration building and equipment	23,000.00	10,600.00
One Class No. 3 building and equipment	51,000.00	27,000.00

*NOTE:—Balance should be carried forward.

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

	1917-18	1918-19
Operation Expenditures	\$12,530.00	\$12,530.00
Maintenance Expenditures	1,000.00	1,000.00
Capital Expenditures	3,295.00	995.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$16,825.00	\$14,525.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Sidewalks, fences, etc.	\$200.00	\$200.00
Addition to various buildings.....	200.00	200.00
New generating plant	1,000.00	.....
Heating equipment	1,000.00	.....
Engineering and contingencies	200.00	.....
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	300.00	200.00
Furniture and furnishings	150.00	150.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment	75.00	75.00
Live stock and poultry	150.00	150.00
Library books	20.00	20.00

BINDER TWINE PLANT

	1917-18	1918-19
Capital expenditures		
Motors, wiring, etc.	\$300.00	\$500.00
Furniture and furnishings	300.00	200.00
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Total	\$600.00	\$700.00

It is desirable that improvements be made and land purchased at certain institutions. The following table details the improvements that are desirable and which are not included in the budget:

LAND—Various Institutions:	
Wisconsin State Prison	\$12,000.00
Wisconsin School for Deaf	8,000.00
Wisconsin School for Blind	4,000.00
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1,000.00
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	\$25,000.00

SPRINKLING SYSTEM:

State Hospital for the Insane	\$30,000.00
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	15,000.00
Wisconsin School for the Blind	15,000.00
State Public School	15,000.00
Home for Feeble-Minded	30,000.00
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	\$105,000.00

ITEMS DESIRABLE:

State Prison (Cell Block North Wing)	\$50,000.00
Wis. School for Deaf, Porch Adm. Building.....	2,000.00
State Public School—Schoolhouse	35,000.00
State Tuberculosis San. New Infirmary.....	100,000.00
Furnishings	2,300.00
Tomahawk Lake Camp—Double Deck Cottage.....	12,000.00
Refectory and employees' building	21,000.00
Workshop and storehouse	3,500.00
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	\$225,800.00
Aid to dependent children increased to (annually)..	\$50,000.00

The reports of the chief officers of the various institutions are appended hereto. These reports give, in more accurate detail, the improvements that are necessary. They also contain statistics in relation to the movement of population and other matters of interest.

Tables are also appended giving the movement of population and financial reports of county asylums, and some statistics of jails and poorhouses will likewise be appended.

Copies of orders that have been adopted by the Board in relation to state and county institutions and other matters are made a part of this report.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, the members of the Board beg leave to express to you their appreciation of your coöperation and the assistance received from you in the discharge of their duties,—without which, a proper discharge of these duties would, in many cases, have been difficult.

Dated November 1, A. D. 1916.

J. O. DAVIDSON,
 GEORGE B. HARRIS,
 W. H. GRAEBNER,
 KATHERINE R. WILLIAMS,
 CHARLES J. LYNES.

Members of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I and II.—SHOWING THE NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, THE PER CAPITA COST PER YEAR, THE PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK, AND THE PER CAPITA COST PER DAY AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916.

Institutions.	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per year.	Per capita cost per week.	Per capita cost per day.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	*\$177,020 51	\$162,596 20	622	\$261 41	\$5.012	\$0.716
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	180,359 60	164,285 68	635	258 72	4.949	0.707
Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Blind.....	191 435 21	172 490 06	613	281 39	5.397	0.771
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	182,428 73	160,532 43	627	256 11	4.900	0.700
Wisconsin State Prison.....	72,051 85	68,839 40	194	354 84	6.904	0.972
State Public School.....	66,679 86	64 582 63	194	332 79	6.363	0.909
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	55,994 83	52,657 67	117	460 06	3.931	1.233
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	65,193 11	61,627 19	124	496 99	9.506	1.358
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	105,691 00	94,069 87	404	232 84	4.466	0.638
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	108,080 69	92,795 77	416	223 07	4.263	0.609
Psychiatric Institute.....	188,547 83	181,731 16	507	225 19	4.319	0.617
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	187,854 84	179,892 80	906	198 56	3.801	0.543
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	63,298 18	58,326 98	153	369 16	7.077	1.011
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	54,758 65	55,782 22	188	296 71	5.670	0.800
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	217,443 67	192,646 24	1,100	175 13	3.360	0.452
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	211,193 68	187,676 05	1,134	165 50	3.164	0.452
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	83,002 42	77,596 77	284	273 23	6.243	0.749
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	91,438 19	84,723 18	309	274 19	5.243	0.749
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	108,212 95	107,024 42	162	660 64	12.670	1.810
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	113,883 13	112,123 11	187	599 59	11.466	1.638
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	29,662 91	28,710 13	63	455 72	8.743	1.249
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	52,598 72	31,188 74	94	331 80	6.319	0.907
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	7,020 36	5,260 10	10	702 04	13.426	1.918
Total for year ending June 30, 1915.....	\$1,292,366 36	\$1,196,688 00	4,524			
Total for year ending June 30, 1916.....	\$1,294,449 20	\$1,207,519 76	4,824			

* The first line of figures (italic) opposite the name of the institution is for the year ending June 30, 1915. The second line of figures opposite the name of the institution is for the year ending June 30, 1916.

† The figures on the State Public School include crippled and deformed children.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.
General administration.....	\$10,687 56	\$10,685 75	\$5,982 55	\$4,822 15	\$8,973 43	\$15,823 08	\$9,309 45	\$9,914 72	\$6,638 90	\$9,023 06	\$4,071 87
Supervision and discipline....	19,579 61	25,843 42	1,727 41	836 50	1,535 73	33,571 08	7,029 22	31,319 02	8,719 87	.....	6,160 27
Physical plant	31,991 01	26,323 01	11,200 62	7,912 99	13,229 37	39,345 29	12,304 76	29,066 22	15,968 78	19,896 16	7,045 98
Household	9,500 79	10,564 75	3,452 60	5,810 51	8,109 91	7,410 11	4,010 29	16,853 39	5,904 12	13,742 64	1,668 11
Physical welfare	63,694 87	62,942 75	14,557 29	12,164 24	25,668 99	60,331 60	12,391 15	68,989 86	21,566 14	54,251 70	8,010 89
Religion, recreation, education.	287 98	1,062 70	20,718 12	10,966 41	10,613 00	2,114 56	2,423 05	5,556 76	4,424 60	1,014 56	142 11
Miscellaneous	10,705 22	3,229 98	1,028 01	1,931 44	1,408 38	10,756 72	6,900 71	371 66	7,537 08	169 10	173 86
Trade schools and industries.		173 30	3,563 18	379 38	2,864 68	681 33	.....	.....	2,421 43	.....	.....
Farm and garden	8,051 88	20,227 06	1,981 99	2,591 52	8,439 10	6,249 25	3,063 05	15,483 54	2,695 52	3,396 55	602 35
Total for operation.....	\$154,528 91	\$161,303 27	\$34,211 77	\$47,545 04	\$89,882 49	\$173,287 92	\$64,201 08	\$172,055 19	\$75,860 44	\$100,492 77	\$27,886 39
Maintenance	8,057 29	11,186 79	4,627 63	5,112 03	13,236 43	8,443 24	4,125 30	20,501 09	1,736 33	6,531 65	814 74
Total—Operation and Maintenance.	\$162,586 20	\$172,490 06	\$68,839 40	\$52,657 07	\$91,603 97	\$181,731 16	\$58,326 98	\$192,646 24	\$77,596 77	\$107,024 42	\$28,710 13

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	Toma-hawk Lake Camp.
General Administration	\$10,138 81	\$10,429 68	\$ 5,641 88	\$ 5,324 73	\$ 9,416 54	\$16,671 45	\$6,282 64	\$9,517 54	\$6,550 18	\$7,746 97	\$4,536 56	\$1,573 00
Supervision and Discipline	19,875 62	21,586 29	1,786 12	1,354 34	1,446 78	35,087 74	7,251 31	32,611 88	9,539 15	182 57	8,217 99	.....
Physical plant	26,674 34	23,367 87	10,178 19	8,939 84	13,405 82	36,462 01	11,180 86	30,386 14	15,843 61	19,060 86	6,168 60	752 34
Household	11,100 96	8,525 04	3,004 77	5,615 62	8,190 78	5,431 65	3,410 44	15,111 35	5,601 57	12,968 65	1,340 72	454 66
Physical welfare	68,463 35	62,233 77	13,961 00	12,940 48	25,156 61	60,617 93	4,964 01*	62,136 51	22,210 05	59,556 32	9,227 49	3,286 13
Education, religion recreation	796 02	1,000 40	19,492 70	11,927 64	9,912 88	2,016 60	2,047 12	5,276 24	4,794 20	1,208 82	63 24	25 53
Miscellaneous	9,128 96	2,129 59	1,111 30	1,707 11	5,759 81	10,172 98	6,917 49	1,549 35	13,021 71	168 94	108 44	94 16
Trade schools and industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,002 55	3,872 72	.....	.....	3,159 01	31 94	.....	.....
Farm and garden.	9,154 22	19,683 96	1,672 70	3,967 01	10,563 22	4,380 35	4,768 73	17,415 96	2,807 77	2,633 61	866 70	600 63
Total for Opera- tion	\$156,337 30	\$152,016 71	\$59,717 26	\$52,106 89	\$96,874 99	\$173,753 38	\$46,817 60	\$174,023 99	\$83,527 25	\$102,005 08	\$30,588 74	\$6,706 42
Total for Main- tenance	8,918 88	8,565 72	4,845 37	9,520 31	5,920 78	6,138 92	1,422 76	13,652 06	1,165 98	9,518 08	600 00	233 94
Grand total	\$165,256 68	\$160,582 43	\$64,562 63	\$61,627 19	\$92,795 77	\$179,892 30	\$48,240 36	\$187,676 05	\$84,723 18	\$112,123 11	\$31,188 74	\$7,020 36

* \$7,541.86 credit received from crippled and deformed children's fund.

TABLE V.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH SAME WERE MADE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.
Disbursements											
Additions to fixed assets	\$65,346 30	\$4,271 98	\$7,652 68	\$27,940 69	\$6,096 51	\$62,538 31	\$4,656 38	\$11,445 34	\$37,478 16	\$64,568 40	\$39,560 22
Increase in stores supplies	15,596 98	3,243 31	861 69	1,051 61	3,578 97	1,218 40	139 49	3,211 55	13,281 29	2,097 34	741 30
Operation expenses	154,525 91	161,308 27	64,211 77	47,546 64	80,832 49	123,569 31	54,201 68	75,880 44	172,055 16	100,432 77	27,885 39
Maintenance expenses	8,067 29	11,186 79	4,627 68	5,112 09	13,286 48	8,413 24	4,125 30	1,736 33	20,591 08	6,581 65	814 74
1914 indebtedness paid in 1915.	4,606 05	1,527 41	282 01	1,029 22	.....	4,987 82	43 43	2,029 19	2,237 44	2,543 27	9,252 88
	\$226,949 57	\$181,532 76	\$77,615 78	\$62,679 19	\$104,344 45	\$308,779 08	\$62,968 30	\$94,282 85	\$329,130 61	\$176,951 43	\$78,294 03
Withdrawals from Appropriation											
Operation appropriation.....	\$161,316 25	\$168,971 50	\$65,984 26	\$50,166 21	\$59,602 46	\$234,977 02†	\$53,027 06	\$83,673 27	\$177,413 03	\$129,402 72	\$38,667 71
Maintenance appropriation.....	8,230 77	9,765 16	5,888 30	4,643 74	12,287 95	6,968 55	4,025 83	1,980 32	19,041 44	9,745 57	819 08
Capital appropriation	57,006 14	2,417 23	*5,719 02	27,881 11	2,270 21	68,568 64	2,384 69	8,565 32	32,235 21	86,924 01	89,738 79
Discount taken	386 41	378 87	74 20	36 13	208 83	244 87	70 70	143 94	440 98	139 13	38 50
Totals.....	\$276,949 57	\$181,532 76	\$77,615 78	\$62,679 19	\$104,344 45	\$308,779 08	\$62,968 30	\$94,282 85	\$329,130 61	\$176,951 43	\$78,294 03

* Includes \$2,303.73 for Water Supply Fund.

† Includes items for Road Construction.

‡ Decrease in Stores, Supplies, etc.

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH SAME WERE MADE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	Toma-hawk Lake Camp.
Disbursements												
Additions to fixed assets	\$ 7,375 61	\$ 1,365 39	\$ 2,999 27	\$24,681 60	\$ 5,002 12	\$ 17,292 17	\$2,127 20	\$2,943 95	\$15,475 94	\$4,253 50	\$14,055 93	\$12,622 97
Increase in store supplies, etc.	2,217 69	15,427 09	1164 98	1183 85	13,430 60	1,163 71	854 43	15,384 69	1808 37	12,194 70	2,341 46	.....
Operation expenses *100,597 40	132,016 71	59,717 26	59,717 26	52,106 88	86,874 90	1182,139 35	46,817 60	174,023 99	83,627 26	102,655 44	30,568 74	6,796 42
Maintenance expenses	8,948 38	8,563 72	4,845 37	9,520 31	5,920 78	6,138 92	1,422 76	13,662 06	1,195 93	9,518 03	600 00	223 94
1915 indebtedness paid in 1916	11,808 90	14,554 91	4,996 60	8,750 29	9,535 11	51,650 09	4,747 79	16,050 48	8,852 57	14,572 23	4,833 50	.....
Withdrawals from Appropriation	\$191,007 98	\$171,075 64	\$72,393 52	\$94,225 32	\$103,903 40	\$259,384 24	\$55,969 79	\$201,295 79	\$108,193 62	\$129,864 50	\$72,420 03	\$19,543 33
Operation appropriation	\$174,685 51*	\$161,475 44	\$64,731 68	\$66,086 43	\$92,980 19	\$237,671 31	\$62,305 57	\$160,453 36	\$90,377 62	\$118,003 95	\$68,413 36	\$11,317 74
Maintenance appropriation ..	10,000 00	9,077 42	5,259 74	9,069 94	7,268 79	6,139 61	1,686 56	13,544 22	1,637 06	10,464 55	631 09	213 67
Capital appropriation	5,944 21	386 23	2,311 96	27,064 73	3,532 09	14,517 76	2,047 16	918 86	15,886 77	288 63	13,293 12	7,991 76
Discount taken	378 26	186 49	61 14	20 22	172 34	75 52	31 49	369 35	92 17	127 37	82 46	20 16
Totals.....	\$191,007 98	\$171,075 64	\$72,393 52	\$94,225 32	\$103,903 40	\$259,384 24	\$55,969 79	\$201,295 79	\$108,193 62	\$129,864 50	\$72,420 03	\$19,543 33

* Includes Psychiatric Institute † Includes \$8,385 97 for prison camps ‡ Decrease in stores supplies, etc.

TABLE VII.—Concluded. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916.

Admissions.	Wisconsin State Prison.		*State Public School.		Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.		Wisconsin State Reformatory.		Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.		†Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Number remaining in institution at commencement of each fiscal year	789	886	159	159	1,079	1,125	231	316	148	186	43	91
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted, and transfers made, before commencement of year	18	29			9	4	17	18				
Transferred from other institutions	16	9			4	6	13	20			53	17
Returned from homes and from leave of absence			101	101	11	65						
Original admissions during the year	582	506	218	257	122	144	275	224	381	300	2	1
Totals	1,365	1,439	481	517	1,225	1,344	536	578	479	486	98	109
Discharges.												
Commutation of sentence												
Deported and transferred to other states								1				
Died	4	6	3	14	45	47			26	21	1	3
Discharged as sane under Sec. 567, E. S.											1	
Discharged, expiration of sentence							78	70				
Discharged on reduction of time	266	324										
Discharged			21	82	3	57			267	267		
Dropped for various reasons.												
Eloped and not returned during each year							1					1
Escaped	2	3	3	3	4	12						

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Institutions.	Total remitted to State-Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.	Receipts credited to the Prison Industry Fund created by Chapter 716, Laws of 1913.	Refunds credited to special appropriation funds.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	\$3,243 22	\$3,225 52	.....	\$17 70	.....	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane	9,515 98	9,318 33	\$26 09	171 56	.....	.....
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	1,163 96	1,065 52	68 44	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin School for the Blind	312 96	312 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	968 96	871 36	21 22	106 40	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Prison.....	73,419 23	77,955 23	239 02	.....	.....	\$225 03
State Public School.....	16,692 20	802 15	15,890 06	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	1,355 92	884 56	.....	471 36	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Reformatory	8,900 55	8,470 51	10 90	.....	.....	419 14
Prison Industry	5,684 61	.....	.....	.....	\$5,684 61	.....
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	12,886 20	12,716 53	31 07	.....	.....	138 60
Hospital for Criminal Insane	278 28	111 78	.....	.....	.....	166 50
Totals	\$144,452 13	\$120,764 44	\$16,286 79	\$767 02	\$5,684 61	\$949 27

Notes: For the details in regard to the cash receipts shown in the above table, see the reports of the various institutions.
The cash receipts at the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison are not included in the above table.

ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916.

	1916	Wisconsin State Reformatory		Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium		Hospital for Criminal Insane		Totals
		1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	
33	\$898.18			\$11,909.12	\$12,760.74			\$1,452.84
		\$320.85	\$281.80					47,093.91
		891.20	300.00					2,408.15
								1,225.88
								1,276.20
00	6.00	224.64	425.50	80.14	61.00	\$10.15	\$66.55	2,586.62
05	574.00	1,468.98	2,610.15	20.00	182.20	86.68	178.41	20,533.00
18	174.15	243.25	108.58	76.70		15.00		4,142.58
		585.28	423.07	630.57				2,602.82
								520.00
								1,340.68
								2,083.81
								1,093.78
		5,236.31	10,138.51					156,981.77
								852.11
56	\$1,647.42	\$3,470.51	\$14,285.61	\$12,716.53	\$12,953.94	\$111.78	\$244.96	\$246,194.10

TABLE X.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Institutions.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.	Receipts credited to the Prison Industry Fund created by Chapter 716, Laws of 1913.	Refunds credited to special appropriation funds.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$9,955 34	\$9,950 84	\$4 80	\$99 70	.....	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane	11,352 02	11,160 19	46 98	144 90	.....	.....
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	800 03	897 99	.....	2 04	.....	.....
Wisconsin School for the Blind	800 60	800 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	3,350 59	3,335 73	14 86	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Prison.....	70,551 04	69,763 89	560 95	.....	.....	\$190 20
State Public School.....	9,184 68	1,498 49	7,686 19	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	1,717 93	1,647 42	70 51	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Reformatory	14,834 75	14,285 61	145 64	10 00	.....	398 50
Prison Industry	13,351 72	.....	.....	.....	\$13,351 72	.....
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	12,970 24	12,963 94	12 30	4 00	.....	.....
Hospital for Criminal Insane	331 51	244 96	.....	.....	.....	86 55
Totals	\$148,200 45	\$125,429 06	\$8,572 18	\$260 64	\$13,351 72	\$676 25

Notes: For the details in regard to the cash receipts shown in the above table, see the reports of the various institutions.
 *The cash receipts at the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison are not included in the above table.

TABLE XI.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS AUDITED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, COUNTY ASYLUMS AND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Institutions	From state	From county.	Total
County Asylums	\$519,084 75	\$149,675 44	\$668,760 19
Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane.....	59,551 20	.....	59,551 20
Douglas County Tubercular Insane.....	2,809 31	1,877 39	4,186 70
County Tubercular Sanatoria.....	35,890 36	.....	35,890 36
State Hospital for the Insane.....	.....	62,252 06	62,252 06
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	.....	59,946 88	59,946 88
Industrial School for Boys.....	.....	21,273 10	21,273 10
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	.....	132,070 93	132,070 93
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	.....	33,664 15	33,664 15
Totals	\$617,335 62	\$460,259 95	\$1,077,595 57

TABLE XII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS AUDITED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, COUNTY ASYLUMS AND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Institutions	From state	From County.	Total.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	.....	\$63,986 40	\$63,986 40
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	.....	60,187 69	60,187 69
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	.....	21,943 56	21,943 56
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	.....	136,944 94	136,944 94
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	.....	41,493 93	41,493 93
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	.....	3,545 63	3,545 63
Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane.....	\$59,389 64	.....	59,389 64
County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.....	533,762 04	158,046 89	696,808 93
County Tubercular Sanatoria.....	81,000 72	.....	81,000 72
Douglas County Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the Chronic Insane.....	3,237 81	1,525 30	4,763 11
Totals	\$682,390 21	\$487,674 34	\$1,170,064 55

TABLE XIII.—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1916, INCLUSIVE.

Institution	Year	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance	Average daily number of inmates	Per capita cost per week
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane...	1907	\$131,152 51	\$123,327 56	588	\$4 17
	1908	143,470 70	129,104 27	611	4 04
	1909	160,146 50	142,737 43	614	4 46
	1910	159,519 37	139,133 71	640	4 17
	1911	163,184 74	144,806 86	622	4 46
	1912	164,650 50	150,000 96	589	4 89
	1913	181,523 19	158,126 46	588	5 16
	1914	170,592 54	166,394 59	610	5 23
	1915	177,020 51	162,596 20	622	5 01
	1916	180,339 60	164,265 69	635	4 95
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	1907	157,285 12	141,329 08	622	4 35
	1908	167,311 83	151,569 45	631	4 59
	1909	150,697 71	141,591 51	632	4 30
	1910	156,295 73	135,455 64	643	4 01
	1911	170,008 89	160,737 16	613	5 03
	1912	189,515 34	159,312 19	609	5 03
	1913	183,517 74	175,228 13	609	5 52
	1914	183,498 15	179,234 39	609	5 64
	1915	191,435 21	172,490 06	613	5 40
	1916	182,428 73	160,582 43	627	4 90
Wisconsin School for the Deaf....	1907	53,818 23	50,330 65	185	5 21
	1908	61,542 40	59,101 69	200	5 05
	1909	61,635 32	57,451 53	187	5 39
	1910	61,719 39	59,267 65	194	5 36
	1911	65,070 72	63,048 90	194	6 23
	1912	67,499 82	63,463 14	166	7 31
	1913	65,984 16	64,626 34	156	7 95
	1914	68,537 19	65,318 02	172	7 26
	1915	72,051 35	68,339 40	194	6 30
	1916	69,679 86	64,562 63	194	6 36
*Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	1907	34,073 54	32,695 39	90	6 95
	1908	35,741 00	32,394 21	85	7 20
	1909	36,413 54	34,574 43	83	7 99
	1910	36,187 51	32,927 66	77	8 20
	1911	37,971 02	34,390 01	83	8 05
	1912	40,621 22	39,022 11	77	9 69
	1913	42,692 19	41,515 32	95	8 34
	1914	58,273 50	53,666 37	111	9 24
	1915	55,964 83	52,667 67	117	8 63
	1916	65,193 11	61,627 19	124	9 51
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys....	1907	77,340 03	70,124 26	310	4 33
	1908	82,953 55	65,717 67	323	3 85
	1909	77,300 54	70,516 90	304	3 73
	1910	75,158 23	71,276 73	300	3 79
	1911	73,368 79	75,238 26	365	3 96
	1912	85,334 92	79,477 73	367	4 14
	1913	87,099 11	78,573 34	377	4 00
	1914	84,157 36	80,409 69	335	4 00
	1915	105,691 00	94,063 97	404	4 47
	1916	108,060 69	92,795 77	416	4 26
Wisconsin State Prison.....	1907	115,266 52	119,656 96	640	3 53
	1908	131,355 05	120,437 34	627	3 67
	1909	140,139 75	123,355 06	676	3 59
	1910	158,095 13	131,630 69	709	3 55
	1911	137,761 24	135,730 90	695	3 75
	1912	161,971 30	152,319 10	715	4 07
	1913	169,896 16	152,390 10	732	4 01
	1914	169,068 24	169,935 30	741	4 40
	1915	133,547 33	131,731 16	807	4 32
	1916	137,854 84	129,892 30	806	3 80

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE XIII.—Concluded. COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1916, INCLUSIVE.

Institution	Year	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance	Average daily number of inmates	Per capita cost per week
State Public School.....	1907	\$43,764 89	\$41,288 83	143	\$5 52
	1908	47,546 59	47,101 85	165	5 46
	1909	56,480 25	54,669 95	177	5 93
	1910	55,616 44	52,661 30	181	5 58
	1911	57,766 28	57,940 29	168	6 61
	1912	64,877 23	57,515 05	150	7 33
	1913	56,611 68	44,337 23	121	7 00
	1914	59,688 04	42,967 22	127	6 47
	1915	63,298 18	58,326 96	156	7 08
	1916	54,758 65	55,782 22	188	5 67
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded....	1907	140,760 01	119,001 36	728	3 13
	1908	148,367 95	131,325 97	754	3 33
	1909	149,578 49	132,868 13	821	3 10
	1910	160,782 43	149,996 88	917	3 14
	1911	170,058 37	156,749 20	972	3 15
	1912	179,540 93	161,287 38	968	3 12
	1913	189,552 23	172,376 96	1,006	3 29
	1914	182,254 76	169,072 54	1,058	3 06
	1915	217,448 67	192,646 24	1,100	3 96
	1916	211,193 68	187,676 05	1,184	3 16
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	1907	80,722 58	41,848 22	280	2 86
	1908	74,866 74	37,889 32	270	2 68
	1909	74,474 16	45,637 25	265	3 07
	1910	66,622 83	49,044 43	240	3 44
	1911	67,814 13	48,586 61	229	4 07
	1912	66,506 28	50,922 58	258	3 78
	1913	77,414 22	64,692 33	244	5 08
	1914	71,505 55	69,184 16	226	5 87
	1915	88,002 42	77,596 77	284	5 24
	1916	91,438 19	84,723 18	309	5 24
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	1908	58,241 54	18,512 68	30	11 83
	1909	58,900 36	51,301 73	73	13 48
	1910	67,347 26	56,131 89	85	12 68
	1911	96,667 17	68,523 12	106	12 40
	1912	86,772 82	75,068 15	119	12 06
	1913	106,441 54	83,750 40	159	10 72
	1914	97,331 02	94,666 32	150	12 10
	1915	108,212 95	107,024 42	162	12 67
Hospital for Criminal Insane.....	1914	20,299 78	15,258 28	39	7 46
	1915	29,662 91	28,710 13	63	8 74
	1916	32,568 72	31,188 74	94	6 35
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	1916	.....	7,020 36	10	13 46
Psychiatric Institute	1916	.....	5,260 10	.....	.....

* The average populations given for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Blind are for the school year only.

TABLE XIV—SHOWING INVENTORY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1916.

Institution.	Land.	Buildings.	All other property.	Total.
State Hospital for Insane.....	\$36,191 82	\$810,798 89	\$162,474 15	\$1,009,464 86
Northern Hospital for Insane....	58,238 54	8,650 67	143,230 89	1,027,975 10
School for Deaf.....	19,934 58	219,685 59	63,737 41	303,357 58
School for Blind.....	14,474 22	280,374 36	66,116 45	360,965 03
Industrial School for Boys.....	66,407 28	362,956 74	108,966 39	538,330 41
Wisconsin State Prison.....	49,516 48	908,267 88	147,492 82	1,105,277 18
State Public School.....	29,603 82	179,847 43	47,765 02	257,216 27
Home for Feeble-Minded.....	72,007 86	794,508 46	157,365 80	1,023,882 12
State Reformatory.....	49,035 79	563,221 56	97,090 53	709,350 83
Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	67,744 93	257,023 40	78,147 81	402,916 14
Hospital Criminal Insane.....	41,100 85	160,101 26	33,202 21	239,404 32
Industrial Home for Women.....	33,847 13	.....	.....	33,847 13
So. Home for Feeble-Minded.....	53,937 50	.....	.....	53,937 50
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	1,570 53	24,319 85	6,933 17	32,823 55
Binder Twine Plant.....	.....	105,914 73	330,296 11	436,210 84
Totals.....	\$593,614 33	\$5,493,525 82	\$1,447,868 81	\$7,535,008 96

TABLE XV.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1915, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the superintendent.	Total.
1. Brown	44	61	105	5	110
2. Chippewa	108	57	165	6	171
3. Columbia	44	42	86	8	89
4. Dane	96	86	182	10	192
5. Dodge	86	65	151	3	154
6. Douglas	98	89	187	7	194
7. Dunn	62	47	109	1	110
8. Eau Claire.....	101	78	179	.....	179
9. Fond du Lac.....	97	100	197	1	198
10. Grant	76	55	131	1	132
11. Green	56	53	109	4	113
12. Iowa	64	61	125	2	127
13. Jefferson	97	50	147	4	151
14. La Crosse	117	107	224	7	231
15. Manitowoc	106	89	195	10	205
16. Marathon	101	82	183	4	187
17. Marinette	111	67	178	4	182
18. Milwaukee	322	331	653	12	665
19. Monroe	49	30	79	.....	79
20. Outagamie	59	57	116	5	121
21. Racine	98	99	192	2	194
22. Richland	78	45	123	2	125
23. Rock	77	72	149	1	150
24. St. Croix	81	66	147	10	157
25. Sauk	81	56	137	2	139
26. Shawano	45	46	91	.....	91
27. Sheboygan	115	80	195	11	206
28. Trempealeau	67	49	116	.....	116
29. Vernon	58	56	114	1	115
30. Walworth	68	55	123	1	124
31. Washington	61	52	113	5	118
32. Waukesha	75	65	140	2	142
33. Waupaca	75	59	134	1	135
34. Winnebago	118	90	208	5	213
35. Wood	116	79	195	1	196
Total county asylums for chronic insane	3,102	2,576	5,678	133	5,811
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	384	245	629	268	897
Northern Hospital for the Insane	398	250	648	562	1,210
Hospital for the Criminal Insane	91	.....	91	.....	91
Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane	276	196	472	261	733
Total hospitals	1,149	691	1,840	1,091	2,931
County asylums for chronic insane	3,102	2,576	5,678	133	5,811
Total number insane under public care.....	4,251	3,267	7,518	1,224	8,742

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1916, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the superintendent.	Total.
1. Brown	50	61	111	10	121
2. Chippewa	104	63	167	3	170
3. Columbia	45	45	90	2	92
4. Dane	96	87	183	5	187
5. Dodge	88	64	152	5	157
6. Douglas	97	89	185	0	191
7. Dunn	68	45	113	2	115
8. Eau Claire	98	76	174	.....	174
9. Fond du Lac	100	111	211	3	214
10. Grant	90	60	150	.....	150
11. Green	84	55	139	5	144
12. Iowa	60	57	117	.....	117
13. Jefferson	99	58	157	3	160
14. La Crosse	118	110	228	4	232
15. Manitowoc	112	84	196	12	208
16. Marathon	105	79	184	8	192
17. Marinette	122	70	192	2	194
18. Milwaukee	385	332	717	23	740
19. Monroe	47	31	78	.....	78
20. Outagamie	55	61	116	3	119
21. Racine	106	104	210	.....	210
22. Richland	80	52	132	9	141
23. Rock	79	71	150	7	157
24. St. Croix	85	65	150	5	155
25. Sauk	92	67	159	3	162
26. Shawano	57	63	120	2	122
27. Sheboygan	109	89	198	8	206
28. Trempealeau	65	46	111	1	112
29. Vernon	62	57	119	1	120
30. Walworth	65	56	121	2	123
31. Washington	71	51	122	4	126
32. Waukesha	90	87	177	.....	177
33. Waupaca	76	60	136	4	140
34. Winnebago	128	89	217	3	220
35. Wood	117	85	202	1	203
Total county asylums for chronic insane.....	3,304	2,679	5,983	146	6,129
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	373	271	644	335	979
Northern Hospital for the Insane	413	236	649	549	1,198
Hospital for the Criminal Insane	102	.....	102	.....	102
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane	256	226	482	250	732
Total hospitals	1,144	733	1,877	1,134	3,011
County asylums for chronic insane	3,304	2,679	5,983	146	6,129
Total number insane under public care.....	4,448	3,412	7,860	1,280	9,140

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1915, AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Counties.	Brown.	Chippewa.	Columbia.	Dane.	Dodge.	Douglas.	Dunn.	Eau Claire.	Fond du Lac.	Grant.	Green.	Iowa.	Jefferson.	La Crosse.	Manitowoc.	Marathon.	Marquette.	Milwaukee.	Monroe.	Outagamie.	Racine.	Richland.	Rock.	St. Croix.	Sauk.	Shawano.	Sheboygan.	Trempealeau.	Vernon.	Walworth.	Washington.	Waushara.	Winnebago.	Wood.	Totals.
Adams.....		8	1	1	1	1						1		3			2		1										2				13		
Ashland.....		11				30	1	7	2			1		2			2																53		
Barron.....		6	1	1	1	10	15	7	2			1		2																			69		
Bayfield.....		101				24	3	14	5					3																			69		
Brown.....		2				6	1	5	5					12	1	1	2																114		
Buffalo.....		2				5	1	5	5			1		2																			43		
Calumet.....		99				5	1	1	5			1		1																			119		
Chippewa.....		1				5	1	1	1					4																			103		
Clark.....		54				1		5	5			2		4																			127		
Columbia.....		1				145	1	1	1			1		3																			147		
Crawford.....						120			1					1																			134		
Dane.....	3					1		1	4					1																			18		
Dodge.....						91	55	78	1					1																			184		
Douglas.....						1		1	1					1																				50	
Dunn.....						1		1	1					1																				54	
Eau Claire.....						1		1	1					1																				70	
Forest.....						102		102	1					1																				104	
Grant.....						106		106	1					1																				104	
Green.....						19		19	1					1																				107	
Green Lake.....						1		1	19					1																				66	
Iowa.....						2		2	1					6																				51	
Iron.....						4		4	1					2																				52	
Jefferson.....						1		1	1					6																				30	
Juneau.....						1		1	1					1																				49	
Kenosha.....						1		1	1					13																				114	
Kewaunee.....	2					1		1	1					1																				51	
La Crosse.....						133		133	14					13																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
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						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																				66	
						1		1	2					2																					

Lafayette.....	110	164	80	161	154	184	114	174	209	152	152	133	101	157	227	183	180	191	724	78	116	196	131	127	151	150	120	187	109	118	123	115	175	127	217	206	5,859	
Langlade.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manitowoc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marathon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marquette.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milwaukee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oconto.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ontonagon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outagamie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ozaukee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Price.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rusk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Croix.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sauk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawyer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawano.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taylor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trempealeau.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vilas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walworth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waukesha.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waupaca.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waushara.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State-at-large.....	4	11	7	4	1	11	10	11	11	10	11	22	6	17	23	29	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	28	3	7	15	7	8	1	6	17	11	24	4	10	60	62
Totals.....	110	164	80	161	154	184	114	174	209	152	152	133	101	157	227	183	180	191	724	78	116	196	131	127	151	150	120	187	109	118	123	115	175	127	217	206	5,859	

Note: List of county asylums for chronic insane across top of table.

TABLE XIX.—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE JUNE 30, 1915.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	North-ern Hospital for the Insane.	Milwau-kee Hospital for the Insane.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.	Total.	Popula-tion in 1910. (U S. Census.)	Ratio of Insanity to pop-ulation.
Adams	1			1	13	15	8,604	574
Ashland		23		4	58	85	21,965	258
Barron	17	1		1	69	88	29,114	331
Bayfield	8			2	64	74	15,987	216
Brown	1	31		2	114	148	54,068	366
Buffalo	7				43	50	16,006	320
Burnett	4				19	23	9,026	362
Calumet		7			33	40	16,701	418
Chippewa	22	1		1	108	127	32,103	253
Clark	11	2		1	52	66	30,074	456
Columbia	14			1	56	71	31,129	438
Crawford	6				47	53	16,283	307
Dane	48	3			149	200	77,435	387
Dodge	23	5		1	134	163	47,436	291
Door		16			31	47	18,711	366
Douglas	32			3	96	130	47,422	365
Dunn	13	1		1	56	71	25,260	356
Eau Claire	11			2	79	92	32,721	356
Florence		2		1	10	13	3,381	290
Fond du Lac		25		5	104	134	51,610	335
Forest		3		1	14	18	6,782	377
Grant	20				107	127	39,077	307
Green	6				63	69	21,641	314
Green Lake		4			31	35	15,491	443
Iowa	5	1			52	58	22,497	388
Iron	1	8		2	30	41	8,306	202
Jackson	8				49	57	17,075	300
Jefferson	13	2			114	129	31,306	266
Juneau	12	1			51	64	19,569	306
Kenosha	30			1	66	97	32,929	339
Kewaunee		10			31	41	16,784	409
La Crosse	31	1			135	167	43,996	263
Lafayette	9	1			41	51	20,075	394
Langlade		13		1	37	51	17,032	335
Lincoln		9		1	47	57	19,064	334
Manitowoc		15		2	118	135	44,978	333
Marathon		25		2	104	131	55,064	420
Marquette		31			85	116	33,812	291
Marquette	1	7			18	26	10,741	413
Milwaukee	5	9	472	26	652	1,164	433,187	375
Monroe	16				77	93	28,881	311
Oconto		23		2	69	91	25,657	232
Oneida		8			23	31	11,433	369
Outagamie		38		1	106	144	49,102	341
Ozaukee		11		1	46	58	17,123	295
Pepin	6	1			15	22	7,577	344
Pierce	17				39	56	22,079	394
Polk	12	1			41	54	21,367	366
Portage		25		1	84	110	30,945	281
Price	2	11		2	32	47	13,796	294
Racine	28	3		3	131	165	57,424	348
Richland	15				46	61	18,809	306
Rock	33	2		5	121	161	55,538	345
Rusk	3	2			20	25	11,160	446
St. Croix	6	2			71	79	25,910	329
Sauk	17				88	105	32,369	313
Sawyer	6	1		1	5	13	6,227	479
Shawano		14			46	60	31,864	531
Sheboygan	1	54			157	212	54,888	269
Taylor		14		1	33	48	13,641	234
Trempealeau	10				73	83	22,923	276
Vernon	16				79	95	28,116	296
Vilas		1		1	17	19	6,019	316
Walworth	21				84	105	29,614	232
Washburn	6				18	24	8,196	341
Washington		11		3	64	78	23,784	305
Waukesha	16	1		3	104	124	37,100	299
Waupaca		26		2	71	99	32,782	331
Waushara		10			28	38	18,886	497
Winnebago	2	86		1	187	276	62,116	225
State-at-large	39	35			300	371		
Wood	1	11		2	57	71	30,583	431
Totals	629	649	472	91	5,502	7,342	2,333,860	318

TABLE XX.—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE JUNE 30, 1916.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	North-ern Hospital for the Insane.	Milwau-kee Hospital for the Insane.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Total.	Popu-lation in 1910 (U. S. Census)	Ratio of Insanity to popu-lation.
Adams	1			1	13	15	8,604	574
Ashland	1	24		3	66	94	21,966	234
Barron	12	1		1	72	86	29,114	339
Bayfield	10	3		1	62	76	15,987	210
Brown		37		3	121	161	54,068	336
Buffalo	10				47	57	16,006	281
Burnett	5				20	25	9,026	361
Calumet		10		1	34	45	16,701	371
Chippewa	21			1	104	126	32,103	255
Clark	14			1	56	74	30,074	406
Columbia	14			1	62	77	31,179	404
Crawford	4				54	58	16,288	281
Dane	56	4		2	144	206	77,435	376
Dodge	14	5		1	140	160	47,436	293
Door		11			34	45	18,711	416
Douglas	34	1		4	102	141	47,422	336
Dunn	16	1		1	59	76	25,260	332
Eau Claire	13			2	89	104	32,721	315
Florence		3		1	13	17	3,381	199
Fond du Lac		41		4	109	154	51,610	335
Forest		4		1	14	19	6,782	357
Grant	18			1	110	129	39,007	302
Green	10				66	75	21,641	289
Green Lake		4			29	33	15,491	469
Iowa	9				55	64	22,497	351
Iron	1	10		2	23	41	8,306	203
Jackson	9				51	60	17,075	285
Jefferson	17	2			119	138	34,306	249
Juneau	14	1			50	65	19,569	301
Kenosha	24			3	78	105	32,929	314
Kewaunee		6			31	37	16,784	454
La Crosse	33				144	177	43,966	249
Lafayette	9	1		1	46	57	20,076	362
Langlade		12		1	40	53	17,062	322
Lincoln		15		1	44	60	19,064	318
Manitowoc		23		2	116	140	44,978	303
Marathon		25		2	103	135	55,054	403
Marquette		20		1	93	119	33,812	294
Marquette		6			20	26	10,741	413
Milwaukee	2	7	482	29	725	1,245	433,187	343
Monroe	14				83	97	28,831	293
Oconto		16		2	70	88	25,677	292
Oneida		5			23	31	11,433	369
Outagamie		40			114	154	49,102	319
Ozaukee	1	14		1	51	67	17,123	256
Pepin		1			18	25	7,577	303
Pierce	17				83	95	22,079	401
Polk	16				45	61	21,367	350
Portage	1	24		2	91	118	30,946	262
Price	1	8			37	48	13,795	287
Racine	29			3	133	170	57,424	333
Richland	10	1			44	55	18,809	342
Rock	37	1		5	125	168	55,538	331
Rusk	6	1			23	30	11,160	372
St. Croix	4	1			76	81	25,910	320
Sauk	5				91	96	32,369	342
Sawyer	4	1		1	5	11	6,227	566
Shawano		13			59	77	31,854	414
Sheboygan		39			171	210	54,836	261
Taylor		6		1	37	44	13,641	310
Trempealeau	10				72	82	22,928	280
Vernon	9				63	91	28,116	309
Vilas	1	2		1	13	17	6,019	354
Walworth	22			1	86	109	29,614	271
Washington	8				19	27	8,196	304
Washington		16		2	63	81	23,784	294
Waukesha	24	1		3	102	130	37,100	285
Waupaca		22		2	77	101	32,732	325
Waushara		15			33	48	18,866	363
Winnebago	2	66		2	209	273	62,116	223
Wood	1	16		2	62	81	30,533	373
State-at-large	46	53			330	429		
Totals	644	649	482	102	5,369	7,736	2,333,360	302

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF ALL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FROM 1900 TO 1916, INCLUSIVE. THE TABLE ALSO SHOWS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AT THE TWO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE AND THE TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Institutions	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	405	403	413	415	425	431	459	568	611	614	640	622	589	588	610	622	635
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	569	539	569	600	614	641	632	622	631	632	648	613	609	608	609	613	627
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	175	197	202	166	184	180	187	186	200	187	194	164	166	156	172	194	194
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	108	107	111	90	94	84	98	90	86	83	77	88	77	96	111	117	124
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	324	320	339	292	315	320	312	310	323	364	360	365	367	377	386	404	416
Wisconsin State Prison.....	532	511	562	553	575	608	611	640	627	676	709	695	716	732	741	807	906
State Public School.....	159	144	147	142	149	147	156	143	163	177	181	168	150	*130	*147	*158	*188
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	397	457	484	505	602	657	691	723	754	821	917	972	968	1,006	1,068	1,100	1,134
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	85	128	149	163	206	259	300	290	270	285	240	229	258	244	226	284	309
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Oriminal Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,741	2,856	3,009	2,926	3,164	3,337	3,451	3,566	3,701	3,912	4,051	4,047	4,039	4,065	4,248	4,524	4,814
Total number of "original admissions" at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	368	355	273	306	390	341	359	380	460	417	401	400	388	453	482	506	582
Total number of "original admissions" at the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	453	494	396	534	524	519	556	570	572	574	499	507	618	516	597	569	566
Total inmate population of the county asylums for chronic insane at the close of each fiscal year	3,394	3,509	3,628	3,623	3,953	4,015	4,130	4,196	4,375	4,468	4,585	4,807	5,016	5,203	5,337	5,606	6,006

* The population given for the State Public School includes the crippled and deformed children being cared for at that institution.

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE PRISON INDUSTRY FUND CREATED BY CHAPTER 716, LAWS OF 1913 (SECTION 172—67.48 R. S.), FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$46,916 89
1915			
June 30.....	Receipts during fiscal year from sales of brooms manufactured at the Wisconsin State Reformatory		1,927 61
June 30.....	Receipts during fiscal year from sales of clothing manufactured at the Wisconsin State Reformatory		3,757 09
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year for the broom factory at the Wisconsin State Reformatory..	\$1,398 35	
June 30.....	Disbursed during the fiscal year for the tailor shop at the Wisconsin State Reformatory..	4,728 34	
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year at the Wisconsin State Prison	12,656 71	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	33,824 01	
		\$52,001 41	\$52,001 41
1915			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$33,824 01
1916			
June 30.....	Receipts during fiscal year from sales of brooms manufactured at the Wisconsin State Reformatory		3,197 12
June 30.....	Receipts during fiscal year from sales of clothing manufactured at the Wisconsin State Reformatory		10,154 60
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year for the broom factory at the Wisconsin State Reformatory..	\$1,611 70	
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year for the tailor shop at the Wisconsin State Reformatory...	10,289 64	
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year at the Wisconsin State Prison	1,451 40	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	33,822 99	
		\$47,175 73	\$47,175 73

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING THE NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE CASH RECEIPTS TURNED INTO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE AFTER DEDUCTING THE CASH RECEIPTS TURNED INTO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE, THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND THE PER CAPITA COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916.

Institution	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Cash receipts turned into the General Fund of the state.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance after deducting cash receipts turned into the general fund of the state.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per year.	Per capita cost per week.	Per capita cost per day.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$777,029 51	\$162,596 20	\$8,243 22	\$154,352 98	622	\$248 16	\$4 76	\$0 68
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	180,339 60	164,285 68	8,955 34	155,330 34	635	244 61	4 69	.67
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	191,435 21	172,490 06	9,301 02	163,189 04	673	266 21	5 11	.73
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	182,428 73	160,582 43	11,160 19	149,422 24	627	238 31	4 55	.65
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	72,051 85	68,839 40	1,163 96	67,675 44	794	348 84	6 72	.96
State Public School.....	66,679 96	54,562 63	7,890 03	63,672 60	184	328 21	6 30	.90
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	55,594 63	52,557 67	3,122 95	52,344 72	177	447 39	8 61	1 23
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	65,193 11	61,627 19	800 60	60,826 59	124	480 54	9 38	1 34
Wisconsin State Prison.....	106,691 00	94,068 97	3,350 59	93,068 99	404	230 37	4 41	.63
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	108,080 00	97,795 77	78,419 28	89,445 18	416	215 01	4 13	.59
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	187,854 84	178,892 30	70,551 04	109,341 26	897	128 02	2 46	.35
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	63,298 18	58,326 98	16,692 20	41,634 78	906	120 69	2 31	.33
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	54,758 65	48,240 36	9,184 68	39,055 68	188	263 51	5 04	.72
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	217,448 67	192,646 24	9,114 56	191,731 68	1,100	207 74	3 36	.57
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	211,193 68	187,676 05	1,717 93	185,958 12	1,134	174 30	3 36	.48
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	83,002 42	77,596 77	8,900 55	68,696 22	284	163 98	3 15	.45
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	91,438 19	84,723 18	14,834 75	69,888 43	309	241 89	4 62	.66
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	108,212 95	107,024 42	11,976 35	95,048 07	162	226 18	4 34	.62
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	113,883 13	113,123 11	12,970 24	99,152 87	187	586 72	11 27	1 61
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	29,662 91	28,770 13	12,970 28	28,431 85	63	451 30	10 15	1 45
Hospital for Criminal Insane.....	32,598 72	31,188 74	331 51	30,857 23	94	328 27	6 30	1 24
Totals for the year ending June 30, 1915.....	\$1,292,366 36	\$1,196,988 00	\$157,201 35	\$1,059,485 65	4,524	.....	.....	.....
Totals for the year ending June 30, 1916.....	1,294,448 51	1,187,697 44	134,746 90	1,052,950 54	4,814	.....	.....	.....

Note: The first line of figures (Italics) opposite the name of the institution is for the year ending June 30, 1915. The second line of figures opposite the name of the institution is for the year ending June 30, 1916.

TABLE XXIV.—SHOWING THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE COUNTIES, BEING THE DIRECT CHARGES FOR CARE OF INMATES KEPT AT THE VARIOUS CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS WHERE SUCH CHARGES ARE PROVIDED FOR BY LAW DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Institutions.	Amount actually received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Amount actually received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.	Amount due from the counties on June 30, 1916 for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending on that date. This amount will be received by the state during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	\$63,963 44	\$82,232 03	\$64,186 20
Northern Hospital for the Insane	59,002 00	50,913 38	60,187 60
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	20,646 23	21,273 10	21,943 56
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	127,002 51	132,070 93	136,944 84
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	31,885 94	33,664 15	41,493 93
Hospital for Criminal Insane.....			3,545 63
Totals.	\$302,500 12	\$309,173 62	\$328,301 95

TABLE XXV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND OWNED BY THE STATE AT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN ON JUNE 30, 1916. THE ACREAGE AS GIVEN IN THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL THE LAND OWNED BY THE STATE AT THE INSTITUTION, NOT ONLY THE LAND USED FOR THE INSTITUTION FARMS BUT ALSO THE BUILDING SITES AND GROUNDS ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONS USED FOR PARK PURPOSES.

Institutions	Acres
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	408.92
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	596.65
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	33.00
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	65.90
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	498.50
Wisconsin State Prison	320.00
State Public School	234.00
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	1,014.33
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	346.00
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	210.00
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	72.00
Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women.....	244.50
Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic.....	518.50
Totals.....	4,561.00

TABLE XXVI.—STATEMENT OF LAND FUND—CHAPTER 659, LAWS OF 1913—SECTION 172—67.44 R. S., MADE AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000.00 TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SAID BOARD. THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES MADE FROM THIS FUND.

1914			
June 30.....	Balance on hand.....		\$2,697 90
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws 1913.....		25,000 00
1915			
July 1.....	Repealed by Chap. 599, Laws 1915.....	\$26,697 90	
1916			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	1,000 00	
		\$27,697 90	\$27,697 90

TABLE XXVII.—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CHAPTER 723, LAWS OF 1913, FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SITE, AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF NECESSARY BUILDINGS FOR THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN. THIS STATEMENT COVERS THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$34,246 21
July 1.....	Appropriation (Chap. 723, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.54 R. S.)		100,000 00
1915			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation (Chap. 12m, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67.54 R. S.)		65,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$33,542 55	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	165,703 66	
		\$199,246 21	\$199,246 21
1915			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$165,703 66
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		110 52
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$25,876 11	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	139,933 07	
		\$165,814 18	\$165,814 18

TABLE XXVIII.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CHAPTER 689, LAWS OF 1913, FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SITE AND THE ERECTION OF THE INITIAL BUILDINGS FOR THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND THE EPILEPTIC FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$57,797 97
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 689, Laws of 1913 (Sec. 172—87.53 R. S.)		50,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$17,482 61	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	90,335 36	.....
		\$107,797 97	\$107,797 97
1915			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$90,335 36
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 689, Laws of 1913 (Sec. 172—87.53 R. S.).....		150,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$39,014 89	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	201,320 47	.....
		\$240,335 36	\$240,335 36

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Post office and railroad station Delavan, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent and steward H. C. Buell.
 Assistant steward Edgar D. Fiske.
 Matron Miss Katherine Pinkerton.
 Assistant Matron Miss Tillie Cannon.

Opened April 2, 1852.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915,
 based on school year only194
 Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916,
 based on school year only194

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Post office and railroad station Janesville, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent and steward Junius T. Hooper.
 Assistant steward Katharine Anderson.
 Matron Marjorie Seaton.
 Field worker M. Ada Turner.

Established 1849.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915,
 based on school year only117
 Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916,
 based on school year only124

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Post office and railroad station Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent and steward A. J. Hutton.
 Assistant superintendent and assistant
 steward H. E. Philip.
 Matron Mrs. A. J. Hutton.
 Field agents } Oscar Lee.
 } E. T. Eaton.
 School principal C. H. Froemming.

Established 1860.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..404
 Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..416

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Post office and railroad station	Waupun, Wisconsin.
Warden	Henry Town.
Deputy warden	R. M. Coles.
Chief accountant	Theodore H. Buuck.
Record clerk	G. A. Benson.
Prison physician	W. P. Smith, M. D.
Chaplain	Rev. S. J. Dowling.
Assistant Chaplain	Rev. A. G. Wilson.
Matron, Women's Prison	Mrs. Ida Graves.
Parole agent	Joseph M. Seibel.
Established 1851.	
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..807	
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..906	

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

(For Dependent Children)

Post office and railroad station	Sparta, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward	J. F. Brown, M. D.
Assistant steward	A. L. Roethe.
Matron, general	Mary B. Sanborn.
State agents (Field work)	A. F. Brandt.
	Emma F. Evans.
Traveling attendant	Ada E. Grube.
Opened November 13, 1886.	
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..158	
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..187	
Note: The crippled and deformed children are also cared for at the State Public School in a separate building known as the Hospital for Crippled Children.	
The average daily number of crippled children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1915	
	19.58
The average daily number of other children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1915	
	138.60
The total average daily number of children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1915	
	158.18
The average daily number of crippled children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1916.....	
	23.15
The average daily number of other children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1916	
	163.92
The total average daily number of children cared for during the year ending June 30, 1916	
	187.07

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Post office and railroad station	Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
Superintendent	Alfred W. Wilmarth, M. D.
Assistant physicians	A. L. Beler, M. D. Albertine L. Rea, M. D.
Steward	Magnus Firth.
Assistant steward	Bess M. Kidd.
Matrons	Sophia Knettig. Mrs. W. R. Taylor. Mrs. S. J. Jenkins. Bennetta McCoe. Mary E. Cotter. Fannie Hanzlik. Bessie Phaneuf.

Opened June 11, 1897.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..1,100

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..1,134

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Postal and express address	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Railroad station	Wiswall or Green Bay.
Superintendent and steward	Chas. W. Bowron.
Assistant superintendent	O. E. Bickford.
Assistant steward	Frank C. King.
Physician	C. O. Latham, M. D.
Record clerk	G. K. Kelley.
Parole agent	A. F. Gruenhagen.

Opened 1898.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..284

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..309

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Post office	Statesan, Wisconsin.
Railroad station	Wales, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward	Frank Brockway, M. D.
Assistant steward	H. W. Main.
First medical assistant	A. A. Pleyte, M. D.
Second medical assistant	Emmett Bowen, M. D.
Matron	Sara James.

Opened November 7, 1907.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915..162

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916..187

HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE

Post office and railroad station Waupun, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent and steward L. Rock Sleyster, M. D.
 Assistant steward G. H. Schroeder.
 Supervisor Charles W. Schoenian.

Opened January 12, 1914.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1915...63

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916...94

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

Post office 1314 Fond du Lac Ave.,
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent Oscar Küstermann.
 Instructors William Schroeder.
 John Kojis.
 Richard Krantz.
 August Dobberphul.

Opened December, 1903.

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

Post office and railroad station Tomahawk Lake, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent F. A. Reich.

Opened August 15, 1915.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1916...10

DIRECTORY OF SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following institutions are added here for the purpose of general information. They are not under the direct control of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. However, the State Board of Control has certain powers in regard to them, the more important of which are enumerated below.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Post office 465 Lake Drive,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
President Mrs. Geo. Lines,
685 Franklin Place,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
First Vice President Mrs. D. H. Johnson,
734 Marshall Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Treasurer Mrs. Ralph Newton,
434 Jackson Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Secretary Mrs. F. W. Ells,
889 Summit Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Resident Officers

Superintendent Miss Mary J. Berry.
Assistant superintendent Miss Jennie Gower.
Clerk Miss Henrietta C. Hurlbut.
Office assistant Mrs. Mary James.

Powers of the State Board of Control.

1. To transfer inmates to and from the institution.
2. Power of inspection.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Post office Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Inspector Wm. H. Momsen.

Powers of the State Board of Control.

1. To inspect.
2. To transfer inmates to and from the institution in certain cases.
3. To parole inmates therefrom.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Post office Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.
 Superintendent A. F. Young, M. D.

Powers of the State Board of Control.

1. To inspect.
2. To transfer inmates to and from.

THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME

Post office and railroad station Waupaca, Wisconsin.
 Commandant F. S. Veeder.
 Adjutant H. K. Mosher.
 Surgeon A. E. McCallin.
 Assistant surgeon R. D. Boynton.
 Quartermaster D. G. Freeman.
 Chaplain E. B. Earle.
 Inspector J. W. Bruce.
 Matron Miss Elizabeth Stark.

Powers of the State Board of Control.

1. Power to inspect.

For a complete list of County Asylums for Chronic Insane, and the names and addresses of their Superintendents, see back part of this book.

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE
INSANE

MENDOTA, WIS.,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS.

Dr. FRANK I. DRAKE ----- Superintendent
Dr. M. K. GREEN --Ass't. Superintendent and 1st Ass't Female Side
Dr. MARY SAUTHOFF' -----2nd Ass't Physician Female Side
Dr. AUGUST SAUTHOFF -----1st Ass't Male Side
Dr. L. M. BROOKS -----2nd Ass't Male Side
-----3rd Ass't Male Side
P. D. CRAMER ----- Steward
JOS. DAUBNER ----- Ass't Steward
A. C. NORDVI ----- Druggist
Miss HAZEL MORTON -----Supt., Training School for Nurses
Miss HARRIET WITHERS ----- Matron
G. S. HANSON ----- Field Agent

CONSULTING SURGICAL STAFF.

DR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN

DR. THOS. W. TORMEY

DR. JOS. DEAN

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

MENDOTA, Wis., July 1, 1916.

THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN

The Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane is hereby submitted for your consideration.

Appended you will find the usual statistical tables from which you will see that the population of the hospital has risen considerably in excess of that of any previous period in the history of the institution. This has been made possible by the opening of the Nurses' Home, which increases our capacity by thirty-five. Our beds now number 690.

Though the general health of the patients has been up to standard, they are very susceptible to the various forms of infection, as is shown by the appended morbidity table. Boils, abscesses and erysipelas are common. Pneumonia is frequent and extremely fatal. This susceptibility to infection is due to a weakening of the powers of resistance on the part of the insane.

The invading micro-organisms meet with but little opposition from the defensive force of the body and easily fight up the diseases of which they are the specific microbic cause.

Patients suffering from the various forms of alcoholism still make up a fairly large percentage of our admissions. The majority of them clear up in a few days after commitment and are apparently as well as ever. However, they return to their homes only to repeat their bouts of drunkenness and find their way back to the hospital, some as many as five or six times. Similarly, men are repeatedly sent to the penitentiary on charges of habitual drunkenness. The stigma of a penitentiary sentence or an adjudication of insanity will not rub off, however wrongfully borne. A man may readily acknowledge his alcoholic excesses but he resents being classed with the criminal or the insane. When in charge of the Medical Department of the State Prison I suggested to the Board the advisability of erecting a state home for inebriates where these excessive drinkers might be placed for one or two years, or until their appetites for alcoholics were lost or overcome. The so called "Keeley Cure" and all other "Cures" have failed dismally. A prolonged abstinence from strong drink under such an environment as might be had in an institution such as I suggested affords hope of the largest number of cures. Out-of-door employment, regular

hours of sleep, an abundance of good, wholesome food, —all suited to restore to health and vigor a constitution undermined and enfeebled by alcoholic poison, —are far more efficacious than drugs and more humane than a prison sentence or an adjudication of insanity.

Of voluntary admissions, our records show a largely increased number over the previous biennial period, 34 having been admitted the first year and 50 the second. This fact is accounted for by the enactment of the Harrison Law in 1915, which made the purchase of morphine by the general public almost impossible. Morphine habitues representing themselves as residents of Wisconsin, came to us from Freeport, Chicago, and even more distant cities, and asked for the gradual reduction method of cure. Our reputation had gone out to the dope centers and the fiends came to us singly and in pairs. Of 13 admitted in the first year of the biennium six were voluntary patients and seven were committed by county courts. In the second year of the biennium of 30 admissions 28 were voluntary and two were regularly committed. These unfortunates are notoriously past masters at the arts of deception. They sought not to obtain relief from morphine addiction but to satisfy their craving for the drug after the well-known and frequented channels of supply had been blocked by Federal law. As soon as it became noised abroad that we had abandoned the gradual reduction method of cure and had adopted the sudden withdrawal method, applications for admission ceased abruptly.

The high death rate of the hospital is accounted for, in part, by the large influx of senile patients, many having been as far advanced as 75 and 80 years. One had reached the extreme age of 93. This hospital is no place for senile cases. They only increase our population and become a source of expense to the state. We can do them no good. Many of them die soon after coming here and the rest have to be transferred to the County asylums, to which institutions all patients reaching the age of 65 years should be committed directly. This suggestion is urged as a measure of economy to both county and state, and with a feeling that it is more humane to allow the old and decrepit to die at home among relatives and friends than to send them away to die among strangers however kindly disposed.

Two of our patients came to their death by suicide. In both instances the Coroner exonerated the Hospital from all blame.

I have to record the accidental death by drowning of Woodford W. Sullivan of Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Sullivan was a trusted attendant in this institution and was out skating when the accident occurred. His remains were sent to his home in Kentucky.

The work done by the patients under the direction of the Art Teacher, Mrs. Boyd, is highly commendable. Heretofore, attention has been given almost exclusively to needlework among the women, but a beginning has been made to interest the men in basketry.

At the large institutions for the insane in neighboring states di-

versional occupation receives considerable attention from an economic standpoint. Among the chronic insane whose stay in an institution is prolonged and whose mental condition renders possible a degree of concentration, this work can be carried on to advantage and some patients become, to some extent at least, self-supporting. But, in an institution for the acute insane the work must be undertaken with an entirely different purpose in view. As a therapeutic measure, as a means of hastening, if not initiating recovery, it seems to have its advantages, and I purpose to try it out along these lines among the men as well as among the women.

The work done by our Field Agent is satisfactory. From his frequent reports to the hospital much valuable information is gained as to the home surroundings of paroled patients and their reaction to their environment. In numerous instances he has been instrumental in finding employment for patients who are without friends or relatives to care for them or to assist in their maintenance.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that our Training School for Nurses is doing efficient work. In December last, Miss Hazel Morton, a trained nurse from New York City, assumed the superintendency of the school. Her work is highly satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In order to meet promptly and successfully any surgical emergencies that may arise, and in order to secure to our patients the best possible surgical service, with the consent of the Board of Control I have organized a consulting surgical staff in connection with this institution. Dr. Arthur Sullivan, Dr. Thomas W. Tormey and Dr. Joseph Dean of Madison, have consented to act in that capacity and have agreed to give their time and service gratuitously to the needy patients of the hospital. In an age when almost every act of service is reduced to a commercial basis, such devotion to the cause of humanity is worthy of more than passing notice.

The Nurses' Home was finished and occupied last October. This home is a modern structure in every particular, and its conveniences and advantages are thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. At present it accommodates 35 nurses, increasing the capacity of the hospital by this same number.

The Contagious Hospital, commodious and well equipped, was occupied in December. It will avoid, hereafter, the necessity of a general quarantine of the institution because of epidemic diseases.

A steam pipe laid in suitable conduits has been extended to the barn.

The old piggery has been torn down and a new one, more comfortable and more substantial, has been erected in a more suitable location.

Over 10,000 feet of steam and hot water pipe in the basement have been covered with magnesia moulded covering. We entertain great hopes of thus materially reducing our coal consumption.



PARK AND VIEW OF STATE CAPITOL FROM FRONT OF WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA.

The wards on both the male and female sides of the house have been repaired and repainted throughout, a much needed improvement. The offices in the front center and the rooms on the second floor have been redecorated, greatly improving the appearance of this part of the building.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There is another phase of the voluntary admission law to which I wish to call your serious attention. Patients come to us complaining that they are no longer able to pay the expense of from \$25.00 to \$40.00 a week at a private sanitarium; they ask for admission into this hospital at the rate prescribed by the Board of Control and request the use of single rooms. These people come from comparatively poor families, yet the relatives have pride enough to make the sacrifice of seeking the admission of their unfortunate members to this hospital and to pay a moderate sum toward their maintenance rather than face the publicity of an adjudication of insanity and to see them accompanied to an insane asylum by a sheriff. This feeling should be encouraged and stimulated, and it could be so encouraged and stimulated if the state would provide an institution at which the financial demands for accommodations would come within the reach of people of moderate means. Such an institution, the Wisconsin State Hospital Annex, if you please, I believe has a place in the Wisconsin system of caring for the insane. There is a demand for it, 52 of the 84 voluntary admissions in this biennial period having been pay patients. It would provide a place for the poor unfortunate insane who realize their mental affliction; who, though unable to pay the price of accommodation at a private sanitarium, are able to pay a moderate amount toward their maintenance. They dislike the idea, however, of entering an institution where they will be obliged to share their room with a patient who is disturbed perhaps, or is otherwise objectionable. At the present time we have 10 patients who would find refuge in such an institution.

I have been told that such an institution would be contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions; that it would have a tendency to revive and perpetuate class distinction in a state institution rather than to place all upon a common level. Personally, I fail to see the force of this argument. As distinguished from aristocratic, whatever is befitting the common people is democratic. The central idea of this whole project is to find something befitting the common people. Meeting the demands for rooms plainly though adequately furnished, supplying abundant and wholesome food without luxuries, and all reduced in price to actual cost because they are supplied to the poor and needy, cannot be viewed in the light of an opposition to the spirit of our democratic institution. Aside from the one feature of providing patients with single rooms the plan I have

proposed does not differ in any essential particular from the system now in force.

This annex could be erected upon the grounds of this hospital and modestly furnished for approximately \$1,000 a bed. A capacity of 50 beds would be sufficient at first to accommodate the patients from the entire state. I would, therefore, recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000 be asked from the next Legislature for the erection of such a building.

With the completion of two more outside buildings the necessity of a local telephone system becomes apparent. A switch board large enough to accommodate 30 phones is necessary. I would recommend that the sum of \$2,000.00 be appropriated for the construction of such a system.

The sun porch on the male and female infirmaries are the most popular rooms on the floor. I would suggest that they be extended upward two stories to accommodate wards one and three and that sun porches be erected on all the back wards. This could be done at an expense of about \$6,000.00.

The porch in front of the main building shows signs of decay; I would recommend that it be torn down and a new up-to-date structure be erected in its stead. This would involve an expense of about \$2,000.

Three pianos, the one in the general dining room, the one in the chapel and the one on female "3" have been in use many years; they are worn beyond the possibility of repair. These instruments are essential in the various forms of amusements and in the religious services of the house. They should be replaced with new ones at an expense of about \$1,050.00.

The floors of the corridor in the rear center and of the flour room in the bakery are made of cement; they are rough and dark colored and never look tidy even after cleaning. I would recommend that they be resurfaced at an expense of about \$600.00.

On previous occasions the urgent needs of a new greenhouse have been pointed out to you. The one at present in use is held together by props and braces and is liable to collapse at any time. An appropriation of \$5,000.00 is asked for the construction of a new building.

The third and fourth floors of the front center should be redecorated at an approximate cost of \$1,000.00.

The old passenger elevator in the front center has been in a state of disuse for ten years; it serves no useful purpose and occupies space that otherwise could be put to good use; it catches dirt and dust from all four floors in the administration building. I would recommend that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to remove the elevator and replace the floors.

The usual religious services have been held throughout the year and entertainments of different characters have been introduced to break the monotony of hospital residence.

Dr. Charles T. Vernon, second assistant physician on the Male Side, resigned, October 15, 1915. The position was filled by the advancement of Dr. L. M. Brooks.

The affairs of the hospital have been conducted by the officials with singular harmony and good feeling. Much of the success of our work is due to the wise council of the Board and to the discretion with which you have ordered the general policy of the Hospital. For your forbearance and unflinching courtesy you have my sincere thanks.

DR. FRANK I. DRAKE.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL

To Doctor Frank I. Drake, *Superintendent*:—

We, the members of the medical staff, herewith submit reports for the medical departments for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916.

In the diagnosis of the various forms of psychoses we followed the classification outlined by Dr. Adolph Meyer.

In the following tables unless otherwise stated the number of cases represents the original admissions and also the readmission when the latter consisted of a single hospital residence during the year. Patients who had been paroled or who had eloped and were returned within the year were not considered.

Table I indicates the number of patients admitted each year divided as to their sex, the form of psychoses, and percentage of each group.

MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES.

The cases belonging to this form of psychosis constituted the greatest number of admissions during the period. This was especially true of the female patients and in this regard our findings corresponded with those of other institutions. During the year ending 1915, 150 cases of Manic Depressive Insanity were admitted and during 1916, 194 cases were admitted. Considering the actual number of admissions there does not appear to be a marked difference between the number of males and females but when the percentage is considered the ratio of male to female is greater than 1 : 2.

A possible explanation for the predominance of this form of psychosis may be found in the fact that Manic Depressive Insanity tends toward recovery and towards recurrence, thus giving rise to the class commonly known as repeaters. That the number of women is usually twice as great as the number of men has been accounted for on the theory that Manic Depressive Insanity is due to a circulatory disturbance.

We distinguished three phases of this form of psychosis: The Manic, marked by flight of ideas, euphoria and pressure of activity; the Depressed, by depression, retardation and aboulia and the Mixed by varying combinations of these characteristics.

The following table shows the number of these phases found among the male and female cases.

TABLE II—CLINICAL SUB-GROUPING OF MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.				For year ending June 30, 1916.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Manic phases	39	42	71	47	46	46	92	47
Depressed phases	24	47	71	47	28	52	80	41
Mixed phases	4	4	8	6	6	16	22	12
Totals	57	93	150	100	80	114	194	100

ALLIED TO MANIC DEPRESSIVE INSANITY.

There is a tendency to place all periodical and temporary rearrangements under the grouping of Manic Depressive Insanity but cases are frequently found that fail to show the characteristics that would properly place them in this grouping and yet they have a tendency toward recovery and recurrence.

DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

The next largest number of admissions belong to the group of Dementia Praecox. Here the males by far exceed the females, the ratio being greater than 2 : 1.

We distinguished four types of this psychosis: the Simple Deteriorating, showing a gradual, progressive loss of mental activity without delusions or hallucinations; the Catatonic, showing stuporous states with negativism, tension, resistance and suggestibility, and excited states with impulsiveness, stereotypy, mannerisms and verbigeration; the Hebephrenic, coming on gradually or with excitement or depression, usually with delusions and hallucinations, loose and desultory thought, and leading to profound deterioration and the Paranoid, usually coming on at a later period with numerous delusions and hallucinations and ultimately ending in deterioration. The characteristic feature of all these cases of Dementia Praecox was the intra-psychic ataxia or the disproportion between thinking, feeling and acting.

TABLE III—SHOWING THE CLINICAL TYPES OF DEMENTIA PRAECOX IN CASES ADMITTED IN 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.				For year ending June 30, 1916.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Hebephrenic type.....	47	14	61	59	47	9	56	51
Catatonic type	4	.....	4	4	1	1	2	2
Paranoid type	23	8	31	30	39	7	46	41
Simple deteriorating type	3	4	7	7	3	4	7	6
Totals	77	26	103	100	90	21	111	100

ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES.

Only those cases were classified as alcoholic psychoses, which definitely showed the physical as well as the mental symptoms of chronic alcoholism. The recognized physical signs were cephalalgia, neuritis, palpitation, insomnia, tremors, perspiration, choking sensations, gastritis and nausea often relieved by a drink before breakfast.

The Delirious form was by far the most frequent. This was distinguished by clouding of consciousness, at times with complete change of scene, by a predominance of hallucinations of sight over those of hearing and by subsequent defective memory for the disturbed period. The Hallucinatory form was the next most frequent and was characterized by a predominance of hallucinations of hearing, clear consciousness and intact memory. The Paranoid form was

characterized by ideas of jealousy or persecution without deterioration. The Deteriorating developed as a result of protracted drinking without marked episodes and were characterized by a gradual degeneration as shown by loss of ethical sense, tendency to give excuses, increased irritability, lack of judgment and a falling off in mentality and working ability.

TABLE IV—SHOWING THE CLINICAL TYPES OF ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1915-1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.				For year ending June 30, 1916.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Delirious form	30	1	31	53	49	.....	49	62
Hallucinatory form	13	.....	13	22	15	2	17	21
Deteriorated form	3	.....	6	10	3	1	4	5
Paranoid form	7	2	9	15	9	.....	9	11
Inebriate—not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Totals	56	3	59	100	76	4	80	100

DRUG AND OTHER TOXIC PSYCHOSES.

During the first year of the period 16 males and 14 females were classified under this heading. One of the males was addicted to the use of cocaine, the other 15 to morphine. All showed mental symptoms. Of the females 3 were addicted to the use of morphine and 1 to the excessive use of trional.

During the second year 28 males and 2 females were placed in the toxic group. All of the males but one, who used cocaine, were morphine habitues. Many of these denied all mental symptoms and were admitted as voluntary patients. They invariably stated that they sought admission because they could not obtain any drug.

INFECTIVE EXHAUSTIVE PSYCHOSES.

During the first year 15 cases, and during the second year 18 cases were classified under this group. Each case could be shown to be the result of some physical illness and the characteristic symptoms were fever and delirium with more or less complete amnesia for the disturbed period.

TABLE V.—THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS UNDERLYING THE INFECTIVE EXHAUSTIVE PSYCHOSES IN CASES ADMITTED DURING 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bronchitis	2		2			
Cancerum oris	1		1			
Gastric ulcer and nephritis				1		1
Heat exhaustion	2		2			
Pneumonia	1		1		1	1
Typhoid fever				2		2
Valvular heart disease				2		2
Pulmonary tuberculosis		1	1		1	1
Acute meningitis		2	2		1	1
Gastro-enteritis		2	2		1	1
Puerperal infection		1	1			
Enteritis		2	2			
Influenza		1	1		2	2
Arterio-sclerosis					1	1
Meningitis, syphilitic					1	1
Pneumonia, broncho					1	1
Endo-carditis					1	1
Gastro-intestinal disturbance					2	2
Acute nephritis					1	1
Totals	6	9	15	5	13	18

EPILEPSY WITH A PSYCHOSIS.

During the year of 1915 seventeen cases, and during the year 1916 30 cases of Epilepsy with a Psychosis were admitted. The derangement manifested by these cases differed considerably and was accordingly subdivided into, —Demented, Paranoid, Equivalent and Defective forms. The Demented differing from the Defective in that the disease had begun at a later period and resulted in a deterioration and in an actual mental defect as occurred in cases that came on during early childhood. By Equivalents we understood maniacal excitement or automatism with subsequent amnesia.

TABLE VI.—THE CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Demented	3	2	5	5	3	8
Paranoid		2	2			
Equivalents	3	1	4	3	5	8
Defective	1		1	1	1	2
Totals	7	5	12	9	9	18

PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES.

During the period 40 cases were admitted, in which there was an actual disease of the nervous system which was associated with a psychosis. During the first year there were 13 males and 6 females and during the second year 9 males and 2 females.

The following table illustrates the forms of nervous diseases encountered.

TABLE VII—SHOWING THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM UNDERLYING THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE GROUP DESIGNATED AS "PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES," IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arterio-sclerosis	1		1			
Brain tumor	1		1	1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	1	10	5		5
Cerebral syphilis	1	3	4	1		1
Multiple sclerosis	1		1			
Myelitis				1	1	2
Progressive muscular atrophy.....				1		1
Huntington's chorea		1	1			
Hemiplegia		1	1		1	1
Totals	13	6	19	9	2	11

PARALYTIC DEMENTIA.

During the biennial period 68 cases of Paresis were admitted. In the first year there were 30 men and 4 women and in the second year 23 men and 11 women. These cases were again subdivided according to the clinical symptoms, into — Demented, characterized by poverty of thought, lack of interest, absence of feeling, transitory delusions and irrational, slovenly, wilful conduct; into Expansive, characterized by exaltation, delusions of grandeur and over activity; into Depressed, characterized by anxiety, depression, fear, hallucinations of hearing, delusions of self-accusation and persecution, and into Agitated form characterized by delusions of extreme grandeur, irritability, flight of ideas and constant activity.

TABLE VIII—CLINICAL TYPES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS (DEMENTIA PARALYTICA) ADMITTED DURING 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Demented form	15	4	19	13	7	20
Expansive form	15		15	8	3	11
Depressed form				2		2
Agitated form					1	1
Totals	30	4	34	23	11	34

We further classified these same cases from a neurological standpoint, taking as an index the character of the deep reflexes. The cases were grouped as Cerebral and Tabetic. The relative frequency of the various types is shown by the following table.

TABLE IX—NEUROLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED DURING 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral	21	3	24	13	9	22
Tabetic	9	1	10	10	2	12
Totals	30	4	34	23	11	34

Among the physical signs of Paresis the pupillary disturbance is always of particular significance, especially the Argyll-Robertson Pupil. The following table shows the conditions of the pupils and their relative frequency. We designated these cases as Argyll-Robertson-like in which there was reaction to accommodation but sluggish and limited reaction to light.

TABLE X—CONDITION OF PUPILS IN THE CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED DURING 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Argyle-Robertson	8	2	10	4	3	7
Argyle-Robertson-like	6	1	7	3	8	11
Irregular and unequal	1	3	4	1	10	11
Immobile	5		5	3		3
React to light and not to accommodation						
Sluggish to light and accommodation						
One pupil immobile and one Argyll-Robertson	3	1	4	7		7
Normal	2		2			
Totals	5		5	5		5
Totals	30	7	37	23	21	44

The average age of paretics on admission was 45 years for men and 42 years for women. The average of onset of the mental trouble as shown by the anamnesis was 43½ for men and 39 for women. The occupation among paretics were various. In general, however, the cases came from the larger cities of the state, a case from a rural community being rare.

RECOVERY RATE.

During the biennial period 707 patients were paroled. Of this number 124 were returned before the close of the fiscal year in which the parole was granted. Of the 707 paroled 380 had recovered, 191 were improved and 136 were unimproved. Among those recovered 237 belonged to the Manic Depressive group, 104 to the Alcoholic group, 32 to the Infective and Toxic psychoses, and the remainder were divided among the other forms of psychoses.

Of the 191 patients whose condition was somewhat improved the majority were classified in the Manic Depressive group, while the psychoses allied to Manic Depressive and to Dementia Praecox contributed a large number. Several Paranoic conditions improved sufficiently to be paroled.

During the period there were transferred to other institutions as unimproved 423 patients. The greater number of these were cases of Dementia Praecox, Senile psychoses, Paranoic Condition and Epileptics.

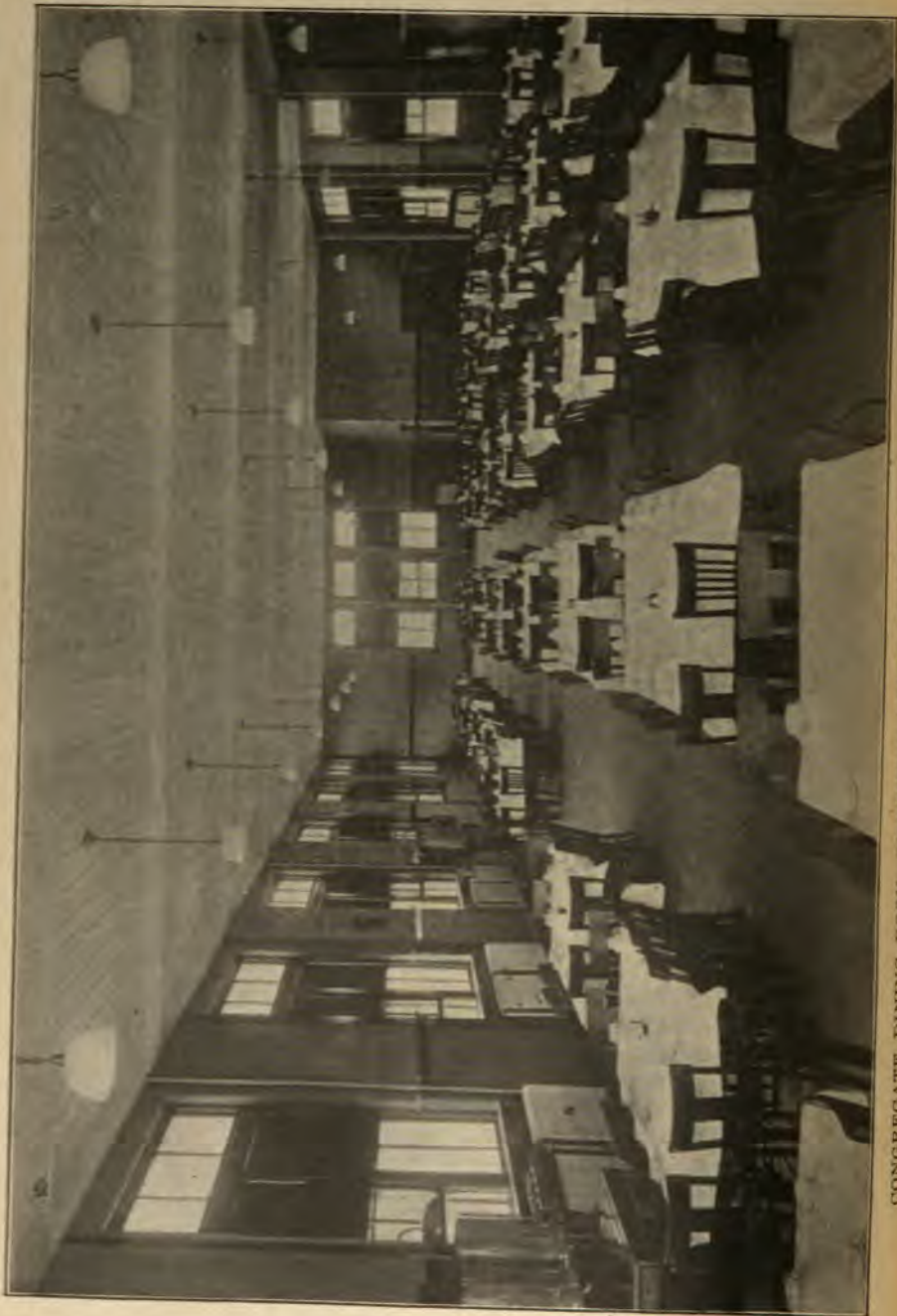
STAFF MEETINGS.

It is the custom of the staff to hold meetings four times each week, twice on the male and twice on the female side. All new admissions are presented and discussed before the final diagnosis is agreed upon. As a rule all cases that have recovered or have shown sufficient improvement to warrant their parole are also brought before the entire staff before they are released. All cases that have not improved and are regarded as suffering from a chronic form of mental derangement are considered by the staff before their transfer to an asylum is recommended to the State Board of Control.

LABORATORY.

On the admission of every patient an examination of the urine is made in the laboratory as a routine procedure, and this is repeated as often as the physical condition indicates its necessity. Blood examinations and examinations of sputum and stomach contents are not routine procedures, but are made whenever needed for diagnostic purposes. The examinations of the blood for the Widal reaction and of throat cultures for diphtheria have been made for the Hospital by the State Laboratory of Hygiene at the University.

Examinations of blood serum and spinal fluid for the Wassermann reaction and the Gold Sol tests were done for the Hospital by the Psychiatric Institute under the direction of Dr. W. F. Lorenz. In every suspected case of paresis members of the staff have made cell counts, Noguchi-Butyric Acid tests and Ross-Jones ammonium sulphate tests.



CONGREGATE DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA

HYDROTHERAPY.

The report of the hydrotherapeutic departments for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916, is given below:

TABLE XI—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND THE NUMBER OF TYPES OF HYDROPATHIC PROCEDURES EMPLOYED.

	Male	Female	Total
Continuous or prolonged baths.....	1,400	1,917	3,317
Wet packs	1,600	654	2,254
Circular and rain douches.....	36,400	42,720	79,120
Hot tubs (therapeutic).....		42	42
Cold tubs (therapeutic).....		54	54
Tub baths (cleansing)	6,240	10,410	16,650
Number of patients receiving prolonged baths (neutral)..	114	118	232

Our conclusions as to the benefits obtained are in accord with those reported in our last report. We continue firm in our belief that hydrotherapy plays a very important role in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. We have used it quite extensively in its various forms and have found it very beneficial in a great many cases. In the use of continuous or prolonged neutral baths and the wet packs, we have a remedial agency second to none, especially in the treatment of the excitements occurring in the various insanities, such as Manic Depressive, Toxic, Infective Exhaustive, Agitated Melancholia, and the various deliriums, particularly delirium tremens. We believe that hydrotherapy, especially in the form of continuous baths and wet packs should be used more extensively in the treatment of the cases where this treatment is indicated. We therefore recommend that more continuous bath tubs be installed, especially on the female side, which has the largest per cent of actively disturbed mental cases. With more equipment we could look for a greater number of recoveries and we believe that the use of sedative drugs could be materially reduced and mechanical restraint practically eliminated, in this Institution.

TABLE XII—HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the type of physical ailment and the number of cases treated, male, female and total, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916. The numbers here given include employes as well as patients.

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Infectious Diseases:				Fractures	10	4	14
Diphtheria	12	17	29	Furunculosis	4	6	10
Erysipelas, facial	17	12	29	Gangrene	2	2	2
Influenza	74	62	136	Gunshot wounds	2	2	2
Rheumatism	11	24	35	Hemorrhoids	29	29	29
Quinsy	3	2	5	Hematoma auris	1	1	2
Typhoid fever	3	3	3	Infections	90	110	190
Tonsillitis	69	124	193	Incised wounds	11	11	11
Scarlet fever	2	2	2	Ingrowing toenails	15	15	15
Erysipelas, leg	1	1	1	Lacerations	18	26	44
				Labial abscess	1	1	1
Respiratory System:				Ruptured intestine	1	1	1
Asthma	1	1	2	Ruptured bladder	1	1	1
Bronchitis	8	15	23	Retroversion of uterus,			
Bronchopneumonia	6	4	10	operation	1	1	1
Coryza	1	65	66	Hernia	1	1	2
Ethmoiditis	1	1	1	Sprains	5	4	9
Pharyngitis	2	38	40	Septicaemia	2	2	4
Lobar pneumonia	5	5	10	Tuberculosis of femur	1	1	1
Pleurisy	1	4	5	Ununited fracture	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5	9	14	Ulcer, skin	2	2	2
Terminal pneumonia	13	2	15	Ulcer, varicose	1	2	3
Laryngitis	4	4	4				
Pulmonary edema	2	2	2				
				Nervous System:			
Circulatory System:				Brain tumor	1	1	1
Anaemia	1	9	10	Chorea	1	2	3
Arterio-sclerosis	3	3	6	Cocainism	2	2	2
Myelogenous leukemia	1	1	1	Delirium tremens	11	11	11
Myocarditis	6	6	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	6	5	11
Valvular heart disease	5	3	13	Depression	7	7	7
Tachycardia	1	9	10	Cardiac neurosis	1	1	1
				Epilepsy	6	14	20
Digestive System:				Hydrocephalus	1	1	1
Intoxication	3	41	44	Manic exhaustion	2	2	2
Bilious attack	2	24	26	Morphinism	28	6	34
Diarrhoea	5	26	31	Neuritis	2	1	3
Gastritis	12	20	32	Myelitis	1	1	2
Enteritis	3	11	14	Migraine	1	19	20
Gastric ulcer	1	1	1	Progressive muscular			
Appendicitis	3	3	3	atrophy	1	1	2
Colitis	6	6	6	Paresis	43	15	58
Tuberculosis, intestinal	2	2	2	Senile delirium	4	5	9
				Cerebral syphilis	3	3	3
Surgical Conditions:				Meningitis	2	2	2
Abrasions	9	49	58	Delirium	17	17	17
Abscesses	14	36	50	Status epilepticus	1	1	1
Adenitis	3	3	6				
Appendicitis, operation	1	1	2	Special Conditions:			
Amputation, leg	1	1	1	Blephoritis	3	7	10
Amputation, toes	1	1	1	Bichloride poisoning	1	1	2
Burns	7	6	13	Bartholinian abscess	1	1	1
Contusions	6	9	15	Chronic nephritis	2	4	6
Carbuncle	3	22	25	Acute nephritis	2	5	7
Carcinoma	3	2	5	Cystitis	3	2	5
Carcinoma of cervix,				Cancerum oris	1	1	1
operation	1	1	1	Cancer of breast	1	1	1
Decubitis	1	3	4	Cut, throat	2	2	2
Dislocations	3	1	4	Dermatitis	2	4	6

TABLE XII—HEALTH OF THE POPULATION—Continued.

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Dysmenorrhea		62	62	Paraphimosis	1		1
Eczema of auditory canal.....		1	1	Pregnancy			2
Edema of feet.....	12	12	12	Parotitis		2	2
Glossitis, acute	1	1	1	Retention of urine.....	1	4	5
Glaucoma	1	1	1	Scabies		2	2
Goitre, exophthalmic		1	1	Salpingitis		2	2
Glycosurea	1		1	Stab wound of abdomen.....		1	1
Gonorrhoea	1		1	Sprained ankle		3	3
Herpes Zoster	3		3	Sycosis barbae	1		1
Multiple abscess		2	2	Tape worm		1	1
Orchitis	1		1	Uterine hemorrhage		2	2
Onychitis	1		1	Varicose eczema	3	2	5
Otitis media	9	7	16	Vaccina	10		10
Ozema		2	2				
Panophthalmitis	1		1	Total	635	1,120	1,755
Pellagra	1		1				

GYNECOLOGY.

As a rule a pelvic examination is made in the case of every female patient admitted to the hospital. In some cases, however, the conditions are such that we deem a pelvic examination inadvisable. The examinations are made as soon after entrance to the hospital as the general mental and physical condition of the patient warrants. In all cases where treatment is needed it is given and inasmuch as any pelvic disease may be a point of irritation and may aggravate the condition of the patient, we believe that such treatment is both necessary and advisable, though we have never found that the relief of pelvic disease resulted in the cure of the mental derangement.

The following tables represent the work done in the gynecological department during the biennial period ending June 30, 1916.

In Table XIII the cases have been divided according to the various psychoses, showing the number examined, the number abnormal, the number normal and the percentage of abnormal pelvic conditions in each of the various psychoses.

In Table XIV the various kinds of pelvic lesions which were found in the patients who were suffering from some form of pelvic disturbance. Many of these patients presented more than one lesion.

TABLE XIII—SHOWING NUMBER OF PELVIC EXAMINATIONS AMONG INSANE WOMEN MADE AND THE PERCENTAGE FOUND ABNORMAL IN THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Form of Insanity.	Ex- amined.	Ab- normal.	Normal.	Per Cent Ab- normal.
Manic depressive insanity.....	118	55	63	46.61
Dementia præcox.....	71	24	47	33.80
Paranoid condition.....	32	17	15	53.13
Alcoholic psychoses.....	6	1	5	16.66
Drug and other toxic psychoses.....	4	2	2	50.00
Infective exhaustive psychosis.....	10	6	4	60.00
Involution melancholia.....	23	12	11	52.17
Undifferentiated depressions.....	1	.....	1	.....
Senile psychoses.....	20	6	14	30.00
Psychoses with other brain and nervous disease.....	6	6	.....	100.00
Dementia paralytica.....	9	8	1	88.89
Epileptic psychoses.....	9	3	6	33.33
Neurasthenia.....	7	3	4	42.86
Constitutional inferiorities.....	6	1	5	16.66
Idiocy and imbecility.....	8	1	7	12.50
Totals.....	330	145	185	43.94

TABLE XIV—VARIETIES OF PELVIC LESIONS FOUND IN THE 145 WOMEN SUFFERING WITH ABNORMAL PELVIC CONDITIONS.

Antiflexion.....	7
Arrest of development.....	5
Atrophy of uterus.....	12
Bartholinitis.....	17
Carcinoma of cervix.....	2
Cervical erosions.....	29
Cyst of gland of bartholini.....	1
Cysts of cervix.....	1
Cystic ovary.....	2
Cystocele.....	11
Endocervicitis.....	35
Endometritis.....	17
Fibroid uterus.....	9
Lacerations of cervix (severe).....	67
Lacerations of perineum.....	31
Lateral displacements of uterus.....	14
Metritis.....	7
Ovaritis.....	3
Prolapse of uterus.....	8
Polypus of cervix.....	1
Rectocele.....	17
Retroflexion.....	20
Retroversion.....	27
Salpingitis.....	10
Urethritis.....	18
Urethral polypus.....	1
Vaginitis.....	15
Vulvitis.....	9
Varicosities of vulvar veins.....	1
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....	1
Adherent stem pessary—inserted one year prior to admission.....	1
Total.....	448

Note: Of the patients examined, eleven had had previous pelvic operations, and during the biennial period four patients were operated upon for pelvic abnormalities. Seven of the patients examined had contracted pelvis and three showed a lack of development of the pelvic organs. Thirteen were in the various stages of pregnancy.

Very respectfully submitted,

DR. M. K. GREEN,

DR. A. SAUTHOFF,

DR. M. SAUTHOFF,

DR. L. M. BROOKS.

THE REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

DR. FRANK I. DRAKE, *Superintendent*:

Sir:— I have the honor to herewith respectfully submit the report for the biennial period ending, June 30, 1916.

Since the printing of the last report, an important change has been made in the curriculum. We are now able to offer a three years' course of training including one year in general nursing taken in one or more of the hospitals with which we are affiliated. This change has been made in order to render our graduates suitable candidates for state registration.

Though the number of applicants has increased considerably, we are beginning the school year with a somewhat smaller number than heretofore; five seniors, five juniors and five probationers. This decrease in number, of course, is due to the fact that the entrance requirements are more exacting.

The Annual Announcement of the Training School has been printed, stating the course of study and the requirements for admission to the school.

We have added to the nursing staff a night superintendent. This enables duties to be performed during the night under skilled supervision.

The last commencement exercises were held June 15, 1915. Seven pupils were graduated, six of which are taking additional training in a general hospital.

The classes, lectures and demonstrations have been carried on regularly and systematically, a marked interest and improvement being shown.

A demonstration room has been furnished in the Nurses' Home which enables the pupils to study appliances when off duty.

The following publications are kept in the classroom for the benefit of the pupils:

The American Journal of Nursing
The Modern Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

HAZEL ELIZABETH MORTON,

Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses.

THE REPORT OF THE AFTER-CARE AGENT.

DR. FRANK I. DRAKE, *Superintendent*:

Sir:— I respectfully submit the following report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

The following tables show the number of paroled patients visited and the number of homes visited to investigate conditions when parole was questionable.

July, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	1915.												Total.
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Number of patients visited.....	32	23	32	22	27	19	28	19	22	15	30	19	238
Number whose condition was satisfactory	30	21	29	19	25	19	26	18	20	13	30	18	238
Number whose condition was unsatisfactory	2	2	3	3	2	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	20
Number paroled to work for someone under agreement and pay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	5
Number of questionable homes visited as to advisability of parole and parole granted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Number of homes found unsatisfactory and parole refused.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Number transferred to county asylums	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

	1916												Total.
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Number of patients visited.....	14	22	16	26	16	25	18	11	30	27	19	21	245
Number whose condition was satisfactory	12	19	16	25	16	21	16	9	27	27	19	21	238
Number whose condition was unsatisfactory	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	17
Number paroled to work for someone under agreement and pay .....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Number of questionable homes visited as to advisability of a parole and parole granted.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Number of homes found unsatisfactory and parole refused.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number transferred to county asylums .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	2	.....	11

Of the 533 patients visited during the biennial period, 496 were satisfactory. Of the 37 unsatisfactory cases, 15 were returned to the institution and the other 22 were allowed to remain as they were again visited very soon and conditions had improved.

Of the 11 patients paroled to other parties according to agreement and for pay, 4 did not get along and had to be returned.

Of the 8 questionable homes visited to see if it was advisable to parole patients, 3 homes were found satisfactory and parole granted; 5 homes were found unsatisfactory and parole refused.

I have assisted or taken transfers to 16 various county institutions whenever I had some other work in that locality, thereby saving an employee of the institution as well as my own traveling expenses while making the trip. In connection with this work I have done special work at the institution for short periods at a time. I have also returned some elopers who had gone home and were not well enough to be paroled to their families.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. HANSON,
After-Care Agent.

MATRON'S REPORT

DR. FRANK I. DRAKE, *Superintendent:*

I respectfully submit the following account of the work done in the sewing room; also a list of the fruits prepared in the kitchens during the biennial period ending June 30, 1916.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM

Gingham and Percale dresses, 533; Wool dresses, 76; Strong dresses, 84; Shirtwaists, 11; Aprons, 649; Night shirts, 305; Nightgowns, 1,014; Petticoats, 593; Corset covers, 163; Strong suits, 23; Camisoles, 55; Continuous bath suits, 11; Pairs curtains, 296; Napkins, 464; Casket pillows, 260; Tapes sewed on, 13,267; Towels, 2,699; Table cloths, 787; Dresser Scarfs, 177; Roller towels, 471; Jelly and coffee bags, 110; Stand covers, 150; Laundry bags, 59; Pillow cases, 2,379; Tea towels, 2,875; Sheets, 2,768; Surgery gowns and coats, 65; Christmas bags, 800; Surgery hose, 5; Surgery binders, 72; Surgery caps, 24; Gauze pads, 36; Mattresses, 58; Casket pillows, 225; Bath caps, 25; Barber chair covers, 4; Ice bag and bed pan covers, 43; Wash cloths, 15; Tray cloths, 91; Cushions, 2; Carving cloths, 8; Bread covers, 28; Shelf covers, 37; Holders, 73; Mattress pads, 2; Baby bands, 4; Baby dresses, 6; Baby shirts, 6; Baby jackets, 8; Diapers, 84; Pinning blankets, 6; Garments repaired, 7,842.

CANNED FRUITS

Cherries, 286 qts.; Currants, 652, qts.; Raspberries, 1,018 qts.; Blackberries, 433 qts.; Plums, 927 qts.; Rhubarb, 65 gal.; Grapes, 355 qts.; Tomatoes, 1,193 gal.; Ground cherries, 51 qts.; Pineapple, 118 qts.; Peaches, 151 qts.; Pears, 57 qts.; Pumpkin, 470 qts.; Strawberries, 323 qts.; Corn, 532 gal.

PICKLES

Bean pickles, 260 gal.; Green tomato pickles, 268 gal.; Catsup, 38½ gals.; Chow-chow, 256 qts.; Beet pickles, 18 gal.; Crabapple pickles, 24 gal.; Peach pickles, 52 qts.; Watermelon pickles, 22½ qts.; Cucumber pickles, 19 qts.

JELLIES

Currant jelly, 1,156 glasses; Apple jelly, 1,635; Apple and plum butter, 458 glasses; Marmalade, 641 glasses; Red raspberry jelly, 149 glasses; Grape jelly, 86 glasses; Blackberry jelly, 118 glasses; Blackberry jam, 4½ qts.; Raspberry jam, 15½ qts. Plum butter, 27 qts.; Plum jelly, 61 qts.

Respectfully,

HARRIET WITHERS,
Matron.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Admissions:						
Number remaining in the hospital at the commencement of each fiscal year	364	265	619	384	245	629
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted, and transfers made before the commencement of year.....	55	38	98	75	35	110
Original admissions during each year	314	191	505	305	217	522
Total number in hospital at some time during each year.....	733	484	1,217	824	497	1,321
Discharges:						
Absent at close of each year on paroles granted during each year.....	152	116	268	225	110	335
Transferred to other institutions and not returned during each year.....	124	85	209	144	70	214
Eloped and not returned during each year	19	1	20	22	.....	22
Died	51	85	86	53	43	96
Deported	2	2	4	7	1	8
Discharged as sane under section 587, R. S.	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Total number in hospital at some time during each year but absent at close of year.....	349	239	588	451	226	677
Number remaining in hospital at close of year	384	245	629	373	271	644
Totals	733	484	1,217	824	497	1,321
Daily average number of inmates for the year						
No. paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two yrs.	370	243	613	381	255	636
	120	68	188	114	73	187

TABLE II—SHOWING AGES AT WHICH PATIENTS FIRST BECAME AFFLICTED WITH INSANITY IN ALL CASES OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	5	7	12	2	4	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	17	10	27	13	14	27
Between 20 and 30 years.....	69	43	112	88	58	146
Between 30 and 40 years.....	65	43	108	69	46	115
Between 40 and 50 years.....	59	41	100	49	38	86
Between 50 and 60 years.....	31	20	51	42	23	65
Over 60 years.....	34	15	49	38	16	54
Unknown.....	34	12	46	65	18	83
Totals.....	314	191	505	365	217	582

TABLE III—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1915 AND 1916—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS ONLY."

Birthplace.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Birthplace.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Austria.....	8	11	Arkansas.....	1	.....
Belgium.....	1	.....	Connecticut.....	.....	1
Bohemia.....	9	6	Georgia.....	1	.....
Canada.....	13	11	Idaho.....	.....	1
Denmark.....	8	7	Illinois.....	13	20
England.....	4	12	Indiana.....	6	7
Finland.....	7	4	Iowa.....	6	6
France.....	.....	1	Kansas.....	.....	3
Germany.....	37	42	Kentucky.....	2	2
Greece.....	.....	1	Louisiana.....	.....	1
Haiti.....	.....	1	Maine.....	.....	6
Holland.....	.....	3	Massachusetts.....	1	.....
Hungary.....	3	2	Michigan.....	4	6
Ireland.....	7	8	Minnesota.....	17	10
Italy.....	2	1	Missouri.....	3	.....
Norway.....	21	30	Nebraska.....	1	.....
Poland.....	4	8	New Hampshire.....	1	.....
Roumania.....	.....	1	New York.....	18	10
Russia.....	9	10	North Dakota.....	1	.....
Scotland.....	3	1	Ohio.....	11	4
Sicily.....	.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	3	5
Sweden.....	15	11	Rhode Island.....	1	.....
Switzerland.....	11	10	South Dakota.....	.....	2
Turkey.....	1	1	Tennessee.....	1	.....
Total foreign born.....	163	184	Vermont.....	1	1
			Wisconsin.....	234	231
			U. S. at Large.....	1	4
			Total born in United States.....	327	370
			Unknown.....	15	23
			Total foreign born.....	163	184
			Total.....	505	582

TABLE IV—SHOWING THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED," AND ALSO THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR.

County.	For year ending June 30, 1915.		For year ending June 30, 1916.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
Adams	2	1	3	1
Ashland			1	1
Barron	16	17	12	12
Bayfield	4	8	11	10
Brown		1		
Buffalo	6	7	12	10
Burnett	3	4	5	5
Clark	9	11	13	14
Calumet				
Crawford	9	6	10	4
Columbia	9	14	12	14
Chippewa	18	22	21	21
Dane	56	48	56	56
Door				
Douglas	29	32	24	34
Dunn	8	13	11	16
Dodge	22	23	19	14
Eau Claire	8	11	14	13
Fond du Lac	1		1	
Grant	22	20	23	18
Green	6	6	19	10
Green Lake			1	
Iowa	5	5	15	9
Iron		1		1
Jackson	14	8	11	9
Jefferson	14	13	21	17
Juneau	8	12	11	14
Kenosha	23	30	15	24
La Crosse	27	31	37	33
Lincoln				
La Fayette	9	9	12	9
Langlade				
Monroe	15	16	20	14
Marquette	1			
Marathon			2	
Milwaukee	7	5	19	2
Marquette		1		
Oneida				
Outagamie	1			
Ozaukee			1	1
Pepin	7	6	7	6
Pierce	13	17	13	17
Price		2		1
Portage			2	1
Polk	13	12	15	16
Richland	14	15	10	10
Rock	34	33	44	37
Rusk	5	3	7	6
Racine	23	28	27	29
Sauk	17	17	12	5

TABLE IV—Continued. SHOWING THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED," AND ALSO THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, OF EACH YEAR.

County.	For year ending June 30, 1915.		For year ending June 30, 1916.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
Sawyer	5	6	1	4
Shawano	1	.....	.....	.....
State	34	36	37	46
Sheboygan .....	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Croix	9	6	6	4
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	8	10	14	10
Vernon	15	16	13	8
Vilas .....	.....	.....	1	1
Waukeaha	17	16	25	24
Walworth	23	21	16	22
Washburn	6	6	8	8
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waushara	1	.....	.....	.....
Wood	1	1	.....	1
Winnebago	1	2	.....	2
Waupaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	568	629	632	644

TABLE V—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR FORTY-FIVE YEARS, 1872-1916.

	Total number treated.			Total number of deaths.			Percentage of deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872	266	256	521	11	14	25	4.15	5.47	4.80
1873	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.76
1874	222	235	457	12	12	24	5.40	5.11	5.25
1875	260	247	507	11	9	20	4.23	3.64	3.94
1876	289	263	557	10	10	20	3.46	3.73	3.56
1877	250	248	498	17	11	28	6.80	4.44	5.62
1878	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.47	4.76	5.60
1879	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.64
1880	377	346	723	19	16	35	5.04	4.62	4.84
1881	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.26
1882	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.54	5.05	4.27
1883	369	308	677	18	8	26	4.88	2.60	3.84
1884	383	325	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.69	4.24
1885	420	352	772	22	21	43	5.16	5.96	5.53
1886	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4.62	4.89
1887	423	360	783	17	12	29	4.02	3.33	3.70
1888	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.77
1889	436	300	745	17	16	33	3.90	5.18	4.43
1890	418	306	723	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.60
1891	458	305	763	21	15	36	4.58	4.92	4.72
1892	483	346	829	24	14	38	4.97	4.05	4.56
1893	521	340	861	28	11	39	5.37	3.23	4.53
1894	511	355	866	30	21	51	5.87	5.91	5.89
1895	496	347	843	27	18	45	5.44	5.19	5.34
1896	498	358	846	26	15	41	5.33	4.19	4.85
1897	461	312	773	28	10	38	6.07	3.20	4.92
1898	469	310	779	30	19	49	6.40	6.13	6.29
1899	393	295	688	19	9	28	4.83	3.05	4.07
1900	489	322	811	38	21	59	6.75	6.52	6.66
1901	480	333	813	18	10	28	3.75	3.00	3.44
1902	432	315	737	10	17	27	2.37	5.40	3.66
1903	508	329	837	17	16	33	3.35	4.86	3.94
1904	501	347	848	28	22	50	5.59	6.34	5.90
1905	501	344	845	26	20	46	5.19	5.81	5.44
1906	542	351	893	28	8	36	5.16	2.28	4.03
1907	550	392	942	30	18	48	5.45	4.59	5.09
1908	670	457	1,127	38	22	60	5.67	4.81	5.32
1909	679	434	1,113	40	24	64	5.89	5.53	5.75
1910	661	444	1,105	34	21	55	5.14	4.73	4.96
1911	778	496	1,274	32	26	58	4.40	5.24	4.74
1912	649	397	1,046	39	20	59	6.01	5.04	5.64
1913	693	443	1,136	42	23	65	6.06	5.19	5.72
1914	706	467	1,173	56	19	75	7.98	4.07	6.89
1915	733	484	1,217	51	35	86	6.95	7.23	7.06
1916	824	497	1,321	53	43	96	6.43	8.65	7.26

TABLE VI.— SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Abscess, nephritic		1	1			
Acute cardiac dilatation		1	1			
Aneurism of aorta				1		
Brain tumor and paresis		1	1			
Carcinoma, facial				1		1
Carcinoma, gastric	1		1			
Cerebral hemorrhage	3		3		2	2
Colitis				1		1
Delirium, senile	3	1	4		2	2
Diphtheria		3	3			
Edema, pulmonary					2	2
Enteritis, chronic				1		1
Epileptic status					1	1
Erysipelas, facial		1	1	2		2
Exhaustion of manic depressive psychosis		4	4		1	1
Exhaustion of senile psychosis	2		2			
Exhaustion of infective psychosis		1	1		5	5
Exhaustion of involution melancholia				1		1
Gastritis	1		1			
Heart disease, organic	1	2	3		1	1
Hemorrhage, intestinal					1	1
Hydrocephalus	1		1			
Intestinal rupture				2		2
Leucemia, myelogenous					1	1
Meningeo encephalitis					1	1
Meningitis		1	1			
Meningitis, syphilitic					1	1
Myelitis, chronic				1		1
Myocarditis	2		2	3		3
Nephritis	1	3	4	6	4	10
Nephritis, bronchopneumonia	1	1	2		1	1
Neuritis, multiple				1		1
Noma	1		1			
Paresis	16	2	18	20	7	27
Pleurisy with effusion					1	1
Pneumonia, broncho		2	2	3	2	5
Pneumonia, lobar	4		4	2	2	4
Pneumonia, terminal	6	2	8	4	5	9
Pneumonia, broncho and Huntington's chorea	1		1			
Septicemia				2		2
Shock, surgical		1	1			
Suicide	1	2	3	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	7	10	1	2	3
Tuberculosis, general	2		2			
Tuberculosis, intestinal					1	1
Typhoid fever				1		1
Totals	50	30	86	53	43	96

TABLE VII—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation.	1915	1916	Total.	Occupation.	1915	1916	Total.
Agent		1	1	Lather		1	1
Attendant	1	1	2	Lawyer	1		1
Auctioneer		1	1	Linotype operator		1	1
Baker	1		1	Lithographer	1		1
Barber	2		2	Machinist	4	9	13
Bartender	2	4	6	Mail carrier	2	2	2
Blacksmith	2	5	7	Mason	3	3	6
Bookkeeper		3	3	Masseur		1	1
Brewery Laborer		1	1	Mechanic		1	1
Bricklayer		1	1	Merchant	2	1	3
Butter maker	1		1	Midwife	1		1
Cab Driver	1		1	Miller	2		2
Cabinetmaker	2		2	Millwright	1		1
Cane worker		1	1	Miner	1	1	2
Canvasser	1		1	Nurse	1	3	4
Carpenter	6	11	17	Packer		1	1
Carpet weaver		1	1	Painter	2	6	8
Cheese maker	3	2	5	Physician	3		3
Chiropractor		1	1	Piano tuner	1	1	2
Cigar maker	1		1	Plumber	2	2	4
Clerk	2	7	9	Policeman		1	1
Commercial traveler	1		1	Pool and B. hall keeper	1		1
Cook	2	1	3	Porter		1	1
Copper smith	1		1	Prostitute	1		1
Core maker	1		1	Reed worker		1	1
Diver		1	1	Reporter		1	1
Domestic	18	40	58	Retired	1		1
Dressmaker	2	4	6	Riverman		1	1
Druggist	2	1	3	Sailor	2		2
Editor	1		1	Salesman	2	3	5
Electrician	1	1	2	Saloon keeper	2	1	3
Engineer—Civil		1	1	School teacher	6	4	10
Engineer—Locomotive	3	2	5	Shcemaker	4	2	6
Engineer—Mech.	2	1	3	Spring maker		1	1
Engineer—Stat.		1	1	Stenographer	1	2	3
Evangelist	2		2	Stock buyer	1	1	2
Fireman—railroad	3		3	Student	9	11	20
Fisherman		1	1	Surgeon—veterinary		1	1
Farmer	83	102	185	Tailor	1		1
Farm laborer	7	3	10	Teamster	1	2	3
Gambler	1		1	Telephone operator		1	1
Gardener		1	1	Tinner		1	1
Grocer		2	2	Tool maker	1		1
Hotel keeper	2		2	Woodworker	1	1	2
Housekeeper	8	5	13	No occupation	21	13	37
Housewife	117	123	240	Unknown	7	30	37
Housework	20	16	36				
Janitor	1		1				
Jeweler	1		1				
Laborer	113	124	237				
				Total	505	582	1087

TABLE VIII—SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF HEREDITY IN ALL ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1916. IN ALL THESE CASES THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOWS A RECORD OF INSANITY AMONG BLOOD RELATIVES.

Relatives insane.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Total for biennial period	Relatives insane.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Total for biennial period.
Aunt	3	8	11	Grandmother (maternal)			
Two aunts		3	3	Grandfather (maternal)	1	1	2
Aunt and 3 cousins	1		1	Grandfather (paternal)		2	2
Aunt and uncle	1	2	3	Grandfather and sister		1	1
Aunt (paternal)	4		4	Grandfather (maternal) and uncle	1	1	2
Two aunts (maternal)	2		2	Grandfather	1	3	4
Aunt (maternal)	3	4	7	Grandmother	3	5	8
Aunt and paternal grandfather	2		2	Grandmother (paternal) and aunt (maternal)		1	1
Brother and grandfather		1	1	Grandmother and brother		1	1
Brother paternal		1	1	Mother and brother		2	2
Three brothers	1		1	Mother and an aunt	3	1	4
Brother and half-sister	1		1	Mother-brother-sister and maternal aunt ..	1		1
Two brothers	1	1	2	Mother and sister	4	2	6
Brother and aunt	1		1	Mother	17	12	29
Brother	20	19	39	Mother-maternal uncle and paternal uncle ..	1		1
Brother uncle and aunt	1		1	Mother and grandmother	1		1
Brother and sister	4	4	8	Mother-maternal uncle-two sisters-two cousins	1		1
Brother and cousin	1	1	2	Mother-grandmother and brother	1		1
Brother and uncle	1		1	Two sisters and an aunt		1	1
Two cousins and an uncle		1	1	One sister and an aunt	1		1
One cousin and uncle	1	1	2	Sister half	1	1	2
Cousin	7	9	16	Two sisters	2	1	3
Two cousins	1	3	4	Sister	15	8	23
A second cousin		2	2	Sister and cousin	2	2	4
Father and brother		2	2	Two uncles (paternal)		1	1
Father and two uncles		1	1	Uncle	5	3	8
Father and paternal aunt		1	1	Uncle (maternal)	3	8	11
Father and mother	1	1	2	Uncle (paternal)	3	3	6
Father-mother-brother and sister	1		1	Totals	138	139	277
Father-mother-aunt and uncle	1		1				
Father	13	11	24				
Father and three brothers	1		1				
Father-mother and sister		1	1				
Father and grandmother		1	1				

TABLE IX—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$8,229 62	.....
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.2 R. S. 1913.....		\$164,357 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	149,437 46	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	388 97	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	6,300 96	.....
		\$164,357 00	\$164,357 00
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$6,300 96
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		388 97
July 1.....	Transferred from Operation Fund of the hospital for the Criminal Insane, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec. 7.....		6,000 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67 2 R. S. 1915.....		158,290 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		4 80
June 30.....	Disbursements during fiscal year.....	\$159,064 86	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	12,540 90	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	388 97	.....
		\$170,984 72	\$170,984 72

TABLE X—STATEMENT OF THE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$2,363 07
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67. 3 R. S.		5,850 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		17 70
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,230 77	.....
		\$8,230 77	\$8,230 77
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599 Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67. 3 R. S. 1915.....		\$10,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		99 70
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$10,099 70	.....
		\$10,099 70	\$10,099 70

TABLE XI—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Physician's Residence, Furniture, etc. Fund (Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915; Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1915)</i>			
1915	July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1915.....	\$17,900 00
1916	June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year	600 00
	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$6,534 75
	June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	11,965 25
			\$18,500 00
			\$18,500 00
<i>Psychiatric Institute Fund (Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 172-68 53 R. S. 1915.)</i>			
1915	July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 172-68. 53 R. S. 1915.....	\$3,000 00
1916	Mar. 2.....	Appropriation by Emergency Board.....	3,000 00
	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$5,720 91
	June 30.....	Balance to revert to the general fund of the state	279 09
			\$6,000 00
			\$6,000 00
<i>Contagious Hospital, Nurses' Home, Cottages, Etc. Fund (Appropriation Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172-67, 4 R. S. 1913.)</i>			
1914	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$17,156 14
	July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1913.....	39,850 00
1915	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$57,006 14
			\$57,006 14
			\$57,006 14

TABLE XII—BEQUEST FUND.*

1914	July 1.....	Balance in fund	\$1,326 74
1916	June 30.....	Balance deposited in state treasury	\$1,326 74
			\$1,326 74
			\$1,326 74

* NOTE: This fund is the result of a bequest made to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane by Anna E. Hodgson of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. (See Section 5611-4 R. S. 1913.) It was paid over to the state in June, 1909.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

LOCATED AT MENDOTA, WISCONSIN.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

TABLE XI—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Physician's Residence, Furniture, etc. Fund (Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915; Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1915)

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1915.....		\$17,900 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		600 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$6,534 75	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	11,965 25	
		\$18,500 00	\$18,500 00

Psychiatric Institute Fund (Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec 172-68 53 R. S. 1915.)

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 172-68. 53 R. S. 1915.....		\$3,000 00
1916			
Mar. 2.....	Appropriation by Emergency Board.....		3,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$5,720 91	
June 30.....	Balance to revert to the general fund of the state	279 09	
		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00

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1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$17,156 14
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172-67. 4 R. S. 1913.....		39,850 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$57,006 14	
		\$57,006 14	\$57,006 14

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1914			
July 1.....	Balance in fund		\$1,326 74
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June 30.....	Balance deposited in state treasury	\$1,326 74	
		\$1,326 74	\$1,326 74

* NOTE: This fund is the result of a bequest made to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane by Anna E. Hodgson of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. (See Section 561-4 R. S. 1913. It was paid over to the state in June, 1909.)

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

LOCATED AT MENDOTA, WISCONSIN.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I have the honor of submitting this the first biennial report from the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute. The history of this Institute and the events leading up to its establishment cover a period of approximately four years. In the biennial report of 1912 from the Wisconsin State Hospital, Doctor Charles Gorst recommended to your Board the founding of a research department in the State Service. This initiated the movement in the State of Wisconsin. He also asked an appropriation of \$3000.00 for a laboratory and mortuary at Mendota. From this appropriation the Institute eventually developed. During 1914 a building at the State Hospital, made vacant by further additions to this institution, was selected as a suitable site for the proposed laboratory and mortuary. With the \$3000.00 appropriated by the Legislature of 1913 and an additional \$1700.00 received from the State Hospital, this building was remodeled and equipped for this purpose.

By the latter part of 1914, sufficient equipment was installed so that work could be undertaken. Your Board was then of the opinion that this laboratory with its facilities could be of service to other State institutions. By a resolution you then designated it the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute. Somewhat similar departments with their attendant usefulness established at New York, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois served as precedents.

The work outlined for this Institute can be briefly summarized as assistance in the care and treatment of the insane; this assistance to be rendered by the special equipment and other facilities that make possible scientific research. That the cause of many mental derangements is unknown, that in an equally large number the cause is known and the condition preventable by appropriate measures clearly marked the path of endeavor for such an Institute. While investigation of the insanities, in which the cause is unknown would tax an Institute of far greater capacity to its utmost, it was maintained that certain problems or phases of such an investigation could be undertaken. That such efforts have been made will appear subsequently in this report. That preventive measures dealing with a certain type of insanity have been instituted will also appear. Space will not permit a detailed account of the work performed by this Institute since its establishment. In this report, the activities

of this department will be touched upon rather briefly, preserving the detailed account for a supplementary bulletin.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

With the establishment of the Institute, the laboratory formerly a part of the Wisconsin State Hospital was discontinued. All routine procedures such as are customary in any modern State Hospital, are made at the Institute for the State Hospital at Mendota. This arrangement includes all post-mortem examinations. Pathological material from such examinations is prepared for study. Many very interesting diseased conditions of the brain and other organs have been photographed and sectioned. These photographs and pathological preparations are accumulating in what should ultimately be a very instructive museum.

The Institute was delegated by your Board to investigate the system of examination and classification of the insane of this State and to recommend a State system which would unify this work at the various institutions. After the adoption of such a State system, the Institute was to supervise its introduction and assist in its general adoption. At the present time a report of progress is made. During the summer of 1915, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Clark Hull of the University of Wisconsin, a revision of older methods of measuring intelligence was made. A system was evolved that is very practical and will later be included in the completed form of examination. Further investigation must be undertaken before a State system will be recommended to your Board.

Soon after its establishment, the investigation of a problem dealing with insanity was undertaken. It is quite generally known that syphilis causes insanity as well as many other serious conditions. The object of this investigation was to learn how far syphilis figured as a cause of insanity in the State of Wisconsin and also its prevalency in other State charitable and penal institutions.

SYPHILIS AMONG THE INSANE.

This work began about January 1, 1915. From the beginning the State Hospital at Mendota, the Northern Hospital, the Hospital for Criminal Insane, and since about July 1, 1915, the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Acute Insane have supplied the material for this research. The method employed has been a routine examination of the blood by means of a Wassermann test upon every admission and inmate of these various Hospitals, also a cerebrospinal fluid examination whenever a case gave a positive finding with the blood serum. This latter course was recommended although not followed out in every case.

The number of such serological examinations made for these various institutions and the results appear in the following tables:

NUMBER OF CASES FROM THE FOUR HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, NUMBER OF POSITIVE CASES AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP, TOTAL NUMBER OF SERA TESTED FOR THESE RESPECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FROM JANUARY, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1916.

	No. of cases	No. positive	Per cent positive	Total No. tests
Mendota	1449	185	11	1602
Northern Hospital	1366	169	12	1401
Hospital for Criminal Insane	80	5	6	84
Milwaukee Hospital	537	119	22	667
Total	3432	458	13.3	3754

NUMBER OF CEREBROSPINAL FLUIDS EXAMINED AT THE INSTITUTE FROM JANUARY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1916.

	No. of cases	Total number of fluids examined
Mendota	164	177
Northern Hospital	126	134
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane	90	111
	380	422
General practitioners	77	77
Total	457	499

Taking the total number examined, it appears that syphilis occurs in over 13 per cent of our insane. The 22 per cent found at Milwaukee compares with the estimates from other large municipalities such as New York City where at the Manhattan State Hospital for the insane the incidence of syphilis is given as 25 per cent.

Upon further investigation it was found that approximately 95 per cent of these cases of syphilis are conditions known as paresis, which is recognized today as a late syphilitic manifestation. It is interesting to note at this point a matter which will be referred to later; that the care of these 435 cases of paresis on a per capita basis of \$5.23 and a life span at the institution of four years, costs the State in the neighborhood of \$500,000.00. With very few exceptions and these being doubtful cases of paresis, the condition is incurable, the solution of the problem being one almost entirely of prevention.

Some of these cases of syphilis at the institutions for the insane are treatable. In such instances, the use of serological tests during treatment is indispensable. By this service therefore, the Institute has been of actual use in the treatment of such cases.

It must also be mentioned that many cases of syphilis and paresis have been discovered or diagnosed at a much earlier period because

of this service given to the hospitals for the insane. If any hope can be entertained for a paretic, the disease must be recognized at a very early period. Cases that are well developed clinically have already passed beyond the point of effective treatment. By the routine examinations inaugurated by the Institute an early recognition of the disease is possible and vigorous treatment at this period may stay the process.

The serological tests referred to mark a great advance in scientific medicine. Their value as diagnostic aids is unquestioned, and their routine employment means the application of modern and improved methods. Briefly considered these tests consist of a Wassermann test made with the blood serum, a chemical and microscopical examination and also a Wassermann test of the cerebrospinal fluid. The latter procedures are particularly valuable in the differential diagnosis of mental and nervous diseases. With these aids very frequently conditions within the central nervous system are diagnosed very early, at a time when little or no clinical manifestations exist thus giving warning of what is imminent, still affording ample time for measures of relief.

SYPHILIS AMONG FEEBLE-MINDED, CRIMINALS AND TUBERCULAR UNDER STATE CARE.

The material for this investigation was obtained from the Feeble-Minded Home at Chippewa Falls, The State Prison at Waupun, the Reformatory at Green Bay and the State Tubercular Sanatorium at Wales after Doctor Frank Brockway became Superintendent of the latter institution. The writer at this time wishes to express his appreciation of the courteous cooperation and desire for modern scientific methods in dealing with the various conditions under their charge shown by the respective administrative officers and assistants at these institutions.

The number of examinations made for these institutions and the results are shown in the following table:—

	No. of cases	Positive for Syphilis	Per cent.
Feeble-Minded Home	679	89	13
State Prison	1224	143	11.6
Reformatory	269	19	7
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	146	10	7

Syphilis among the feeble-minded is almost entirely of the congenital type. In these instances the mental enfeeblement is a direct result of this disease contracted at birth or before from one or both parents. These children come under the class of innocent victims. It will be noted that syphilis is responsible for at least 13 per cent.

of the feeble-mindedness in Wisconsin. As in the instance of insanity due to syphilis this condition is preventable by adequate treatment of the diseased adult before the birth of these children.

The prevalency of syphilis at the State Prison compares with the estimates of the prevalency of this disease in society at large. Numerous investigators place the percentage of syphilis among the adult population at 10 while others have estimated its prevalency as high as 20 per cent. Our results at the State Prison show active syphilis to be present in over 11 per cent of the cases. This number represents positive Wassermann tests. Doubtful or questionable reactions are not included in this number. In twenty-five cases a previous infection with syphilis was acknowledged but our tests were repeatedly negative, indicating that these individuals were either cured or mistaken. A peculiarity of syphilis was strikingly borne out in the investigation at this institution, that is, its existence without clinical evidence. Of the 143 syphilitic prisoners, only eighteen showed clinical manifestations. In 88 per cent the Wassermann test alone revealed the true conditions. As a routine the prisoners are asked concerning venereal diseases. Among the cases shown to be syphilitic by our serological tests, 36 per cent admitted a previous infection while 63 per cent denied infection although many when confronted with a positive laboratory report recalled having had at some time in the past a disease which they had forgotten. It is also interesting to note that the syphilitic female prisoners were unanimous in their denial of an infection.

Before passing up this subject the writer wishes to comment upon the rigid hygienic segregation instituted at the Prison by Warden Town as the result of this investigation, and to compare the sanitary conditions within prison walls in so far as a possible accidental infection is concerned with conditions at large. It is a fact that a prisoner of the State of Wisconsin runs less chance of an accidental infection than a free citizen here or elsewhere.

At the tubercular institution, 7 per cent of the cases submitted gave undoubted evidence of syphilis. Emphasis is here again laid upon this peculiar characteristic of the disease, viz., the clinical masked conditions that may exist. In such cases the disease is rarely recognized and its discovery depends almost entirely upon serological tests. It is this state of latency or apparent cure which was so frequently encountered in these institutional cases and probably occurs with equal frequency among the syphilitics at large, that should receive serious consideration by the State. Having this in mind, certain measures were advocated and a work undertaken, upon which a report is herewith made.

A CAMPAIGN OF PREVENTION.

Certain measures which seek to prevent the 12 per cent of insanity and the 13 per cent of feeble-mindedness resulting from syphilis were advocated and recommended to your Board. After a careful consideration of this problem and based upon the following contentions that are unquestioned, this campaign of prevention was inaugurated.

It was contended that syphilis is curable particularly during its earliest stages, a matter of two or three years duration. A case of syphilis cured meant the prevention of a possible case of syphilitic insanity or any other serious late manifestation of this disease. To be certain of a cure, one must depend not alone upon proper drugs but must establish this cure by serological tests. In other words, a case of syphilis is cured when these serological tests are persistently negative over a period of at least two years. Herein lies probably their greatest value. These serological tests require such elaborate equipment as to make their performance impractical by a private physician in general practice. When these tests are made at private laboratories their cost is prohibitive especially when it is recalled that their value is directly proportional to the frequency with which they are employed. Furthermore during a period of apparent health, a patient will hesitate to spend twenty-five or fifty dollars for tests that seem to him entirely unnecessary because he feels perfectly well yet this is the precise time when their use is of greatest value, a time when a cure is passed upon and a time when the State becomes financially concerned.

Having already established a smoothly working routine of serological tests for the other institutions, it was but a small step to enter a far wider field of usefulness and offer to the practicing physicians of this State these tests under conditions that would insure their frequent employment in all cases, that is, free of charge. This suggestion on the recommendation of the Governor's Visiting Committee and your approval became a law in 1915. The section reads as follows:—

Section 561jn of the statutes relating to the Board of Control. Chapter 307, Laws of 1915.

"The Board of Control is hereby authorized to make necessary arrangements with the Laboratory of the Psychiatric Institute at Mendota for the giving of the Wassermann test to any person confined in any State or County institution, and of making such test for any practicing physician of this State who makes application therefor in behalf of any resident of this State free of charge. Arrangements shall also be made with said Institute for the making of chemical examinations of the cerebrospinal fluid for any practicing physician of this State free of charge."

While this measure was advocated for the distinct purpose of prevention, these facilities for free Wassermann examinations were apparently considered by the Legislature when they amended the so-

called Eugenic law of 1913. In the amendment of 1915, this Institute was specified as a place to which physicians could apply for Wassermann tests when in their opinion such tests were necessary.

The work under these conditions of free service began about July 1, 1915. To further this provision your Board authorized every suggested plan that seemed on careful consideration to further the general object of this law, that is, the prevention of some of these late syphilitic conditions; an attitude which merits the thanks of the entire citizenship of the State and received recognition by the House of Delegates of the State Medical Society in the form of a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting.

A booklet of "Information and Suggestions" concerning our work was prepared and printed. This is issued upon request to any physician or resident of the State. A reprint suggesting a suitable method of obtaining blood is also sent out upon request. Properly prepared containers for the shipment of blood and spinal fluid through the mail and statistical data blanks are supplied to physicians and institutions.

The response of the physicians to this measure has been very gratifying to those who prophesied its usefulness especially in view of the little publicity given this law. Toward the end of this biennium, the list of those applying for this work was rapidly increasing. The many letters of appreciation and resolutions of a similar nature by County Medical Societies are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

From about July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, 365 physicians and a large number of private charitable institutions applied for this service. During this period, for those who applied, 2,350 examinations were made. This number includes 77 spinal fluid tests.

The many instances in which these examinations brought to light a lurking disease that would otherwise have gone on to possible destruction of life and happiness of a citizen of this State, alone made it worth while. Its use at such institutions as the Milwaukee Childrens' Hospital, the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital, a large number of general hospitals situated throughout the State, several orphanages, and similar charitable institutions shows the field has been entered by this work.

To briefly justify this effort without consideration of the humane aspects involved but having in mind only dollars and cents, attention is directed toward the five hundred thousand dollars required for the care of those suffering from syphilitic insanity at present in our three large institutions. By adequate treatment which includes such examinations as have been extended free of charge to citizens of this State, this outlay of one-half a million is preventable. Compare this drain upon the State finances with the six thousand dollars required annually to maintain this Institute. Here consideration is not given to the 13 per cent of feeble-mindedness which is also preventable by adequate treatment nor the money lost to the State by

the withdrawal of so many potentially productive citizens. It can therefore be safely stated that the effort at prevention costs less than 1 per cent of the amount it seeks to save.

That such efforts are in a direction of preserving health and happiness, lengthening life and preventing misery, becomes more apparent when one considers that late syphilis not only causes insanity but serious disease of the circulatory system, the heart and other important organs, such miserable conditions as locomotor ataxia and is responsible for at least one-half of the stillbirths. This problem is so serious and so intimately associated with the welfare of any community that the writer would at this point respectfully offer for your consideration the advisability of treating syphilis at the various State Hospitals when such treatment is requested by a physician on the behalf of a citizen. There are many instances in the writer's experience where a patient could not afford to purchase the proper drugs. To treat and cure such a case relieves the State of a possible future burden. By adopting such a course the State is not condoning immorality or making light the burden of licentious living but is in line with a solution of this problem that has been offered by practically every authority who has given the matter serious thought. We must look upon syphilis as a misfortune and not a badge of immorality. The children, wives, and those with accidental infections are many. This group makes up approximately 50 per cent of the syphilis. Consideration of these should if nothing else bring about this attitude. This entire problem of the so-called social diseases is so serious that during the present great strife in Europe the warring nations still have time to give it consideration. The Royal Commission of England appointed about three years ago to investigate venereal diseases made its final report in March of this year. This commission recommends in part that the Government should assist in the treatment of these conditions both by rendering aid in diagnosis such as given this State by the Institute and to provide facilities for the treatment of these diseases. Incidentally, it was remarked that the baneful effects of syphilis upon the Empire will equal if not exceed the results of this great war.

EDUCATIONAL.

With the coming semester, the second year medical students from the University of Wisconsin will take a course in elementary psychiatry and allied subjects at this Institute. The writer has been appointed a member of the Medical Faculty of the University. By making use of clinical material at the State Hospital, an excellent opportunity for instruction in psychiatry exists. This branch of medicine has been neglected at most of our Medical Schools. As a result of this arrangement, it is expected that the students will be better equipped to examine mental conditions when they enter practice. Many of these students return to Wisconsin for the practice of their

profession. If properly instructed in psychiatry, it is expected that mental diseases will be recognized early in their course thus bringing about earlier treatment and more recoveries.

WORK OUTLINED FOR THE FUTURE

It is planned to continue our present work. In compliance with the recently written law, serological examinations will be made for the various State institutions, county institutions, physicians, charitable institutions, etc., that request this service.

During the last few months of this biennium, we have been studying a blood test for tuberculosis. Quite recently some very favorable reports appeared in the literature. It is claimed that the test will reveal active tuberculosis early in its course and that a cured case will react negatively. We felt justified in undertaking such an investigation on the assumption that good physical health favorably influences mental health. Furthermore our equipment and experience with the Wassermann test qualified us for this investigation. Through the kind assistance of Doctor W. D. Stovall, Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory, and the hearty cooperation of Doctor Frank Brockway, Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, this work has already started. Our early results are very promising. It is planned to continue this study. Should the test prove to be of practical value and we are instrumental in bringing about its general use, much good will have been done.

Certain investigations dealing with dementia praecox are contemplated. This is a form of insanity in which the cause is unknown. It develops during young adult life and is found in approximately 15 per cent of the cases admitted to our State Hospitals.

It is planned to continue the investigation to perfect a State system of classification and examination of insanity.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The writer respectfully recommends to your Board the following:—

A new building for the Psychiatric Institute to be situated at Mendota at a cost of \$15,000.00 as estimated by the State Engineering Department. Our present building is a renovated carpenter shop without adequate fire protection. In view of the inflammable material constantly in stock and the need of further room for additional equipment that will become necessary as our work increases, a larger modern, suitably arranged fireproof building is recommended.

The establishment of the Psychiatric Institute as a legal entity by a legislative act. The reason for this will appear under the discussion of our finances.

The employment of an assistant, qualified as a pathologist and bacteriologist.

REPORT ON FINANCES.

Moneys received and time made available for maintenance and capital expenditures.

Appropriated to the Wis. State Hospital by Legislature, 1913	\$3,000.00
Appropriated to the Psychiatric Institute by Legislature, 1915, available July 1, 1915.....	3,000.00
Special appropriation granted by special committee (Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General) available January 1, 1916.....	3,000.00
Appropriated to the Psychiatric Institute by Legislature, 1915, available July 1, 1916.....	3,000.00
Appropriated to Psychiatric Institute by Legislature, 1915, available July 1, 1915, (under No. 17).....	1,000.00
Appropriated to Psychiatric Institute by Legislature, 1915, available July 1, 1916, (under No. 17).....	1,000.00
Disbursements from latter part of 1914 to June 30, 1916.	
Laboratory Apparatus	\$1,397.31
Chemicals	268.47
Laboratory Utensils, Glassware, etc.....	639.92
Photographic apparatus, equipment, etc.....	341.69
Medical and Scientific Books and Periodicals.....	340.40
Laboratory Animals	199.30
Stamps and Stationery.....	301.81
Building Repairs and Renewals.....	722.81
Salaries	6,568.31
Total.....	\$10,780.02

The \$3000.00 available for operation on July 1, 1916, will suffice for about six or seven months. By February, 1917, our funds for operation will probably be exhausted, a matter to which the attention of the Board is respectfully directed.

The deficit in our funds by insufficient appropriation was in all probability accidental. A budget was prepared at your request and submitted during the Legislative session of 1915. In this budget two possibilities were considered as follows: were we to receive \$1.50 per test from practicing physicians, we would require for 1915 and 1916, \$6,770.00 and for 1916 and 1917, \$7,140.00; were these tests to be made free of charge as contemplated at that time and since then established, the budget called for \$8,270.00 and \$9,120.00. These amounts were approved by your Board but through some confusion or oversight towards the closing hours of the session only \$3000.00 annually for operation was appropriated, an obviously insufficient amount. The writer believes this confusion resulted in part at least by the assumption that the Institute is an integral part of the State Hospital and that appropriation for the operation of the latter would include the maintenance of the Institute. To prevent such possible confusion in the future, it is therefore recommended that this Institute be made a distinct department of the State Medical Service by a legislative act, under your supervision

with a definite appropriation for its maintenance and the Steward's department of the State Hospital at Mendota serve in a similar capacity for the Institute.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to you as a Board and as individuals. Your very friendly attitude and encouragement made my work a pleasure. To the Board of 1914, who voted the establishment of this Institute and to Doctor Charles Gorst for his untiring efforts in furthering this project, I wish to express my personal thanks, also to the administrative officers and staffs of the various State and County institutions whose desire for progress created a field for this Institute and to my very able assistants, Mr. Henry Carroll and Miss Mabel Helmicks, for their faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

M. LORENZ,
Director.

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

LOCATED AT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS

ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.	-----	Superintendent
L. W. CARY, M. D.	-----	Assistant Physician
C. C. ROWLEY, M. D.	-----	Assistant Physician
T. L. LONG, M. D.	-----	Assistant Physician
BELLE P. NAIR, M. D.	-----	Woman Physician
L. F. MURPHY	-----	Steward
E. L. MORGAN	-----	Assistant Steward
MABEL TOOGOOD	-----	Matron
J. V. N. SONN	-----	Apothecary

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

In compliance with the requirements of the law I have the honor to submit herewith the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

The activities of the Hospital have not differed materially from those of the preceding biennial period. The general health of the inmates has been good. There have been no epidemics of contagious diseases, though there have been, upon four occasions, contagious diseases introduced into the Institution—diphtheria twice and smallpox and scarlet fever once each.

With the exception of scarlet fever these diseases have been confined to the original patients manifesting it. In the case of this disease, however, three additional persons became infected, one patient and two employes, but the disease was of only moderate severity and no fatalities resulted.

In the last report it was mentioned that there had been an unusually large amount of erysipelas during the winter months. It is gratifying to be able to report that there has been a much smaller number of cases during the past two winters. This is attributed to the fact that the remainder of the old floors have been replaced by new ones, the walls have been newly painted and that no dependence has been placed upon formaldehyde gas as a disinfectant, but all disinfecting has been done by washing with soap and hot water and the free application of a one to two thousand solution of bichloride of mercury.

There have been a large number of patients recovered from their mental affections, many to the extent that they have gone out and taken up their accustomed work in a manner as efficient as before they suffered from the mental disturbance.

The number of recoveries would, no doubt, be greater could people be induced to come to the hospital earlier for treatment; but, under existing conditions, the commitment of insane persons is delayed as long as it possibly can be, and only too frequently is not made out of primary consideration for the insane person but because he has become a menace to his family or the community. As a result, patients often reach the hospital in a state of physical and mental exhaustion, verging upon death, having in many instances been without food for days; or, the insanity has been mild and managed



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

at home with but little difficulty, has been neglected, and has drifted along into a hopeless, chronic state where the prospects of recovery have almost, if not quite, reached the vanishing point.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs shows some improvement from year to year and more and more patients present themselves voluntarily for treatment, but it is difficult for the public to get away from the old idea that a hospital for the insane is a sort of prison, merely a detention place for a disagreeable or dangerous class of persons, who are not exactly guilty of crime but not really entitled to much consideration, instead of being sick people and entitled to careful attention in a hospital.

That this idea is prevalent is observed in the statements of persons who bring patients to the hospital but more especially in those who wish to take them away in the statement, "He never did any harm; he is not dangerous; he never killed any one".

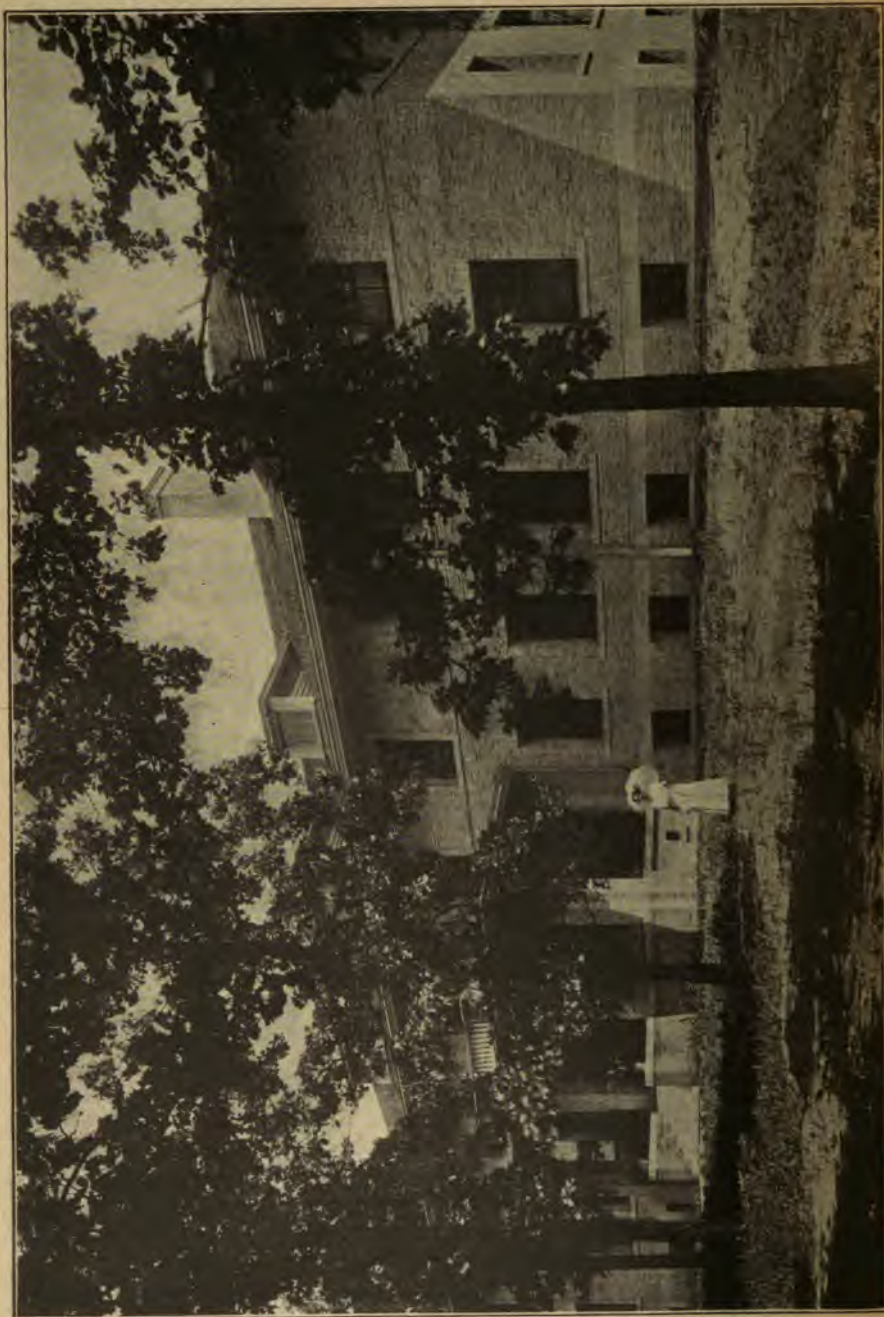
We have attempted, and with some degree of success, to dispel this idea by getting in touch with the public through the medical profession in communities tributary to this Institution. County Medical Societies have been invited to the Hospital for meetings and different types of mental diseases have been presented before them and it has been freely given out that the Superintendent and members of the staff are at all times glad and willing to consult with the family physician of any patient who may be in the Hospital.

Members of the medical profession have received this offer in a kindly manner and relatives are invariably pleased thereby. It fosters confidence and assists in dispelling the cloud of mystery and suspicion, which has always surrounded institutions for the insane.

As in the past, alcoholics have constituted a large proportion, to exceed fifteen per cent of the admissions. These alcoholics are alcoholics of various degrees—simply incorrigible drunkards who are a burden to their families and a menace to society, without will, easily influenced, jealous of their personal rights, and, who in general, would not have amounted to much even without alcohol—Persons of this same type who have used intoxicants for years till they have deteriorated to such a point that they are public charges wholly or in part and frequently dangerous to others, especially their own families on account of the paranoid delusion which they have developed—The dipsomaniac who has a defective nervous system, often talented and brilliant but having periodically an irresistible appetite for alcoholics,—lastly the case of delirium tremens which may belong to either of the previous mentioned classes, a menace to himself and to others who is actually ill both physically and mentally and in urgent need of immediate hospital treatment.

With the exception of the dipsomaniac, these people are drunkards as a result of their associations coupled with a weak will power, which is still further weakened by the constant ingestion of an active nerve poison.

The theory that drunkenness is hereditary or is a disease other than in dipsomania, except as it is begotten by association and per-



NORTHERN HOME—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

petuated by continued drinking, is not tenable as less than five per cent of the commitments to hospitals for the insane in this state for alcoholism are women and the women have the same heredity as the men but are not subjected to the same social customs relative to the use of intoxicants.

This brief statement upon alcoholism is only introductory to a protest against the wasteful, inefficient, unsatisfactory, and stupid system, which has grown up in this State, of caring for alcoholics in hospitals for the insane and among the insane.

They are not, except rarely, insane and are invariably a disturbing element in hospitals for the insane where they are, without exception, discontented, faultfinding, speak of the reason for their commitment lightly and boastingly, and tease and impose upon the insane to their detriment.

Under the existing law it is almost imposs'ble to detain an alcoholic for more than three months because as soon as the acute effects of the alcohol have disappeared, which is within a week or ten days, he can apply to the Court for re-examination and rehearing and almost any jury will find him sane and it is incumbent upon the Court to discharge him.

It is generally admitted that alcoholics should be under treatment and restraint for at least one year, in an institution especially devoted to their care, such institution being provided with a large tract of farm land or other means of providing them with abundant outdoor labor.

The method of admission should be by judicial commitment for a period of not less than one year, the term to be increased if there is a return to the old habit after release. Under a system of this sort we would not have returned to us alcoholics, who have been "cured" four, five or half a dozen times, and society and the individual would derive some real benefit from a well intentioned and properly regulated effort at treating alcoholism.

VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS.

There have been a large number of voluntary admissions and the results obtained in their treatment have been highly satisfactory. The very fact that a person has come to the hospital voluntarily for treatment puts him in a more favorable attitude to receive such treatment. The results are, accordingly, more satisfactory.

WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood is taken from each patient on admission and sent to the Psychiatric Institute for a Wassermann test.

This test has been found to be positive in more than twelve per cent of all persons admitted. Specimens of the cerebrospinal fluid of such patients as there is an indication that it should be tested are also sent for a Wassermann test.

The Wassermann test of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid aid

greatly in clearing up the diagnosis of parietic dementia, and as a large percentage of admission suffers from this disease and over eighteen per cent of all deaths occurring in the Institution result from it, it is of the utmost importance that a diagnosis be made at as early a date as possible.

Great credit is due to Dr. Lorenz, of the Psychiatric Institute, for the courteous, prompt and efficient manner in which he has handled this work, and there is no doubt that greater benefits will come from it in the future than have in the past.

AFTER-CARE AGENT.

The work of the after-care agent has been continued with but a brief intermission and continues to yield satisfactory results in that more accurate information can be had by personal investigation of cases than can be had by letters from relatives, neighbors or local officials, who, not infrequently, merely repeat a highly colored report which has been related one or more times before it reached them.

THE FARM.

The yield of the farm for the summer of 1914 was fairly good but that for 1915 was much below the average, owing to the fact that the season was wet and backward and that there was a killing frost early in September, so early that much of the corn had not matured to a degree that it was fit for seed or even to the extent that it kept well.

The orchard, however, produced the largest and best crop of apples that it ever has, amounting in all to twenty-five hundred (2500) bushels. The orchard was carefully looked after and sprayed under direction of the Department of Horticulture of the University of Wisconsin, and to this care is credited the excellent and abundant crop.

In March of this year the herd was tested for tuberculosis and fifteen cows were found to be reactors and had to be disposed of — while not at an entire loss, for much less than they were worth as milch cows.

The hogs and poultry have done well and a liberal supply of pork, chickens, ducks, as well as of eggs, has been available for the hospital tables.

The poultry is not raised at any considerable profit, but it is available for use when needed and is of a quality superior to that which can be purchased in the market for any reasonable price.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that a psychopathic building, for the receiving service, be constructed to accommodate one hundred patients, fifty men and fifty women.

Many advantages would arise from the use of such a building. It would be strictly modern in construction and equipment, which the

old building is not; patients could be induced to come earlier in the course of their disease, as it would in a large measure be removed from the insane asylum idea and be looked upon as a hospital, and it is reasonable to suppose that the number of cures would be larger as a result of early treatment, thus resulting in a saving of money as well as preventing a large amount of sorrow and suffering.

Four of the steam boilers, while still in good condition, have had their permissible steam pressure reduced by the boiler insurance company on account of their age, they having been in use more than twenty years to below a point at which it is profitable to continue them in use. It will cost \$6,000 to replace them and, in view of the conditions mentioned, it is recommended that this amount be provided for that purpose.

CARPENTER SHOP.

It is recommended that a 30 ft. x 40 ft., two story high, brick and concrete addition to the carpenter shop be constructed; the lower story to be used as a carpenter shop and for the storage of lumber, and the upper story for a paint shop. Such an addition can be constructed for \$2,000.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

It is recommended that another story be added to the isolation hospital at an estimated cost of \$1,500.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements have, with a few exceptions, been in the nature of repairs.

A new heating and ventilating unit has been installed in the north wing. Its operation is satisfactory and it is expected that the entire building will be so equipped by winter, as there is an appropriation available for that purpose.

The old floors on the wards, which had not been removed at the time of the last report, have been removed and replaced by new ones and a strip of linoleum has been laid the entire length of each ward.

The kitchen has been rearranged, the kettles removed from the walls and placed in the middle of the floor where they can be worked around more conveniently and cleaned about more easily.

The scullery has been enlarged and a concrete floor laid, the dish-washing machine removed from the wall and placed in the middle of the room.

Several wooden partitions have been removed from the basement and more concrete floors have been laid.

One hundred pictures were purchased and placed on the walls of the wards.

Respectfully submitted,

ADIN SHERMAN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
ADMISSIONS:						
Number remaining in hospital at commencement of each fiscal year	389	235	624	368	250	618
Returned from escapes made, and paroles granted before commencement of year.....	52	38	90	49	38	87
Original admissions during each year.....	351	218	569	354	242	596
Total number in Hospital during some part of each year	792	491	1283	801	525	1326
DISCHARGES:						
Absent at the close of each year on paroles granted during each year.....	223	137	360	181	122	303
Transferred to other institutions during the year	134	91	225	159	126	285
Eloped and not returned during each year	7	0	7	6	0	6
Died during each year	21	12	33	40	38	78
Discharged as sane under sec. 587, R. S. during each year	1	0	1	2	1	3
Returned to other States	1	1	2	0	0	0
Deported by United States officer.....	4	0	4	4	1	5
Returned to Court for trial on criminal charge..	3	0	3	0	1	1
Total number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year	304	241	545	368	299	667
Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	396	250	646	413	296	709
Totals	792	491	1283	801	525	1326
Daily average number of inmates during the year	384	229	613	389	238	627
Number of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two years	209	117	326	108	211	319

TABLE II—SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSION" ONLY

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years....	1	3	4	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years....	13	11	24	11	4	15
Between 20 and 25 years....	22	19	31	24	12	36
Between 25 and 30 years....	52	27	79	36	31	67
Between 30 and 35 years....	40	56	96	42	21	63
Between 35 and 40 years....	33	27	60	38	26	64
Between 40 and 45 years....	29	22	51	46	27	73
Between 45 and 50 years....	34	20	54	27	23	50
Between 50 and 55 years....	49	27	76	49	47	96
Between 55 and 60 years....	33	10	43	30	23	53
Between 60 and 65 years....	9	15	24	17	13	30
Over 65 years	2	1	3	12	4	16
Unknown	34	10	44	21	8	29
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE III—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Conjugal Conditions.	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	148	63	211	162	72	234
Married	186	112	298	145	133	278
Widowed	23	30	53	24	32	56
Divorced	10	5	15	17	5	22
Unknown	34	8	42	6	0	6
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE IV—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate	2	2	4	2	3	5
Good	13	11	24	20	32	52
Common	216	151	367	227	145	372
Limited	47	26	73	43	40	83
None	16	18	34	26	8	34
Unknown	57	10	67	36	14	50
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE V—SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	30	23	53	41	41	82
Austrian	7	2	9	14	9	23
Belgian	1	2	3	7	4	11
Bohemian	6	3	9	8	5	13
Canadian	2	1	3	0	1	1
Danish	6	3	9	5	4	9
English	6	2	8	9	6	15
Finlander	5	4	9	8	1	9
French	8	8	16	11	5	16
German	114	76	190	123	81	209
Greek	1	0	1			
Hollander	7	4	11	4	1	5
Indian	1	1	2			
Irish	27	14	41	28	11	39
Italian	1	1	2	2	1	3
Jew	0	1	1			
Norwegian	11	8	19	14	6	20
Polish	24	12	36	19	16	35
Russian	8	5	13	10	3	13
Scotch	3	3	6	1	1	2
Swedish	14	8	22	12	10	22
Swiss	2	2	4	3	2	5
Welsh	4	1	5	3	1	4
American-English	1	1	2			
American-French				0	1	1
American-German	4	3	7	3	3	6
American-Irish	3	2	5	0	2	2
American-Scotch				0	1	1
American-Canadian				2	0	2
Canadian-Indian	0	1	1			
Canadian-Irish				0	1	1
Danish-American	2	0	2			
Belgium-German	1	0	1			
Bohemian-German	1	1	2			
English-French	2	1	3			
English-Irish	2	1	3			
French-Canadian	1	0	1	0	1	1
French-Irish	1	0	1	1	1	2
French-German	0	1	1	1	2	3
German-English	2	3	5			
German-Danish	1	0	1			
German-Holland	1	0	1			
German-Irish	1	3	4	1	1	2
German-Norwegian	0	1	1			
German-Scotch				1	0	1
Polish-Irish	0	1	1			
Swiss-Austrian	0	1	1			
Scotch-Irish	2	2	4	2	2	4
Scotch-English				1	0	1
American-Swiss				0	1	1
English-Welsh				0	3	3
English-Holland				2	1	3
Unknown	33	12	50	13	13	26
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE VI—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria	10	4	14	16	4	20
Belgium				2	2	4
Bohemia	3	1	4	3	4	7
Canada	9	7	16	18	4	17
Denmark	1	2	3			
England	3	0	3	8	1	4
Finland	4	5	9	7	3	10
France	0	1	1	1	0	1
Germany	48	33	81	45	33	78
Greece	1	0	1	1	0	1
Holland	2	1	3	0	2	2
Hungary	1	0	1			
Ireland	4	2	6	5	2	7
Italy	1	0	1	1	1	2
Norway	3	4	7	7	4	11
Poland	6	1	7	8	4	12
Russia	11	7	18	9	3	12
Sweden	11	4	15	12	6	18
Scotch	1	2	3	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	2	3	3	1	4
Total Foreign born	120	76	196	137	75	212
United States	195	134	329	214	158	372
Unknown	36	8	44	3	9	12
Total	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE VII—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation.	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Actress					1	1
Ball player	1	0	1			
Barber	2	0	2	1	0	1
Bartender	4	0	4	2	0	2
Blacksmith	2	0	2	3	0	3
Bookkeeper	2	0	2	3	0	3
Butcher	1	0	1			
Butter maker	1	0	1			
Canvasser	0	1	1	1	0	1
Carpenter	9	0	9	10	0	10
Cheese maker	1	0	1			
Cigar maker	1	0	1	1	0	1
Civil engineer				1	0	1
Clerk	4	1	5	5	1	6
Cook	2	0	2			
Decorator	1	0	1			
Dentist	1	0	1			
Drayman	1	0	1			
Druggist				1	0	1
Dyemaker	1	0	1			
Editor				1	0	1
Engineer	2	0	2	2	0	2
Factory work	1	0	1			
Farmer	39	0	39	94	0	94
Fireman	1	0	1	1	0	1
Fisherman				1	0	1
Gardener				1	0	1
Grain dealer	1	0	1			
Harness maker	1	0	1			
Hostler	1	0	1			
Horseman				1	0	1
Housewife	0	112	112	0	154	154
Housework	0	72	72	0	58	58
Janitor	2	0	2			
Laborer	119	0	119	147	0	147
Lineman	1	0	1			
Lumberman	1	0	1	3	0	3
Machinist	2	0	2	2	0	2
Mason	3	0	3	1	0	1
Merchant				1	0	1
Miner	3	0	3	1	0	1
Moulder				3	0	3
Musician	1	0	1	2	1	3
No occupation	11	6	17	19	12	31
Nun	0	2	2			
Nurse	0	1	1	1	2	3
Office work	1	0	1			
Painter	4	0	4	5	0	5
Pauper	1	0	1			
Photographer				1	0	1
Physician	1	0	1	1	0	1
Plumber	1	0	1			
Polisher	1	0	1			
Porter				3	0	3
Postmaster	1	0	1			
Printer				1	0	1
Railroad employe				6	0	6
Rectifier	1	0	1			
Riverman	1	0	1			

TABLE VII—Continued. SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation.	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sailor	1	0	1	3	0	3
Salesman	5	0	5			
Saloon keeper	4	0	4	2	0	2
Seamstress	0	6	6	0	4	4
Servant	0	0	0	0	4	4
Sheet metal worker				1	0	1
Shoemaker	1	0	1			
Steelmaker	1	0	1			
Stenographer	1	0	1			
Stonecutter	1	0	1			
Student	3	3	6			
Tailor	0	1	1	4	1	5
Teacher	0	4	4	4	3	7
Teamster	3	0	3			
Telegrapher	2	0	2	1	0	1
Telephone operator				0	1	1
Theatrical business	2	0	2			
Tinsmith	1	0	1	1	0	1
Tramp	2	0	2			
Trunk maker				1	0	1
Undertaker				1	0	1
Wagon maker	1	0	1	2	0	2
Woodsman	1	0	1	5	0	5
Unknown	37	9	46			
Total	851	218	500	354	242	506

TABLE VIII—SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Physical Cause.	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Alcoholism	94	6	100	101	8	109
Apoplexy				5	2	7
Arteriosclerosis	1	0	1			
Brain disease	0	1	1			
Brain tumor				0	1	1
Childbirth	0	3	3	0	3	3
Chorea				1	2	3
Diabetes	1	0	1			
Dissipation	1	0	1			
Drugs	4	8	12	4	5	9
Epilepsy	3	7	10	5	6	11
Feeble-minded	0	1	1	3	4	7
Hemorrhage	0	1	1	0	2	2
Heredity	2	2	4	0	5	5
Indigestion	1	0	1			
Injury	4	3	7	4	3	7
Insomnia	1	1	2	0	1	1
Locomotor ataxia	1	0	1			
Masturbation	4	1	5	2	4	6
Menopause	0	4	4	0	8	8
Miscarriage	0	1	1			
Nervousness	1	1	2	0	5	5
Neuresthenia				2	2	4
Overwork	6	4	10	1	5	6
Paralysis	2	0	2			
Parturition	0	1	1	0	2	2
Postpartum	0	1	1			
Post operative	0	3	3	0	4	4
Pregnancy	0	4	4	0	10	10
Premature birth	1	0	1			
Pressure of brain	1	0	1			
Puerperal	0	4	4			
Sickness	5	2	7	6	6	12
Senility	9	4	13	7	6	13
Sexual perversion	1	0	1			
Softening of brain	1	0	1			
Sun stroke	1	0	1			
Syphilis	3	3	6	6	4	10
Solitude				0	2	2
Unknown	168	107	275	187	111	298
Totals	316	173	489	334	211	545
Psychical Cause						
Anger	1	0	1			
Domestic trouble	5	4	9	2	6	8
Excitement	0	2	2			
Finances	3	1	4			
Grief	1	5	6	4	4	8
Jealousy	2	2	4	0	3	3
Love affair	2	4	6			
Melancholia	0	1	1			
Religion	1	5	6	1	4	5
Shock				1	3	4
Worry	20	21	41	12	11	23
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE IX—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 week	29	23	52	25	6	31
Between 1 week and 2 weeks.....	14	13	27	10	9	19
Between 2 weeks and 3 weeks.....	13	2	15	13	13	26
Between 3 weeks and 1 month.....	14	5	19	13	8	21
Between 1 month and 3 months.....	21	18	39	37	16	53
Between 3 months and 6 months.....	27	7	34	26	24	50
Between 6 months and 1 year.....	39	29	68	18	21	39
Between 1 year and 2 years.....	28	25	53	30	23	53
Between 2 years and 3 years.....	21	20	41	26	21	47
Between 3 years and 4 years.....	14	6	20	11	9	20
Between 4 years and 5 years.....	4	6	10	17	16	33
Between 5 years and 10 years.....	23	21	44	40	23	63
Between 10 years and 15 years.....	10	8	18	18	17	35
Between 15 years and 20 years.....	9	3	12	5	4	9
Between 20 years and 30 years.....	4	4	8	7	4	11
Unknown	66	14	80	3	4	7
Years	15	14	29	55	19	74
Totals	351	218	569	354	242	596

TABLE X—SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
Brain Tumor	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bronchitis				0	1	1
Cancer of oesophagus				1	0	1
Diphtheria				0	1	1
Dementia præcox, exhaustion of				0	1	1
Dementia senile, exhaustion of	3	1	4	5	1	6
Dementia parietic	5	3	8	8	8	16
Dementia choreic, exhaustion of				0	1	1
Delirium Tremens	3	0	3	1	0	1
Encephalitis				1	0	1
Endocarditis				1	0	1
Erysipelas	1	0	1			
Heart disease organic				1	5	6
Hemorrhage, cerebral				4	2	6
Intestinal obstruction	9	1	1			
Manic depressive insanity, exhaustion of				0	3	3
Meningitis				2	3	5
Morphinism, exhaustion of				0	1	1
Nephritis	1	2	3	1	1	2
Pneumonia, broncho	2	1	3	4	5	9
Pneumonia lobar				2	1	3
Paralysis spinal	0	1	1			
Pellagra				0	1	1
Strangulation—suicidal	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sepsis				1	0	1
Status epilepticus				1	1	2
Trauma accidental	1	0	1	1	0	1
Liver, cirrhosis of	1	0	1	1	0	1
Tuberculosis pulmonary	1	3	4	4	1	5
Totals	21	12	33	40	38	78

TABLE XI—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 1 week and 2 weeks	1	0	1	1	1	2
Between 2 weeks and 1 month	2	1	3	1	3	4
Between 1 month and 3 months	0	1	1	2	2	4
Between 3 months and 6 months	3	0	3	4	2	6
Between 6 months and 1 year	3	2	5	6	5	11
Between 1 year and 2 years	5	1	6	5	2	7
Between 2 years and 3 years	1	1	2	5	6	11
Between 3 years and 4 years				2	4	6
Between 4 years and 5 years	1	1	2	0	3	3
Between 5 years and 10 years	0	2	2	3	1	4
Between 10 years and 15 years	1	0	1	4	2	6
Between 15 years and 20 years				4	2	6
Between 20 years and 30 years				1	1	2
Over 30 years				0	2	2
Unknown	4	3	7	2	2	4
Totals	21	12	33	40	38	78

TABLE XII—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON JUNE 30, 1916, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE.

Counties.	Remaining in Hospital on June 30, 1915.			Remaining in Hospital on June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashland	16	7	23	17	7	24
Barron	1	0	1	0	1	1
Bayfield				2	1	3
Brown	13	18	31	18	19	37
Calumet	4	3	7	5	5	10
Chippewa	0	1	1			
Clark	0	2	2			
Dane	2	1	3	2	2	4
Dodge	3	2	5	5	0	5
Door	8	8	16	6	5	11
Douglas				1	0	1
Dunn	1	0	1	1	0	1
Florence	2	0	2	3	0	3
Fond du Lac	19	6	25	25	16	41
Forest	2	1	3	3	1	4
Green Lake	3	1	4	4	0	4
Iowa	1	0	1	0	0	0
Iron	4	4	8	8	2	10
Jefferson	1	1	2	1	1	2
Juneau	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kewaunee	6	4	10	5	1	6
La Crosse	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lafayette	1	0	1	1	0	1
Langlade	6	7	13	5	7	12
Lincoln	5	4	9	10	5	15
Manitowoc	11	4	15	16	12	28
Marathon	16	9	25	9	16	25
Marinette	18	13	31	10	10	20
Marquette	2	5	7	5	1	6
Milwaukee	6	3	9	3	4	7
Oconto	18	5	23	15	1	16
Oneida	6	2	8	4	1	5
Outagamie	23	15	38	26	14	40
Ozaukee	7	4	11	7	7	14
Pepin	1	0	1	1	0	1
Polk	1	0	1	0	0	0
Portage	17	8	25	19	5	24
Price	6	5	11	6	2	8
Racine	3	0	3	0	0	0
Richland				1	0	1
Rock	0	2	2	0	1	1
Rusk	2	0	2	1	0	1
St. Croix	1	1	2	0	1	1
Sawyer	0	1	1	0	1	1
Shawano	7	7	14	9	9	18
Sheboygan	36	18	54	26	13	39
Taylor	8	6	14	3	3	6
Village	0	1	1	1	1	2
Washington	9	2	11	9	7	16
Waukesha	1	0	1	1	0	1
Waupaca	11	15	26	15	7	22
Waushara	5	5	10	7	2	9
Winnebago	51	35	86	28	28	56
Wood	6	5	11	12	4	16
State at large	27	8	35	47	6	53
Totals	396	250	646	413	236	649

TABLE XIII—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund	\$1,846 48	.....
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 669, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.5 R. S., 1913.....		\$180,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		32 29
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	151,908 08	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	430 85	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	22,850 98	.....
		\$180,032 29	\$180,032 29
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		\$430 85
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		22,850 98
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 12 M, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67.5 R. S. 1915.....		158,438 53
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		46 93
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$152,210 86	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	430 85	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	29,125 58	.....
		\$181,767 29	\$181,767 29

TABLE XIV—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$5,350 79
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 659 Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.6 R. S. 1913.....		10,850 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		182 67
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$9,585 73	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	6,797 73	.....
		\$16,383 46	\$16,383 46
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$6,797 73
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 599 Laws of 1915—Sec. 172—67.6 R. S. 1915.....		30,025 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		144 90
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$8,600 82	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	28,306 81	.....
		\$36,967 63	\$36,967 63

TABLE XV—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

<i>Sewage Disposal, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 452, Laws of 1905)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$1,689 80
1915			
July 1.....	Balance to revert to general fund of the state by repeal of the law by Chap. 509, laws of 1915	\$1,689 80	.....
		\$1,689 80	\$1,689 80

<i>Women Nurses' Dormitory Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$2 56
1915			
July 1.....	Balance to revert to general fund by repeal of the law by Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	\$2 56	.....
		\$2 56	\$2 56

<i>New Brick Smoke Stack, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 587, Laws of 1907)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$1,681 04
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$1,067 55	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	623 49	.....
		\$1,681 04	\$1,681 04
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$623 49
1916			
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$623 49

TABLE XV Continued.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Silo, Superintendent's Residence, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.7 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$3,356 35
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		3,500 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$1,966 68	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	5,589 67	
		<u>\$6,556 36</u>	<u>\$6,556 35</u>
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$5,589 67
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599 Laws of 1915		1,925 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$147 64	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	7,367 03	
		<u>\$7,514 67</u>	<u>\$7,514 67</u>

Fire Protection Fund

(Chapter 538, Laws of 1915, made an appropriation of \$25,000 to the State Board of Control for the purchase of automatic sprinklers and other fire equipment at the various state charitable and penal institutions).

1915			
Aug. 13.....	Appropriation, Chap 538, Laws of 1915		\$25,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed for equipment at the Northern Hospital for Insane during fiscal year.....	\$143 29	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	24,856 71	
		<u>\$25,000 00</u>	<u>\$25,000 00</u>





SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LOCATED AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS

OFFICERS

E. W. WALKER*.....Superintendent and Steward
EDGAR D. FISKE.....Assistant Steward
MRS. E. W. WALKER†.....Assistant Steward
MISS TILLIE CANNON.....Assistant Matron
PHILLIP B. LING.....Boys' Supervisor
THEODORE GILBERT.....Chief Engineer

INSTRUCTORS

MANUAL DEPARTMENT

W. A. COCHRANE, M. A. EDITH FITZGERALD, B. A.
THOMAS HAGERTY, B. A. WARREN ROBINSON, M. A.
PAUL LANGE, M. A. FRED J. NEESAM, B. S.

ORAL DEPARTMENT

VERNA CALL ALMIRA I. HOBART, B. S.
FLORENCE MACDONALD HELEN WAITE
ALICE S. FISHER KATHARINE WILLIAMS
HAZEL SHIMMINS JULIA KRAINIK
MARY D. FONNER MARY E. WILLIAMS
ELSIE M. STEINKE DORA H. LOWE
W. F. GRAY MARY WILLIAMS
ALFILD THOMPSON MATIE E. WINSTON

ART DEPARTMENT

STELLA A. FISKE

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

H. A. CONGDON, *Manual Training*
FRED C. LARSEN, *Printing*
J. C. ECKERT, *Woodworking*
CLARA HENDERSON, *Domestic Science*
KATHARINE WILLIAMS, *Millinery*

*Mr. E. W. Walker was superseded on July 1, 1917, by H. C. Buell.

†Mrs. E. W. Walker was superseded on July 1, 1917, by Katherine Pinkerton.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

The close of another biennial period, the seventh of my tenure here, makes it my duty to report to you upon the condition, progress and needs of the school. I, therefore, take pleasure in submitting to you the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The biennial period just closing has witnessed conditions here that have been very satisfactory. The threefold ideal for which this school stands is to make each student intellectually bright, industrially capable, and morally sound. Through the faithful and efficient efforts put forth by the officers and teachers this ideal has been as nearly approached during the past biennial period as at any previous time within my knowledge. The students who graduate from this school have shown ability and have become respected breadwinners in their several communities quite equal to that shown by the average hearing child. The fact that each student in addition to a course in manual training, domestic science, etc., is given a very considerable start toward the mastery of some trade, gives him in this particular a decided advantage and fits him for the battle of life rather better than does that given to the average graduate of schools for the hearing. None of our graduates are likely to become a charge upon the state or community.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements in the buildings and equipments in this institution have been minor during the past biennial period. Two additional schoolrooms have been finished in the new schoolhouse. A pleasant and much needed office has been erected for the superintendent. A fireproof vault for the keeping of records has been constructed. New asbestone floors have been laid in the pupils' and officers' dining rooms and in the superintendent's kitchen. A new system of water mains has been laid and a new well constructed. The schoolrooms of the old schoolhouse have been painted as has also one of the boys' study rooms. Some very satisfactory pictures have been purchased with which to adorn the walls of school and study rooms.

HEALTH.

During the past biennial period the general health of the children has been excellent. Although many of our students are constitutionally weak, nevertheless, regular habits, wholesome food and proper alternation of work and play keep their health in excellent condition. This is still further accentuated by the excellent location of the institution, its water supply and drainage being practically perfect. We had during the past year an epidemic of measles, forty-nine cases developing. Most of them were light and no after results have been noticed.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Parties for the children are given on Thanksgiving evening, Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve, Washington's Birthday, Valentine's Day and an annual picnic on Memorial Day. In addition to the above somewhat formal functions, many informal ones are held. These are given by the different teachers and officers. In the course of the year the children take part in a number of public exhibitions. One or two dramas are presented each year and a very complete gymnasium exhibit closes the winter term. Once each week a moving picture entertainment is given.

Twenty of the older girls have formed a Campfire Organization which is affiliated with the national Girls' Campfire Organization with headquarters in New York.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

It is inevitable that in an institution where nearly two hundred children are in constant attendance there should be some cases of discipline. In order that no abuses may arise all serious cases for discipline are reported to the superintendent and he administers the punishment. All punishment in this school is corrective and not retributory. It usually consists of depriving the child of some privilege. Except on the part of a very few students there is a high moral sense which makes the pupils largely self-governing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The method of instruction in this school is what is known as the combined method. A careful study of the various methods used for the instruction of the deaf has led me to the conclusion that this is unquestionably the best method for teaching them. I do not mean to say this dogmatically for I am well aware that there is a wide and honest difference of opinion in this matter. Nor do I believe that any one method is necessarily the only one to be employed. Perhaps the method which is best administered is best. Fourteen years ago I approached this problem wholly free from the prejudices

which seem to exist in the minds of many people who have long been in the work with the deaf and brought to bear twenty years of experience in general educational work. My best judgment is as above stated. We apply the combined method thus:

Each new pupil is placed in an oral class. Here every effort is made to teach him articulation and lip reading. He is retained in this department until it becomes apparent that he can never become a good lip reader. Many deaf children perfectly capable of receiving a good education are not able to read lips with any degree of certainty. It does not seem wise in such cases to retard the child's progress for the sake of devoting all his energy to lip reading and speech. I do not mean to minimize these accomplishments for the deaf. It is certainly a blessed thing for the deaf to be able to take a thought from the lips of other people and to articulate, even though somewhat indistinctly, words used in ordinary conversation; but with many of the deaf, lip reading is largely guessing and speech is inarticulate, and sometimes disagreeable. In these cases I believe it is better to place the child in the manual department.

There are at present in this institution sixteen teachers in the oral department and six in the manual department. This means that three-fourths of our pupils are in the oral department. I think this fraction justly records the proportion of deaf who can profitably be taught speech and lip reading. Each successive year witnesses a very slight increase in this proportion.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies are maintained by the students of the institution. The Ariadne Society is supported by the girls and the Phoenix Green Literary Society by the boys. These societies furnish opportunity for recitations, readings, debates and other forms of literary entertainment. They supplement in a way the school work.

THE SCHOOL PAPER.

The students of this school have published for many years a bi-weekly paper known as "The Wisconsin Times". It furnishes a most excellent method of instruction for them and helps to keep up their interest in the school work.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious instruction in this school is entirely nondenominational in character. On school days the pupils have a short chapel exercise in which some moral lesson is inculcated. On each Sabbath morning a sermon is given by one of the teachers and on Sunday afternoon an hour is devoted to the study of the Bible with especial reference to its historical and moral teachings.



GROUP OF GIRLS ON PLAYGROUND—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

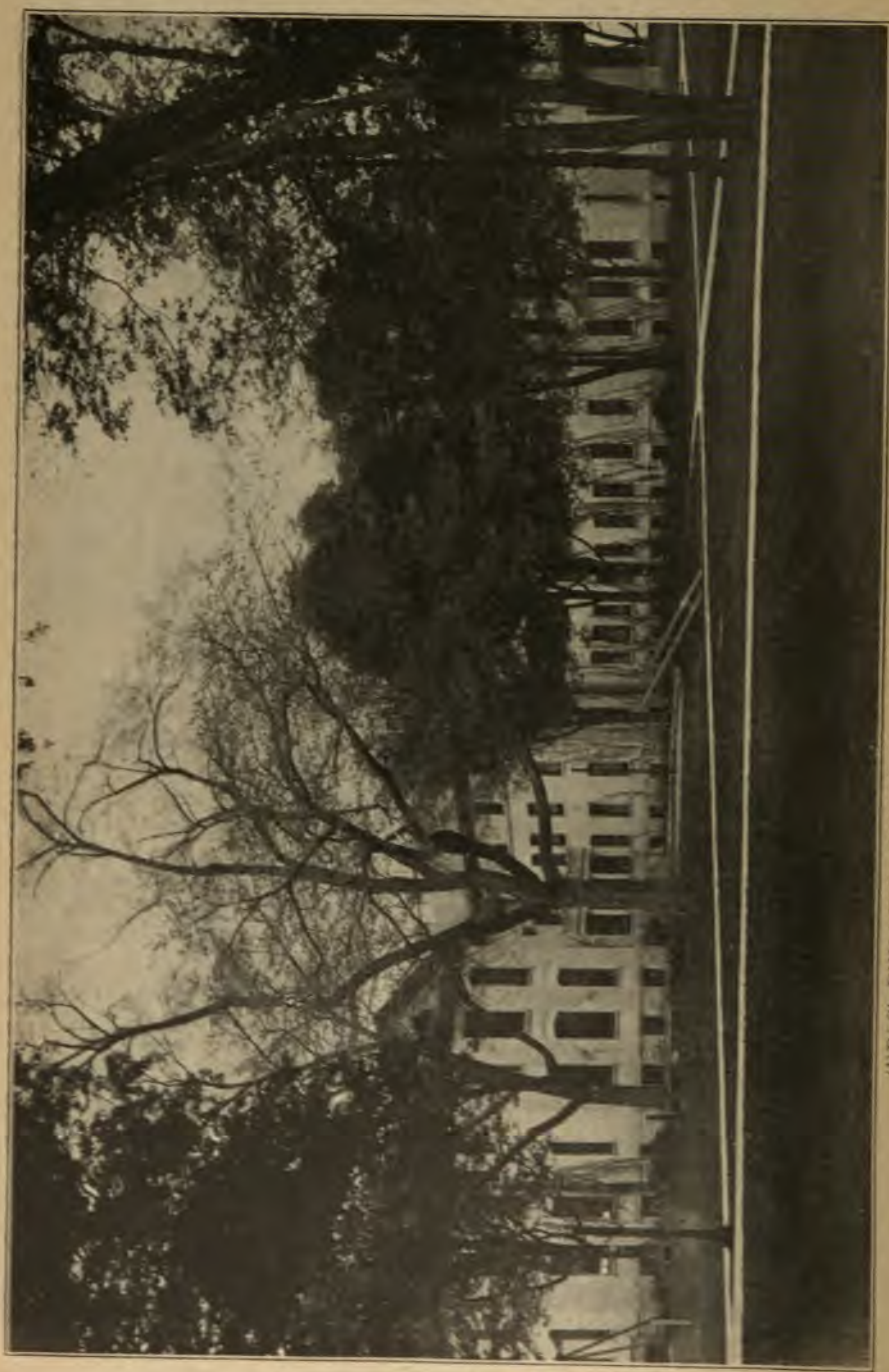
The great and most pressing need of this school at the present time is an agricultural course in connection with our industrial department. To this end I asked the last legislature for money enough to purchase some additional land. This appropriation was not made. The need for it is now much greater than it was two years ago for the reason that we have abandoned our shoe department. This puts all of our older boys in the cabinet and printing departments. It is not humanly possible for an industrial instructor to do justice to so many students, especially when they are deaf. With them the instruction must be wholly individual. For this reason it becomes imperative for us to organize some new industrial department. I believe an agricultural department will best serve the deaf in rendering them self-supporting. We need more land. Our entire tract of land is only thirty-three acres. We have no farm and only a small garden. I do not believe a farm is necessary nor wise if supplied in connection with this school but I do believe we should have a tract of land approximating twenty-five acres for a fruit and vegetable garden. The purchase of this would entail the hiring of one more man in addition to the agricultural instructor. A large part of the work would be done by the boys although it should be done for instructional purposes rather than for the gaining of a revenue. There would be a considerable revenue derived therefrom.

Our school is within the city limits. Land suitable for the above mentioned purpose must necessarily be near the school. Such land is correspondingly high in price. I, therefore, recommend a special appropriation of \$8000 for additional land for this school.

I take this opportunity to express to your honorable body my appreciation of the many evidences of confidence you have reposed in me and your support of my plans and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the students here. I feel also that it is not inappropriate for me at this time to make this public expression of high appreciation of the faithfulness, zeal and efficiency displayed by the officers and teachers of this school.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WALKER,
Superintendent.



GIRLS' BUILDING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELA VAN.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The following list contains the names of all those who attended school at any time during the school years from September, 1914, to June 1915, and from September, 1915, to June 1916. (Those marked with a * were admitted during the last school year or from September, 1915, to June 1916.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to school.
Affeldt, Oscar.....	Portage.....	Columbia.....	15	2	1914
Alt, Nannie.....	Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	13	6	1910
Amys, Charles.....	Superior.....	Douglas.....	13	8	1908
Anderson, Emily.....	Superior.....	Douglas.....	19	1†	1915
Arndt, Annie.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	16	4	1912
Asplund, Annie*.....	Washburn.....	Washburn.....	19	1	1915
Bachmann, Norma...	North Milwaukee...	Milwaukee.....	8	2	1913
Baer, Alfred.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	16	10	1906
Bausch, Annie.....	Glenhaven.....	Grant.....	18	12	1903
Beaver, Oscar.....	Clinton.....	Rock.....	13	5	1911
Bellou, Annie.....	Chetek.....	Barron.....	17	2	1913
Benash, Esther.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	16	5	1911
Berrard, Anita.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	16	8	1907
Berrard, Leah.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	13	7	1908
Billings, Veda.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	16	9	1907
Bodden, Lucille.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	15	9	1907
Boeger, Emil.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	21	9	1907
Boehmke, Gustav.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	23	3	1913
Boettcher, Ernest.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	20	3	1913
Bogacka, Laddie.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	19	1†	1915
Bongey, Leon.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	21	15	1901
Bongey, Lester.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	20	13	1903
Booher, Lee.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	14	8	1908
Borgwardt, Theo.....	Bel. It.....	Rock.....	8	2	1914
Brandl, Joseph.....	Medford.....	Taylor.....	20	9	1907
Bretthauer, David.....	Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	13	12	1904
Bridgett, James.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	13	2	1914
Bristol, Gordon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	17	10	1906
Broberg, Victor.....	Trade Lake.....	Polk.....	19	10	1906
Brown, Boone*.....	Elton.....	Langlade.....	16	1	1915
Brown, Dorothy.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	13	1† mo.	1914
Brown, Guy.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	18	3	1913
Buckingham, Elsie.....	Ridgeway.....	Iron.....	17	9	1907
Bulmer, Lytle.....	Elmwood.....	Pierce.....	15	9	1907
Bush, Laura.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	19	3	1912
Burhop, Theodore.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	13	3 mo.	1914
Byrne, Arthur.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	9	2	1914
Byrne, Glen*.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	6	1	1915
Calkins, Ethel.....	Chetek.....	Barron.....	22	11	1905
Calins, Harry.....	Melrose.....	Jackson.....	25	6	1909
Cohn, Jacob.....	Sharon.....	Walworth.....	18	11	1904
Cole, Hazel.....	Clinton.....	Rock.....	10	4	1912
Davis, Richard.....	Wales.....	Waukesha.....	8	3	1913
Dickfuss, Norma*.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	9	†	1916
Dille, Darrell.....	Excelsior.....	Crawford.....	13	6	1910
Dowe, Augusta.....	Johnsons Creek.....	Jefferson.....	45	7	1909
Dowe, Gretchen.....	Johnsons Creek.....	Jefferson.....	13	7	1909
Dreisel, Leona.....	Kewaskum.....	Washington.....	22	2	1913
Drinkwine, Edwin.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	17	11	1905
Drinkwine, Vera.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	11	4	1912
Dubratz, Edwin.....	Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	17	4	1912
Ducharme, Oliver.....	Saxon.....	Iron.....	22	4	1912
Durkee, Bud*.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	9	1 mo.	1915
Eagan, William.....	A voca.....	Iowa.....	19	9	1905
Eckdahl, Bessie.....	Woodstock, Ill.....	Kenosha.....	12	3	1913
Eich, Mathias.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	16	2	1914
Elenberger, Irene.....	Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	.....	2	1914
Epstein, James.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	14	9	1907
Erdahl, Clarence.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.....	19	12	1903
Erdahl, Mabel.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.....	14	9	1907
Erickson, Ernest.....	Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	15	7	1908

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL
FOR THE DEAF—Continued

Name.	Post Office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to school.
Finsness, Marie	Stoughton	Dane	13	7	1908
Franke, Dorothy	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	12	6	1910
Franke, Lillian	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	13	7	1909
Gabel, Linda	Plainville	Adams	17	1	1913
Gaffke, Regina	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	16	2	1913
Goff, Marvin	Delavan	Walworth	11	5	1911
Goff, Percy	Delavan	Walworth	18	6	1910
Goff, Stella	Delavan	Walworth	15	9	1917
Gralkoski, Joseph	Thorp	Clark	.....	1	1914
Greenheck, Benjamin	Lone Rock	Richland	18	12	1904
Gross, George*	Rhinelander	Oneida	25	1	1915
Grudzuske, Gertrude*	Juneau	Dodge	6	1	1915
Hackbarth, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	23	8	1907
Hagen, Elvina	Evanville	Rock	12	5	1911
Hahn, Alvin	Dane	Dane	19	9	1907
Hall, Bessie*	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	21	1 mo.	1915-
Hannemann, Hilda	Merrill	Lincoln	20	7	1908
Hansmann, Meta	Thorp	Clark	19	12	1903
Hanson, Arthur	Westby	Vernon	18	9	1907
Hansen, Harvey	Union Grové	Racine	8	3	1913
Hedlund, Herold	Frederic	Polk	18	10	1906
Hett, Milton	Kingston	Green Lake	9	2	1914
Herriott, Virgil	Menomonie	Dunn	17	2	1914
Heughens, Leo	Brule	Douglas	.....	2	1914
Hill, Elmer	Omo	Winnebago	.....	3	1913
Hinterthuer, Earl	Neenah	Winnebago	21	10	1902
Hirte, Henry	Black River Falls	Jackson	13	5	1910
Hirte, Marvin	Black River Falls	Jackson	9	3	1913
Hirte, Nora	Black River Falls	Jackson	16	9	1907
Hofert, Earl	Racine	Racine	12	4	1912
Holverson, Myrtle	Delavan	Walworth	13	10	1905
Hook, Merle	Madison	Dane	24	13	1900
Horn, Alvin	Columbus	Columbia	15	5	1910
Hultquist, Esther	West Sweden	Polk	19	11	1905
Jacobs, Alfred	Beloit	Rock	22	9	1907
Jacobs, Harry	Madison	Dane	17	7	1909
Jacobson, Caspar	Waterford	Racine	15	4	1914
Jacobson, Francis	Waterford	Racine	19	7	1908
Jacobson, Bert*	Peshigo	Marquette	23	1	1915
Jankiewicz, Alice	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	11	5	1910
Jaroch, Lucy	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	16	2	1914
Jaworsky, Alex	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	13	7	1908
Jennings, Thomas*	South Wayne	LaFayette	9	1	1915
Jensen, Russell	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	15	8	1909
Jensen, Tilla	Stoughton	Dane	19	11	1905
Johns, Arthur	Nekoosa	Wood	16	7	1909
Jones, William	Superior	Douglas	.....	2	1914
Juno, Alfred	Lampson	Washburn	16	1	1914
Kanis, Elsie	Kenosha	Kenosha	14	5	1911
Karney, Marian	Brodhead	Green	15	11	1901
Kassens, Ceila	Grafton	Ozaukee	15	3	1915
Kastrer, August	Mauston	Juneau	8	3	1913
Kastrer, Maria	Mauston	Juneau	10	3	1913
Kazuba, Bruno	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	9	2	1914
Kazuba, Elvora	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	7	2	1914
Kazuba, Stanislaus	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	13	2	1914
Keach, Clayton	Oxford	Marquette	11	3	1913
Kerstan, Frank*	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	.....	.....	1915
Kerst-in, Elsie	Marathon	Marathon	.....	.....	1915
Kiel, Annie	Clintonville	Waupaca	17	4	1912
Kirar, Rudolph	Kenosha	Kenosha	7	2	1914
Klemme, Arvin	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	19	9	1907
Kleven, Sophie*	Black River Falls	Jackson	17	1	1915
Kleven, Inga*	Black River Falls	Jackson	19	1	1915
Koch, Annie	Lublin	Taylor	9	3	1913
Koraleski, Frank	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	10	.....	1914
Kroi n, Edna	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	17	2	1913

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to school.
Langenberg, Ernest	Whittlesey	Taylor	16	9	1906
Larsen, Harold	Janesville	Rock	7	2	1914
Larsen, Lily	Peshigo	Marquette	20	3	1913
Larsen, Marvin	New Auburn	Chippewa		6	1910
Lauer, Wilson	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	15	3	1913
Lee, Elsie	Mindoro	La Crosse	20	7	1908
Lewis, Clarence	Ranchardville	Lafayette	18	9	1907
Lewis, Dave*	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	19	1	1915
Lenz, Edwin	Merrill	Lincoln	26	3	1913
Lind, Harry	Strongs Prairie	Adams	20	5	1910
Maertz, Alma	New London	Waupaca	8	3	1913
Maertz, Clara	New London	Waupaca	16	9	1907
Maertz, Ella	New London	Waupaca	14	8	1908
Maertz, Winona	North Milwaukee	Milwaukee	8	3	1913
Magli, Clara	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	20	9	1905
Mallnow-ki, Frank	South Superior	Douglas		2	1914
Malter, Cecilia*	Muscoda	Grant	9	1	1915
Marter, John	Madison	Dane	27	13	1901
Martinka, Louise	Saxon	Iron	10	5	1911
Marti, Ellen	Delavan	Walworth	19	8	1906
Matz, Ernest*	Shepley	Shawano	16	1	1915
Maiz, Rudolph*	Shepley	Shawano	16		1915
McCrary, Sidney	Wau-saha	Waukesha	15	2	1914
McGill, Frank*	Appleton	Otsego	1	1	1915
McKeefry, Lawrence	Oshkosh	Winnebago	21	13	1903
McLane, Francis	Lycous	Walworth	11	4	1912
Meiby, Elma*	Hixton	Jackson	19	1	1915
Meredith, Thomas	Walworth	Walworth	18	13	1903
Miller, Rose	Horicon	Dodge	18	3	1913
Millnski, Stephen	Milwaukee	Milwaukee		2	1914
Millnski, Valentina	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	9	5	1914
Moe, Alma	Field	Price		5	1911
Moen, Delmar	Brodhead	Green		5	1911
Moen, Annie*	Cross Valley	Vernon		1	1915
Mule, Aldred	Palmyra	Jefferson	25	13	1902
Myers, Frances	Arbor Vitae	Vilas	12	5	1911
Nelson, Lily*	Superior	Douglas	13	1	1915
Newien, Vance	Washburn	Bayfield	20	5	1910
Nozosek, Anton	Independence	Trempeleau	9	2	1914
Noukkl, Lempi*	Westboro	Taylor	9	1	1915
Nozse, Arthur	Wittenberg	Shawano	24	9	1902
O'Brien, Minnie	Auburndale	Wood	20	8	1908
Odeen, Melvin*	Black River Falls	Jackson		1	1915
Paske, Elmer	Pornette	Columbia	9	4	1912
Peich, Arthur*	Whitewater	Walworth	10	1	1915
Peters, Clarence	Crandon	Forest	18	4	1904
Peterson, Rosebud	Stanley	Chippewa	13	3	1913
Plapper, Margaret	North Milwaukee	Milwaukee		1	1914
Platte, Elton	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	21	6	1910
Platte, Helen*	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	15	1	1915
Platte, Lloyd*	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	11	1	1915
Polakowski, Joseph	Ashland	Ashland	16	6	1908
Prieve, Walter	Fall Creek	Eau Claire	21	1	1914
Reidell, Charles	Delavan	Walworth	23	13	1903
Reineck, Walter	Black River Falls	Jackson	18	3	1913
Rise, Francis	Delavan	Walworth	21	3	1913
Rockney, Gladys	Cambridge	Dane	9	4	1912
Rosenfield, Esther	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	8	2	1914
Rosenfield, Rosalie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	12	1	1914
Roszczyńska, Frank*	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	10	2 mo.	1916
Ruetz, Leon	Racine	Racine	11	3	1913
Samogil, Stephen*	Racine	Racine	12	1	1915
Sands, George	Evanville	Rock	20	9	1907
Saxer, Alex	Oshkosh	Winnebago	10	5	1911
Saunders, David	Ontario	Vernon	10	1	1914
Schacht, Amanda	Marinette	Marinette	17	2	1914

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL
FOR THE DEAF—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to school.
Schacht, Harry.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.....	15	2	1914
Schemenauer, Levi..	Foxboro.....	Douglas.....	12	1	1914
Schemenauer, Mar'n*	Foxboro.....	Douglas.....	7	2	1915
Schemenauer, Violet.	Foxboro.....	Douglas.....	8	2	1914
Schramski, Andreas..	Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	19	10	1906
Schroeder, Walter...	Madison.....	Dane.....	13	7	1909
Schultz, Fern*.....	Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	10	1	1915
Schwalbach, Hellena	North Milwaukee..	Milwaukee.....	21	8	1906
Searles, Ernest.....	Mauston.....	Juneau.....	19	2	1914
Searles, William.....	Mauston.....	Juneau.....	10	2	1914
Seufzer, Leona.....	Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	16	1	1914
Shier, Eunice.....	Sparta.....	Monroe.....	20	5	1911
Shrank, Harold.....	Portage.....	Columbia.....	11	5	1911
Shrank, William.....	Portage.....	Columbia.....	17	7	1909
Smercheck, Mabel...	Racine.....	Racine.....	9	3	1913
Smith, Marguerite...	New Richmond.....	St Croix.....	16	2	1913
Smith, Sibyl.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	19	13	1903
Spears, Arthur*.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	10	1	1915
Spears, Alma*.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	8	1	1915
Spears, Frank*.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	11	1	1915
Stein, Mary.....	Madison.....	Dane.....	18	9	1907
Stellmacher, Elmer..	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	17	6	1910
Stellmacher, Florence	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	16	6	1910
Stone, Nellie.....	Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	23	13	1903
Sullivan, Rosalia....	Barnum.....	Crawford.....	12	6	1909
Svec, Charles.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	8	2	1914
Sveen, Elvin.....	Westby.....	Vernon.....	8	3	1913
Swanson Harry.....	Gratiot.....	Lafayette.....	27	8	1907
Szablewski, Arthur..	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	8	2	1914
Ten Eycke, Irven....	Brodhead.....	Green.....	9	4	1912
Tinney, Vera.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	13	7	1909
Tillotson, Eunice*..	Elroy.....	Juneau.....	5	1 mo.	1916
Timm, Louis*.....	North Crandon.....	Forest.....	12	‡	1915
Timm, Frieda*.....	North Crandon.....	Forest.....	14	‡	1915
Unger, Lavonne*....	Medford.....	Taylor.....	6	1	1915
Van Mater, Vera.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	15	6	1910
Van Vranken, Ev'r'ti	Janesville.....	Rock.....	16	9	1907
Venroor, Clemons...	Colby*.....	Marathon.....	10	2	1914
Vogt, Sophia.....	Fremont.....	Waupaca.....	21	10	1906
von Bach, Maudeda*..	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	7	1	1915
Weiss, Leonard.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....		3	1913
West, Roscoe.....	Darien.....	Walworth.....	26	13	1903
White, Clester.....	Darien.....	Walworth.....	7	2	1914
Whitewing, Axel*...	Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	19	‡	1916
Wille, Frieda.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	11	6	1910
Wille, Harry.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	8	3	1913
Wilson, Beulah.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	21	11	1903
Wohlfert, Ina.....	Kilbourn.....	Columbia.....	13	6	1909
Wood, Glenn.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	21	11	1904
Zelasne, Selma.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	8	1	1915
Zgola, John.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	18	4	1909
Ziarnik, Theo.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	18	8	1907



SCHOOL, BUILDING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL, FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN.

 GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1915.

Laura Martin Bush, Milwaukee

Myrtle Marguerite Holverson, Delavan

Merle Norman Hook, Madison

Harry Carl Lind, Strongs Prairie

Arthur Henry Nueske, Wittenberg

CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE ELEMENTARY COURSE—1915.

Oral Class

Joseph Roy Brandt, Medford

Jacob Louis Cohen, Sharon

Oliver James Ducharme, Saxon

Meta Caroline Hansmann, Thorp

Earl William Hinterthuer, Neenah

Tilla Constance Jensen, Stoughton

Elise Mary Lee, Mindoro

Sibyl Venora Smith, Delavan

Leonard Frank Weiss, Milwaukee

Beulah Smith Wilson, Delavan

Manual Class

Leon Francis Bonney, Monroe

Clarence Olin Erdahl, Stoughton

Lawrence Earl McKeefry, Oshkosh

Nellie Mae Stone, Augusta

GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1916.

Amanda Anna Bausch, Glenhaven

CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1916.

Emil Albert Boeger, Sheboygan Falls

Benjamin John Greenbeck, Lone Rock

Arvin Arno Klemme, Elkhart Lake

Minnie May O'Brien, Auburndale

Roscoe Ernest West, Darlen

NAMES ON TEACHERS' PAY ROLL AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING IN JUNE, 1916.

Name.	When First Employed.	Salary per Month.	Position.	Residence when Appointed.
Cochrane, W. A. ¹ ...	Sept. 1887	\$125 00	Teacher	Beloit, Wis.
Congdon, H. A. ¹	Sept. 1903	125 00	Teacher-Manual Tr.	Delavan, Wis.
Call, Verna ²	Sept. 1914	25 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Eckert, J. C. ¹	Sept. 1904	95 00	Teacher-Woodwork- ing	Delavan, Wis.
Fiske, Stella A. ²	Sept. 1907	80 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Fisher, Alice S. ² ...	Sept. 1907	70 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Fitzgerald, Edith ² ...	Sept. 1903	65 00	Teacher	Quincy, Ill.
Fonner, M. D. ²	Apr. 1897	80 00	Teacher	Chicago, Ill.
Gray, W. F. ¹	Sept. 1887	125 00	Teacher	Oregon, Wis.
Hagerty, Thos. ²	Dec. 1891	110 00	Teacher	Manitowoc, Wis.
Henderson, Clara ² ...	Sept. 1897	65 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Hobart, Alntra I. ² ...	Sept. 1884	80 00	Teacher	Janesville, Wis.
Krainik, Julia ²	Sept. 1915	30 00	Teacher	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lange, Paul ¹	Oct. 1901	125 00	Teacher	Evansville, Ind.
Larson, F. C. ¹	Sept. 1895	100 00	Teacher-Printing...	Delavan, Wis.
Lowe, Dora H. ²	Sept. 1901 ^a	80 00	Teacher	Manitowoc, Wis.
McDonald, Florence ²	Sept. 1915	15 00	Teacher-Cadet.....	Ashland, Wis.
Neesam, F. J. ¹	Sept. 1906	125 00	Teacher	Gallaudet College.
Robinson, Warren ¹ ...	Sept. 1884	125 00	Teacher	Moscow, Wis.
Shimmins, Hazel ¹ ...	Sept. 1915	15 00	Teacher-Cadet.....	Delavan, Wis.
Steinke, Elsie M. ² ...	Sept. 1887	80 00	Teacher	Horicon, Wis.
Thompson, Alfld ² ...	Sept. 1915	20 00	Teacher	Ishpeming, Mich.
Waite, Helen ²	Sept. 1907	60 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Williams, Katharine ²	Sept. 1903	80 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Williams, Mary E. ² ...	Sept. 1900	80 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Williams, Mary ² ...	Sept. 1915	15 00	Teacher-Cadet.....	Delavan, Wis.
Winstor, Mae E. ² ...	Sept. 1901	80 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.

¹ No board.

² Dinners out.

³ Board.



PRINTING SHOP—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN.

NAMES ON OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' PAY ROLL FOR MONTH ENDING
JUNE 30, 1916.

Name.	When First Employed.	Salary per Month.	Position.	Residence When Appointed.
Cannon, Tillie ¹	June 1878.	\$36 00	Asst. Matron.....	Darien, Wis.
Campbell, Elizabeth ¹	Sept. 1911.	28 00	Girls' supv.....	Delavan, Wis.
Elnolf, Annie ¹	Nov. 1900.	27 00	Ironer.....	Clinton, Wis.
Fudder, Antoinette ¹	Oct. 1911.	28 00	Cook.....	Milton, Wis.
Fuder, Leona ¹	Sept. 1914.	19 00	Waitress.....	Milton, Wis.
Fiske, E. D. ¹	June 1899.	70 00	Asst. Steward.....	Darien, Wis.
Geyer, John ¹	Apr. 1910.	55 00	Asst. Engineer.....	Delavan, Wis.
Gilbert, Theo ¹	July 1904.	70 00	Engineer.....	Darien, Wis.
Grenier, William ¹	Apr. 1911.	45 00	Watchman.....	New Auburn, Wis.
Hegge, Agnes ¹	Nov. 1914.	18 00	Chamber Maid.....	Westby, Wis.
Helminiak, Pelagia ¹	July 1914.	20 00	Chamber Maid.....	Cassimer, Wis.
LaFave, Ernest ¹	Apr. 1911.	63 00	Baker.....	Delavan, Wis.
LaFave, Mrs. E. ¹	Sept. 1914.	20 00	Nurse.....	Delavan, Wis.
Ling, Phillip B. ¹	Jan. 1907.	55 00	Boys' Supv.....	New Auburn, Wis.
Malter, Arabel ¹	Sept. 1915.	18 00	Waitress.....	Muscoda, Wis.
Marthaler, Alice ¹	Sept. 1914.	20 00	Parlor Maid.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Marthaler, Etta ¹	Sept. 1915.	20 00	Seamstress.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Pomes, Benj. ¹	Aug. 1915.	35 00	Asst. Engineer.....	Three Lakes, Wis.
Passage, Nellie M. ²	Apr. 1906.	47 00	Stenographer.....	Delavan, Wis.
Stapleton, Mabel ³	June 1914.	28 00	Usher.....	Delavan, Wis.
Sundstrom, Ida ¹	Sept. 1911.	28 00	Asst. Boys' Supv.....	Delavan, Wis.
Snyder, George ¹	Mar. 1915.	35 00	Barnman.....	Delavan, Wis.
Thompson, Gregor ¹	July 1914.	32 00	Laborer.....	Clinton, Wis.
Lambert, Gust ¹	Sept. 1915.	20 00	Lauderer.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lambert, Mrs. Gust ¹	Sept. 1915.	20 00	Laundress.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Kleven, Inga ¹	Apr. 1916.	16 00	Chamber Maid.....	Black River Falls, Wis.
Bradley, Mrs. L. ¹	May 1916.	25 00	Cook.....	Janesville, Wis.
Walker, E. W. ¹	Sept. 1902.	183 33	Superintendent.....	Superior, Wis.
Walker, Mrs. E. W. ¹	Sept. 1902.	45 00	Matron.....	Superior, Wis.
Warm, Clara ¹	Oct. 1915.	35 00	Cook.....	Denmark, Wis.

¹ Board.

² Board without lodging.

³ Dinners only.



COOKING ROOM—DOMESTIC SCIENCE—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1915.	For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.
Number present at beginning of each fiscal year .....	.....	.....
Former students returned from their homes during each fiscal year	162	166
New students admitted during each year	45	41
Total	207	207
Transferred to other institutions during each year	1	0
Died	0	0
Graduated from High School during each year	4	1
Certificated from Elementary Course during each year	12	5
Left School during each year	6	10
Out on a visit home on June 30 of each year	184	191
Number remaining at end of each fiscal year	0	0
Total	207	207
*Average daily number of students	194	190
Average daily number of officers and employes during year	57	56

*Average based on school year only.

TABLE II—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEAFNESS IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Abscess	1	Typhoid fever	1
Brain Fever	1	Tonsillitis	1
Catarrh	2	Typhoid pneumonia	1
Convulsions	1	Tumor on ear	1
Congenital	35	Unknown	25
Infantile paralysis	2	Whooping cough	2
Measles	2	Not deaf	1
Paralysis	1	Total	36
Scarlet fever	3		
Spinal meningitis	6		

TABLE III—SHOWING THE NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

American	11	Hungarian.....	1
Austrian.....	1	Irish.....	4
Bohemian.....	1	Irish-English.....	1
Colored.....	1	Irish-American.....	3
Dane.....	1	Jewish.....	1
English.....	3	Norwegian.....	6
French-German.....	1	Norwegian-Swede.....	3
Finnish.....	1	North American Indian.....	1
German.....	16	Polish.....	13
German-American.....	4	Scandinavian.....	1
German-English.....	1	Unknown.....	7
German-Bohemian.....	3		
German-Irish.....	1		
German-Holland.....	1		
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TABLE IV—SHOWING AGE AT WHICH SENSE OF HEARING WAS LOST IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

At birth.....	36	At nine years of age.....	1
At one year of age and under.....	20	At eleven years of age.....	1
At two years of age.....	10	Not deaf.....	1
At three years of age.....	3	Unknown.....	8
At four years of age.....	3		
At six years of age.....	2		
At eight years of age.....	1		
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TABLE V—SHOWING AGE OF NEW PUPILS ON DATE OF ADMISSION TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Number admitted at 5 years of age..	3	Number admitted at 16 years of age.	2
Number admitted at 6 years of age..	8	Number admitted at 17 years of age.	2
Number admitted at 7 years of age..	8	Number admitted at 18 years of age.	3
Number admitted at 8 years of age..	5	Number admitted at 19 years of age.	4
Number admitted at 9 years of age..	5	Number admitted at 20 years of age.	2
Number admitted at 10 years of age..	4	Number admitted at 21 years of age.	1
Number admitted at 11 years of age..	9	Number admitted at 22 years of age.	1
Number admitted at 12 years of age..	4	Number admitted at 25 years of age.	1
Number admitted at 13 years of age..	4	Unknown.....	8
Number admitted at 14 years of age..	5		
Number admitted at 15 years of age..	8		
			86

TABLE VI—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT ANY TIME DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1915, AND FROM SEPTEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1916.

County.	No.	County.	No.	County.	No.
Adams.....	2	Juneau.....	5	Rock.....	9
Ashland....	1	Kenosha....	3	St. Croix	2
Barron.....	3	Kewaunee	2	Sauk.....	4
Bayfield	1	La Crosse	1	Shawano	4
Chippewa....	3	Lafayette	3	Sheboygan	3
Clark.....	2	Langlade	1	Taylor.....	5
Columbia...	6	Lincoln.....	2	Trempealeau.....	1
Crawford...	2	Manitowoc	5	Vernon.....	4
Dane.....	11	Marathon	2	Vilas.....	1
Dodge.....	4	Marquette	4	Walworth	19
Douglas....	9	Marquette	1	Washburn	2
Dunn.....	1	Milwaukee	55	Washington	1
Eau Claire..	5	Monroe.....	1	Waukesha....	4
Fond du Lac	2	Outagamie	1	Waupesa....	6
Forest.....	3	Oneida.....	1	Winnebago	5
Grant.....	2	Ozaukee.....	1	Wood.....	4
Green.....	6	Pierce.....	1	Out of State.....	1
Green Lake	1	Polk.....	3		
Iowa.....	1	Price.....	1		246
Iron.....	3	Racine.....	14		
Jackson....	9	Richland...	1		



MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN.

TABLE VII.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	\$236 62	.....
July 1.....	Net deficit	175 45	.....
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.8 R. S. 1913		\$67,436 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		65 44
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	62,699 82	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	4,402 55	.....
		\$67,504 44	\$67,504 44
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,402 55
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		62,883 13
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		2 04
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$62,508 07	.....
June 30.....	Reverted to general fund of the state.....	84	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	4,784 31	.....
		\$67,287 72	\$67,287 72

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.10 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$3,608 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.10 R. S. 1913.....		3,325 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$5,774 26	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,158 74	.....
		\$6,933 00	\$6,933 00
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$1,158 74
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		4,100 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$5,258 74	.....
		\$5,258 74	\$5,258 74

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Gas Plant, Printing Plant, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.11 R. S. 1913, and Chapter 599, Section 172—67.11 R. S. 1915)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,527 49
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.11 R. S. 1913		200 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$3,021 80	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,705 69	
		\$4,727 49	\$4,727 49
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$1,705 69
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec 172—67.11 R. S. 1915.....		4,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$1,619 38	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	4,086 31	
		\$5,705 69	\$5,705 69

Water Supply Fund (Appropriation by Emergency Board Nov. 13, 1914)

1914			
Nov. 13.....	Appropriation by emergency board.....		\$2,500 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$1,586 15	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	913 85	
		\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$913 85
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$722 58	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	191 27	
		\$913 85	\$913 85

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

OFFICERS.

JUNIUS T. HOOPER.....Superintendent and Steward
KATHARINE ANDERSON.....Assistant Steward
MARJORIE SEATON.....Matron
MARGARET K. DAVIDSON.....Boys' Supervisor
HARRIET BENEDICT.....Girls' Supervisor
MINTA A. JONES.....Kindergarten Supervisor
M. ADA TURNER.....Field Worker
BARBARA FONTAINE.....Usher
MARY O'BRIEN.....Office Assistant

TEACHERS.

E. G. BUCK.....Principal

Literary Department.

E. G. BUCK.....High School
JESSIE A. DIETRICH.....High School
OLIVER SCHADE.....Grammar and Boys' Supervisor
EMILLA J. NUGENT.....Grammar and Typewriting
Helen L. Tuttle.....Intermediate
SUSAN MURPHY.....Intermediate
RUTH WETMORE.....Primary
TOMSYNA CARLYLE.....Primary
AGNES HARTT.....Cadet
MAY L. FERSON.....Kindergartner
LILLIE LOHBY.....Cadet

Musical Department.

ANNA K. MEANS.....Piano and Pipe Organ
LAURA ENGLESON.....Piano
BLANCHE CORNELL.....Piano Cadet
ENID MORGAN.....Vocal
HERBERT ADAMS.....Orchestra

Industrial Department.

H. G. ARNOLD.....Weaving
GEORGE D. BERGMANN.....Tuning
OLIVER SCHADE.....Manual Training
JOHN W. COWAN.....Broom, Hammock, Mattress Making
FRED M. BARNETT.....Caning and Basketry

Physical Department.

ERMA L. KROTZ.....Director

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith submit the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the two years ending June 30th, 1916.

I wish to emphasize again the fact that this is a school, and in reality a part of the public school system of the State of Wisconsin. The mere fact that the children are handicapped with defective vision which necessitates the gathering together of these children from all parts of the state does not change the character of the school, nor the mode of instruction. It does, however, increase the cost of education, making necessary that the state supply to these children a living as well as an education during the nine or ten months of the school year.

The fact that it is a school should be borne in mind in considering the needs, the management and the future progress which an institution of this kind requires. You will note, as in previous biennial reports, that the enrollment has materially increased, and judging from the prospects for the next biennial, it will continue to increase for several years to come. This increased enrollment, together with the additional load of operating expenses caused by the use of the new dining room and kitchen annex to the main building and the new kindergarten building was overlooked by the officials and legislature in making the appropriation for the last biennial. On this account it has been necessary to curtail a number of our plans somewhat, and even then we have not been able to go through the biennial without a deficit. I trust that when the appropriations are made for the coming biennial these matters will be taken into consideration.

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

The cost of education is increasing in all seeing schools everywhere. It will increase more and more as the nature of the education given changes from a purely literary to one of manual arts and domestic science. It is just as true for a school for the blind as in the ordinary seeing school. During the last biennial we have made extra efforts to increase the amount of practical education which we are giving to our blind pupils.

The girls are all provided courses in practical housekeeping, care of their own rooms, sewing, darning, knitting, crocheting, cooking,

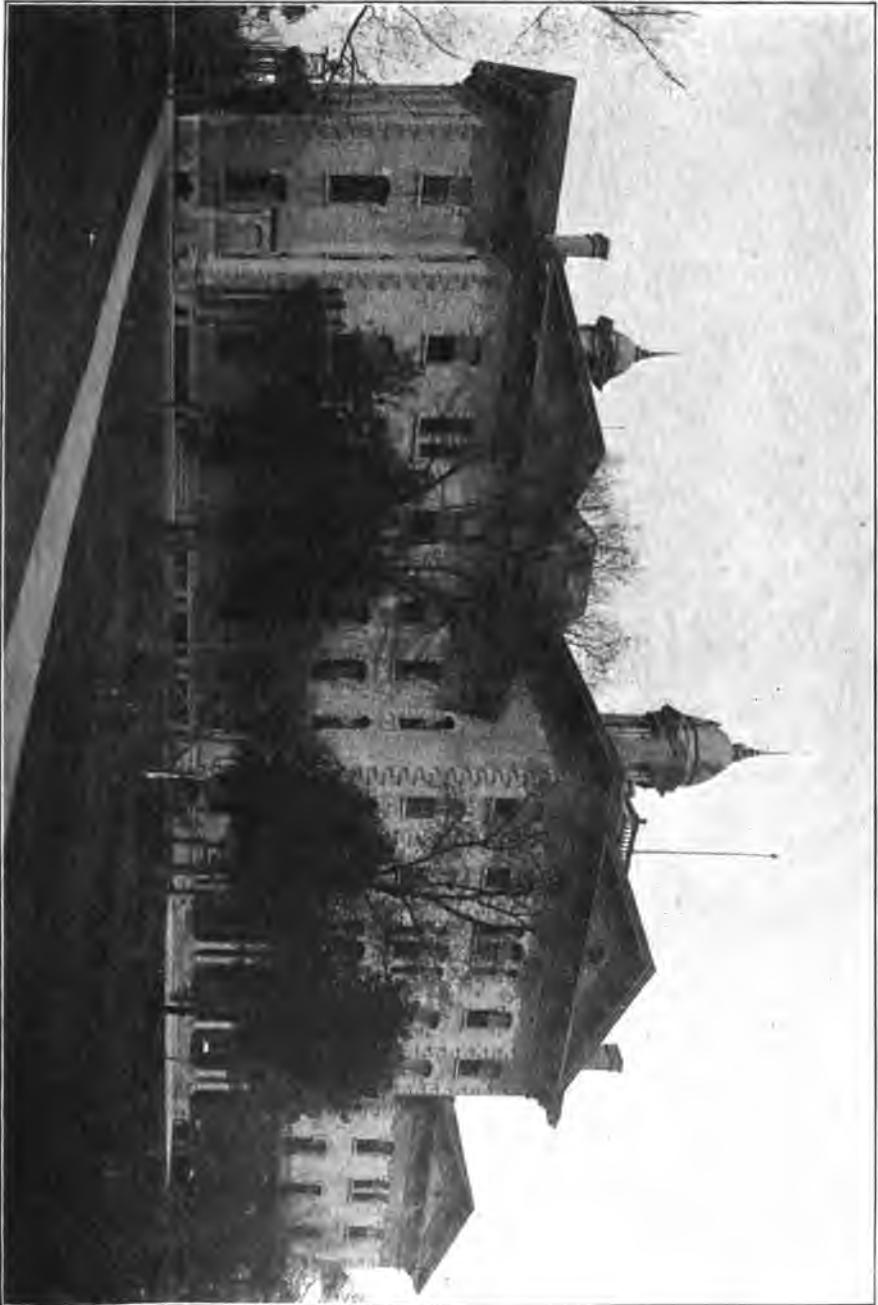
serving, laundering, and kindred practical subjects. To the boys we are teaching practical trades, business methods, salesmanship, and those things which train for actual life work. All these things make for increased efficiency, but they also increase the cost of operation. But an education which fits our graduates for independent, practical life is the only education which is worth while. Money spent which does not bring such results is entirely wasted, while a little additional expense for the more practical subjects is a saving to the state rather than a cost.

To quote from my last biennial report:

"To give the fundamentals in the literary subjects even, requires a great deal of apparatus and many concrete objects in order that the children here may get through their fingers that which the ordinary seeing child gets by looking around upon the world at large. Only those who have had experience in educating the blind can fully appreciate how necessary it is to have in a school of this kind a museum containing all familiar objects. Moreover, many things which are taught along the line of handicraft, and even work in ordinary gymnastics and a great deal of the work in cooking, sewing, and all kindred subjects, must be done largely individually. Each pupil must be dealt with and his fingers trained to see and to do each piece of work required. The ordinary classwork in which whole classes can see demonstrations given by the teacher cannot be used with the blind. It is on account of these things that the education of people of defective vision is more expensive than the education of sighted children, and for these reasons larger appropriations are necessary to make effective the work of this institution. However, the mere fact that education can be acquired only in this way makes it doubly urgent that sufficient appropriations to do the work should be made."

As I have stated in other reports, the great handicap which the blind must encounter is the ignorance of the seeing people in regard to their capabilities and needs. The education of the public is just as essential to the welfare of the blind as the education of the blind themselves. This is a work which must be done continually in order that the blind may find employment, and in order that they may have a chance to do the work and fill the place in the world which their capabilities and womanhood and manhood should demand. There is no work which is being done by the Wisconsin School for the Blind at present which is meeting a greater need than that done in our field of work. There is still much to be done. For this reason I have recommended that provisions be made for additional field work and for some home teaching. Many of the states in the Union have special Boards and Commissions for this work. More field work should be done, not only from the standpoint of economy, but from the standpoint of humanity.

To help one who has been so unfortunate as to lose his sight late in life to find employment and to fit into his community as a useful,



MAIN BUILDING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JAMESVILLE.

active citizen is, indeed, a noble work. The mere thought of allowing such an unfortunate to sit in idleness and brood over his condition because of the lack of a little instruction, a little encouragement, or a little guidance, ought to be sufficient argument for the state to provide adequately for this work.

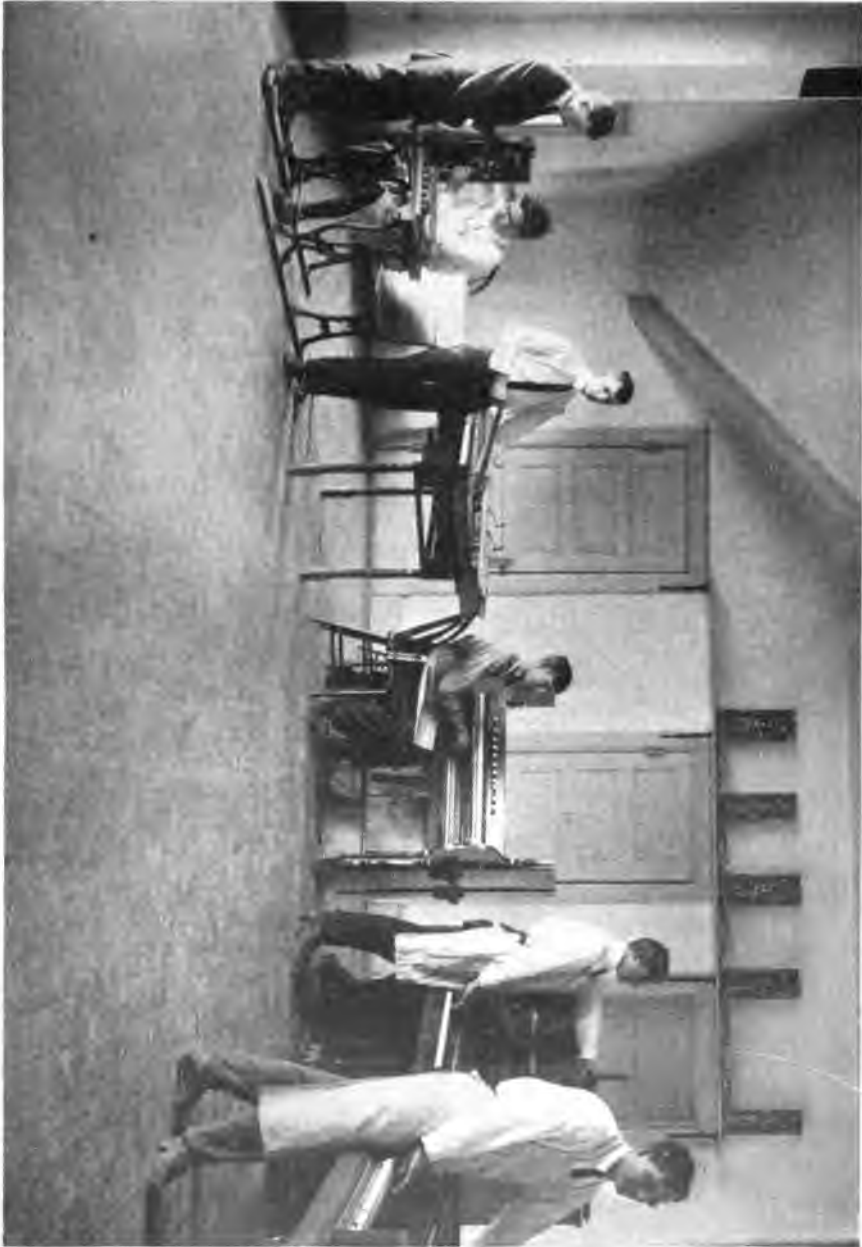
In this connection, I have also asked for an appropriation for a summer school. There are a large number of former students who have found in practical life that they did not obtain the kind of instruction they need, while attending this institution. Others desire some advanced methods which later developments have enabled us to add to our courses. Others who have become blind late in life, desire to obtain some education and, if possible, the means of obtaining a livelihood. These classes could not be carried on advantageously along with classes for children. A summer school seems to be the solution of this problem. In our canvass of the state we find quite a demand for a school of this kind, and we trust that this part of the estimate will not be overlooked, nor cut out.

During the past biennial we have been unfortunate in having a siege of diphtheria, but through the assistance of the State Board of Health and the State Laboratory of Hygiene, we were able to come through the siege with not a single calamity and with no bad effects, except the inconvenience of being quarantined for a number of weeks. We give a good deal of attention to the health and physical welfare of our children, and upon the advice of Dr. Stovall, of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, we are recommending that provision be made so that a number of our pupils may have treatment and operations for throat and nasal defects. The examinations during the diphtheria siege showed great need of such medical attention. Certainly, we can do nothing better for the pupils who attend the Wisconsin School for the Blind than to turn them out in good health, strong and vigorous, physically as well as mentally.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT.

When the work which is now in progress is completed the physical plant of this institution will be in excellent condition and if the appropriation is made each biennial large enough to take care of small necessary repairs and to provide for painting and renewing at short intervals when "a stitch in time saves nine" there ought never to be any necessity for the amount of repair work which has been required at this institution during the past five years. In order that the Board may know just what has been done, and in order that they may see the force of the argument which I have just presented, I wish to enumerate the repair work and the new building which has been required at this institution during this time.

We have remodeled, renovated and repainted the barn, adding a vehicle washing-room and additional space in the cow barn, furnishing new steel stanchions, and putting in an entire system of ventilation. We have rebuilt and repainted the adjacent sheds. We



PIANO TUNING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

have renovated and put in cement floor in the hog shed and painted same. Have reroofed and repainted the tool shed, renovated the chicken house, have remodeled and repainted the west building, including the roof, have repainted and repaired the music building, have rebuilt and repainted the greenhouse, have remodeled and repainted from cupola to subbasement the main building, making many dark rooms light, sanitary and usable.

We have put in an entire new lighting system in the main building, have remodeled the entire plumbing system of the same, have rebuilt one skylight and repaired two others. We have entirely repaired the roof, which in 1911 was leaking so that there was danger of destroying the entire property, and have repainted it twice. Have laid one-third of all hardwood floors in this building. Have built and furnished the new dining room, kitchen and dormitories at the rear of this building, built and furnished the kindergarten building, have repaired and repainted the roof of the boiler house, have changed the entire piping system in the same, have installed a new hot water heater and one new feed water pump in the same. We have repaired and rebored, entirely overhauling, both engines in the power house, have put in a new refrigerator plant and a new electric dumb waiter. We have erected three fire escapes and renewed all of the fire apparatus of the institution, connecting same with the city alarm system and the city water system.

We have repaired, renewed and reenameled every bed in the institution, have re-made and renovated every mattress and every pillow, adding many additional ones. We have resupplied the institution with new blankets, spreads, linens, etc. We have replaced practically all the silverware and table linen of the institution. Have repaired, remodeled or supplied the furniture of the entire institution. Have re-supplied the institution with rugs and curtains. We have laid over a hundred feet of new cement walks, and repaired, or renewed, much of the old walk. We have reconstructed and made usable a large quantity of discarded furniture. We have rebuilt practically all of the fences on the place, started a new orchard, planted a large quantity of shrubbery and perennials; doctored, scientifically pruned, wired and braced all shade trees.

We have purchased a new steel range, new baking oven, milk separator, new coffee urn, a new and larger ice cream freezer, two new motors, one in the laundry and one in the kitchen, a tumbler drier and mangle in the laundry. We have purchased and equipped the domestic science department and the manual training department either with additional equipment, or replaced practically all of the old and worn-out apparatus which was here at the beginning of this period. We have also renewed all the typewriters and more than doubled the number of these machines. These, together with the vast number of minor improvements, gives you some idea of what it has been necessary to do during the period of the present administration.

We are enumerating these, as we said above, in order that those interested might realize the shortsightedness and lack of economy in allowing needed repairs to go unheeded, and we trust that the mere enumeration will be sufficient argument for providing the necessary funds to take care of these things as the needs require.

As I have stated in two previous reports, there is still need for additional dormitory rooms on the girls' side, and I have submitted the proposal for a new gymnasium and auditorium in order that the present gymnasium can be used for dormitory purposes, and that the gymnasium and auditorium may be put in a more sane and safe place, and be made more usable for the purpose for which it was erected.

In closing, I again wish to call attention to the fact that this is a school, and I trust that all those interested in the institution will appreciate the fact that, as a school for defective children, or at least those with a serious handicap, the cost of running same is great and that due allowance will be made for necessary apparatus and equipment to properly take care of those in need of such an institution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOPER,

Superintendent.



THE ORCHESTRA—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOYS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE 1915; AND SEPTEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1916.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Andrews, Edwin	Plymouth	Sheboygan
Alexander, Winfield	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Baucher, Maurice	Marinette	Marinette
Baumann, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Bell, Tom	Fish Creek	Dor
Bennett, Charles	Eau Claire	Dunn
Bentzine, Harold	Cumberland	Barron
Berzer, Walter	Mattoon	Shawano
Bernhardt, Guido	Loomis	Marinette
Blstoff, John	Underhill	Oconto
Blanding, Joseph	Grantsburg	Burnett
Bonnville, Phillip	Fish Creek	Door
Braxmeier, Edwin	Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Brees, Charles	Lancaster	Grant
Brozovich, Frank	Benoit	Bayfield
Burhite, Henry	New Rome	Adams
Burnett, John Walter	Green Bay	Brown
Callin, Arthur	Bayfield	Bayfield
Cole, Loyal	Kenosha	Kenosha
Czerwinski, Clemenz	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Davis, Alton	Oshkosh	Winnebago
De Blaeu, Adrian	Oostberg	Sheboygan
De Blaeu, Dirk	Oostberg	Sheboygan
De Fouw, Johannes	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Del Marcelle, John	Green Bay	Brown
Danning, Eugene	Janesville	Rock
De Voy, Thurston	Delavan	Walworth
Dresen, Theodore	Madison	Dane
Earle, Robert	Edgerton	Rock
Emberson, Archie	Eleva	Trempealeau
Feldmann, Edward	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Ferlis, Leo	S. Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Fitzgerald, Edward	Green Bay	Brown
Fitzpatrick, Edward	Watertown	Jefferson
Gittings, Halbert	Union Grove	Racine
Graves, LeRoy	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Graykowski, Aloys	La Crosse	La Crosse
Hansan, William	Union Grove	Racine
Harmon, Lloyd	Belleville	Dane
Hasse, Lloyd	Monroe	Green
Hendrics, Louis	Green Bay	Brown
Hill, Chester	Dodgeville	Iowa
Hoffman, Ray	City Point	Clark
Jensen, Paul	La Crosse	La Crosse
Johnson, Angus	Madison	Dane
Kemmeter, Bernard	Jefferson	Jefferson
Kiskadden, Charles	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Klatt, Walter	Janesville	Rock
Kostuch, John	Stevens Point	Portage
Kowalski, Arthur	Kilbourn	Columbia
Krause, Edward	Malone	Fond du Lac
Laubenheimer, Ervin	Richfield	Washington
Layton, Howard	Delavan	Walworth
Leach, Lyman	Sparta	Monroe
Lewis, George	Stevens Point	Portage
McKinnon, Donald	Janesville	Rock
Meacham, Donald	Sparta	Monroe
Meyer, Elmer	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Mihelenich, Joseph	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Murphy, William	Mt. Horeb	Dane
Neumann, Leonard	Beaver Dam	Dodge
Novak, Leon	Stratford	Marathon

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOYS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1914,
TO JUNE, 1915; AND SEPTEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1916—Concluded.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
O'Polka, Herman.....	Rhineland.....	Lincoln
Peter, Hugo.....	Mercer.....	Iron
Peterson, Arthur.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha
Quincy, Lorenz.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee
Ross, Harry.....	Janesville.....	Rock
Schuster, Matt.....	S. Germantown.....	Washington
Scofield, Edward.....	Beloit.....	Rock
Shepard, Phillip.....	Elkhorn.....	Walworth
Shern, Oscar.....	Beldenville.....	Pierce
Slater, George.....	Valley Junction.....	Monroe
Smith, Calvin.....	Madison.....	Dane
Smith, Myron.....	Green Bay.....	Brown
Sorensen, Harvey.....	Green Bay.....	Brown
Stranen, William.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago
Sweet, John.....	Albion.....	Dane
Thels, Irvin.....	Mt. Horeb.....	Dane
Tufts, Donald.....	Withee.....	Clark
Vannuci, Frank.....	Beloit.....	Rock
Wauzon, Stanlet.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee
Wickstrom, Arthur.....	Platteville.....	Barron
Wills, Daniel.....	Cumberland.....	Grant
Winter, Earle.....	Janesville.....	Rock
Wolf, George.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie
Womach, Adolph.....	Platteville.....	Grant
Wright, Harry.....	Milton.....	Rock

Total number of boys enrolled, 87



PIANO LESSON—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GIRLS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER,
1914, TO JUNE, 1915; AND SEPTEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1916.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Basacker, Beryl	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Beaudot, Florence	New Franken	Brown
Beatham, Hazel	Lancaster	Grant
Bentzine, Ellen	Cumberland	Barron
Bercker, Agnes	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Berger, Mary	Mattoon	Shawano
Bergum, Selma	Spooner	Washburn
Blazel, Ethel	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson
Bornhuetter, Minnie	Kenosha	Kenosha
Braunel, Luella	Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Brown, Elsie	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Burke, Agnes	Janesville	Rock
Burke, Dorothy	Coloma	Waushara
Calkins, Marcella	Chetek	Barron
Christman, Fern	Tony	Rusk
Cornell, Blanch	Plainfield	Waushara
Devins, Esther	Footville	Rock
Duncomb, Elsie	Delavan	Walworth
Earle, Katherine	Edgerton	Rock
Eighme, Iva	Rice Lake	Barron
Felker, Veramay	Beloit	Rock
Flack, Genevieve	Delavan	Walworth
Gelsen, Tille	Cassville	Grant
Graykowski, Helen	La Crosse	La Crosse
Graykowski, Isabelle	La Crosse	La Crosse
Haavisto, Alma	Greenwood	Clark
Hall, Bessie	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Hartt, Agnes	Beaver Dam	Dodge
Haun, Mary	Cashton	Monroe
Hill, Edith	Athens	Marathon
Hillsberg, Elizabeth	Wausau	Marathon
Hoppe, Ruth	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Huggins, Willetta	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Jax, Marion	Mauston	Adams
Jude, Vera	East Troy	Walworth
Koepke, Adeline	Kewaskum	Washington
Lancour, Osa	Cadott	Chippewa
La Barge, Myrtle	Superior	Douglas
Lohry, Lillie	Waukesha	Waukesha
Lorentzen, Essie	Woodville	St. Croix
Martin, Gladys	Gays Mills	Crawford
Matson, Lora	N. Racine	Racine
Mattice, Gladys	Augusta	Eau Claire
Mc Callum, Ella	Wausau	Marathon
Miller, Violet	Sparta	Monroe
Nelson, Grace	Cornell	Chippewa
Nelson, Louise	Marinette	Marinette
O'Brien Mary	Roberts	St. Croix
Otto, Alice	Appleton	Outagamie
Patterson, Helen	Bloomington	Grant
Peter, Pauline	Mercer	Iron
Peterson, Saphronia	Colfax	Dunn
Rausch, Clara	Racine	Racine
Rector, Alpha	Athelstane	Marinette
Reuter, Mildred	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson
Richter, Margurite	Janesville	Rock
Rogers, Hazel	Augusta	Eau Claire

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GIRLS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER,
1914 TO JUNE, 1915; AND SEPTEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1916.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Schroeder, Edna.....	Venomonie.....	Dunn
Simons, Katharine.....	Louisburg.....	Grant
Slater, Daisy.....	Valley Junction.....	Monroe
Slyfield, Margaret.....	Platteville.....	Grant
Smith, Mildred.....	Arkansaw.....	Pepin
Soderstrom, Eline.....	Barron.....	Barron
Soderstrom, Florence.....	Barron.....	Barron
Speckman, Irma.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan
Stroetz, Florence.....	Menasha.....	Winnebago
Van Gemert, Elizabeth.....	W. DePere.....	Brown
Wahlers, Minnie.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc
Williams, Norma.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse

Total number of girls enrolled, 69



GYMNASIUM CLASS—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

GRADUATES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

1915.

ELMER MEYER.....*Ripon*

1916.

AGNES BURKE*Janesville*

DONALD McKINNON.....*Janesville*

CLARA RAUSH.....*Racine*

HAROLD BENTZINE*Cumberland*

THE ALUMNI.

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is 94. Those marked with a * are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print.

The Alumni have an organization known as the "Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind," which usually holds a reunion every three years. Such a reunion was held in June, 1913. The officers of the Alumni association are: W. U. Parks, President, Britt, Iowa; M. A. McGalloway, class of 1885, Secretary, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; George Lenenberger, Treasurer, Elgin, Illinois.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1885.		
1. Henry P. Klyver	Rochester, N. Y.	Clergyman.
2. M. A. McGalloway*.....	Fond du Lac.....	Agent for periodicals.
1886.		
1. Laura Emalson*.....	Janesville.....	Music teacher Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Carter.....	New York City.....	Writer.
3. Libbie Wood*.....	Fond du Lac.....	Deceased.
4. Mary Shanahan*.....	Manitowoc.....	Sister Mary Efram, teacher in convent. Deceased.
5. May Lyon (Ferson).....	Janesville.....	Kindergarten teacher at Wisconsin School for the Blind. Married.
6. Fritz Klemp*.....	Thorp.....	Merchant.
7. Willard Tubbs.....	River Falls.....	Patent Medicine Mfr.
8. Arthur Whitney.....	Milton.....	
1887-1888.		
1. Ida Flick (Houghtelling)*	Sparta.....	Married. Housekeeper.
2. Amelia Nix (Rickert)*..	Mauston.....	Married. Housekeeper.
3. Jennie Connor*.....	Sun Prairie.....	Housekeeper and chambermaid.
4. Olof Olson.....	La Crosse.....	Tuner and music teacher.
1889-1890-1891.		
1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow)	Chicago, Ill.....	Married.
2. Mary Hedberg*.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Deceased.
3. Bertha Squire*.....	Sheboygan.....	Masseuse.
1893.		
1. Andrew Donhard*.....	Marshfield.....	Music store and teacher.
1894.		
1. Edward Weller.....	Sparta.....	Printer (deceased).
2. Agnes Trainor.....	Topeka, Kans.....	Housekeeper.
1895-1896.		
1. George Wolf*.....	Prescott.....	Tuner and piano teacher.
2. Herbert Adams*.....	Janesville.....	Tuner and orchestra teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
3. John Berger.....	Mattoon.....	Laborer.
4. Chester Hurlburt*.....	Fox Lake Montello.....	Clergyman.
5. Minnie O'Connor.....	Iowa.....	
6. Lizzie Zimmerman*.....	Johnson Creek.....	Housekeeper.
7. Burdell Washburn (Slack)	Oklahoma.....	Housekeeper.
1897.		
1. Joseph Langenkamp*.....	Manitowoc.....	Tuner.
2. Louise Belongia*.....	Oconto.....	
3. Louise Pundt*.....	Milwaukee.....	Housekeeper.
4. Cassie Carr*.....	Eau Claire.....	Housekeeper.
5. Louise Tuttle.....	Janesville.....	Teacher in Wisconsin School for the Blind.
6. Genevieve Gallagher*...	Sauk City, Minn.....	
7. Edward Raabe*.....	Milwaukee.....	Clerk in general store.
8. Joseph Hell*.....	Stevens Point.....	Tuner.
9. Andrew Anderson*.....	Oshkosh.....	Masseur.
10. Fred Belongia*.....	Oconto.....	

THE ALUMNI—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1898-1899.		
1. Margaret Davies.....	Racine.....	Point printer Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Davies.....	Oconto.....	Masseuse.
3. Anna Zimmerman*.....	Johnson Creek.....	Housekeeper.
4. Leo Heck.....	Sheboygan.....	Deceased.
5. Orson Cochran.....	Grand Rapids.....	Tuner.
6. Arthur Nitschke*.....	Milwaukee.....	In workshop for Blind.
7. John Schuster*.....	Milwaukee.....	Osteopathic physician.
8. Chas. Winkleman.....	Footville.....	Farmer.
9. Robert Barnes*.....	Hayward.....	Clergyman.
1900-1901—no class.		
1902.		
1. Jessie Foster*.....	Janesville.....	Music teacher.
2. Carrie Palmer*.....	Janesville.....	Needle craft.
3. Elizabeth Emerson*.....	Beloit.....	Housekeeper.
4. Mathilde Schnitke (Judd)	Des Moines, Iowa.....	Married.
5. William Dobbins*.....	Marinette.....	Tuner.
6. Samuel Egtedt.....	Janesville.....	Tuner.
7. Alfred Feistel.....	Sheboygan.....	Tuner. (Deceased).
8. Daniel Roberts*.....	Baraboo.....	Tuner.
1903.		
1. Arthur Cory*.....	Spokane, Washington....	Tuner. Post graduate student.
2. Oscar Summons*.....	Portland, Oregon.....	Tuner.
3. Frank Lemere*.....	Kenosha.....	Tuner.
4. Winifred Gilbert (Rolston)	Verndale, Minn.....	Married.
5. Anna Hull.....	Montello.....	Lawyer.
6. Emma Bentzine*.....	Cumberland.....	Housekeeper.
1904.		
1. Thea Lornison*.....	Baldwin.....	Housekeeper.
2. Chester Parish*.....	Whitewater.....	Osteopathic physician.
3. Leo Lange*.....	Milwaukee.....	Music store.
4. Wm. Cochran*.....	Grand Rapids.....	.....
1905.		
1. Sarah Davies.....	Racine.....	Housekeeper.
2. Julia Hawke (Genrich)...	Eau Claire.....	Married.
1906.		
1. Ludwig Ness*.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Tuner. (Deceased).
2. Herbert Cooley*.....	Superior.....	Tuner.
1907.		
1. Mary Larson* (Jacobson)	Dallas, Texas.....	Married.
2. John Baer*.....	Ashland.....	Tuner—music store.
3. William Twade*.....	Milwaukee.....	Tuner.
4. George Bergmann.....	Janesville.....	Teacher of tuning in Wis. School for Blind.
1908.		
1. Florence Gomm (Bauer).	Milwaukee.....	Music teacher. Married.
2. Charles Rauch*.....	Racine.....	Tuner.
1909.		
1. Arndt Johnson.....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	Tuner.
2. Edward Klingbell*.....	Fond du Lac.....	Tuner.
3. Walter Smiley*.....	Caledonia.....	Tuner.
4. Tomsina Carlyle.....	La Crosse.....	Primary teacher Wis. School for the Blind.
5. Margaret O'Shea*.....	Glenwood.....	Housekeeper.
6. Stella O'Shea*.....	Glenwood.....	Hous keeper.
7. Tillie Raush*.....	Racine.....	Needle craft.
1910.		
1. Joseph Kimball*.....	Edgerton.....	.....
2. Sara Von Wald*.....	Kenosha.....	Masseuse.

THE ALUMNI—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1911.		
1. Florence Mckinnon.....	Janesville.....	School teacher.
2. Ethel Terrill (Preiss)	River Rouge, Mich.....	Married.
3. Oscar Tesser.....	Saratoga.....	Farmer.
4. James Prosser*.....	Menasha.....	Weaver.
1912.		
1. Dora Quade.....	Milwaukee.....	
1913—no class		
1914.		
1. Anna Berger*.....	Mattoon.....	Housekeeper.
2. Blanche Cornell*.....	Minot, N. Dak.....	Music Teacher.
3. Joseph Grebner*.....	Bathgate, N. Dak.....	Orchestra and tuning teacher, N. Dakota School for the blind.
4. Agnes Hartt*.....	Columbus.....	Teacher.
5. Mary O'Brien*.....	Boberts.....	Office assistant.
6. Carl Peterson*.....	Ashland.....	Deceased—July, 1914.
1915.		
1. Elmer Meyer.....	Ripon.....	Masseur.
1916.		
1. Agnes Burke.....	Janesville.....	Student.
2. Donald McKinnon*.....	Janesville.....	Tuner.
3. Clara Raush.....	Racine.....	Asst. Usher, Wis. School for Blind.
4. Harold Bentzine*.....	Cumberland.....	Tuner.

THE KINDERGARTEN—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Number present at beginning of each fiscal year		
Returned from homes and leave of absence	107	117
Original admissions during the year	27	23
Totals	134	140
Graduated	1	4
Left school during the year	11	5
Dropped for various reasons	3	4
Out on visit home	119	127
Totals	134	140
Average daily number of pupils	117*	124*

*This average number of pupils is based on the school year only.

TABLE II.—SHOWING ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

For the school years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906-1907	54	53	107
1907-1908	47	50	97
1908-1909	50	48	98
1909-1910	43	44	87
1910-1911	45	46	91
1911-1912	44	41	85
1912-1913	64	47	111
1913-1914	68	56	124
1914-1915	78	56	134
1915-1916	75	65	140

TABLE III.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT ANY TIME DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Adams.....	2	Green.....	1	Portage.....	2
Barron.....	7	Iowa.....	1	Racine.....	4
Bayfield.....	2	Iron.....	2	Rock.....	14
Brown.....	8	Jefferson.....	4	Rusk.....	1
Burnett.....	1	Kenosha.....	3	St. Croix.....	2
Chippewa.....	2	Kewaunee.....	1	Shawano.....	2
Clark.....	3	La Crosse.....	5	Sheboygan.....	7
Columbia.....	1	Lincoln.....	1	Trempealeau.....	1
Crawford.....	1	Manitowoc.....	3	Walworth.....	6
Dane.....	7	Marathon.....	4	Washburn.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Marquette.....	4	Washington.....	3
Door.....	2	Milwaukee.....	6	Waukesha.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Monroe.....	6	Waushara.....	2
Dunn.....	3	Oconto.....	1	Winnebago.....	3
Eau Claire.....	6	Outagamie.....	3		
Fond du lac.....	4	Pepin.....	1	Total.....	156
Grant.....	8	Pierce.....	1		

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$302 78	.....
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$47,541 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	46,368 66	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	309 54	.....
		\$47,541 00	\$47,541 00
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$309 54
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of State Public School, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		4,000 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		48,200 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$52,565 72	.....
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	3 82	.....
		\$52,569 54	\$52,569 54

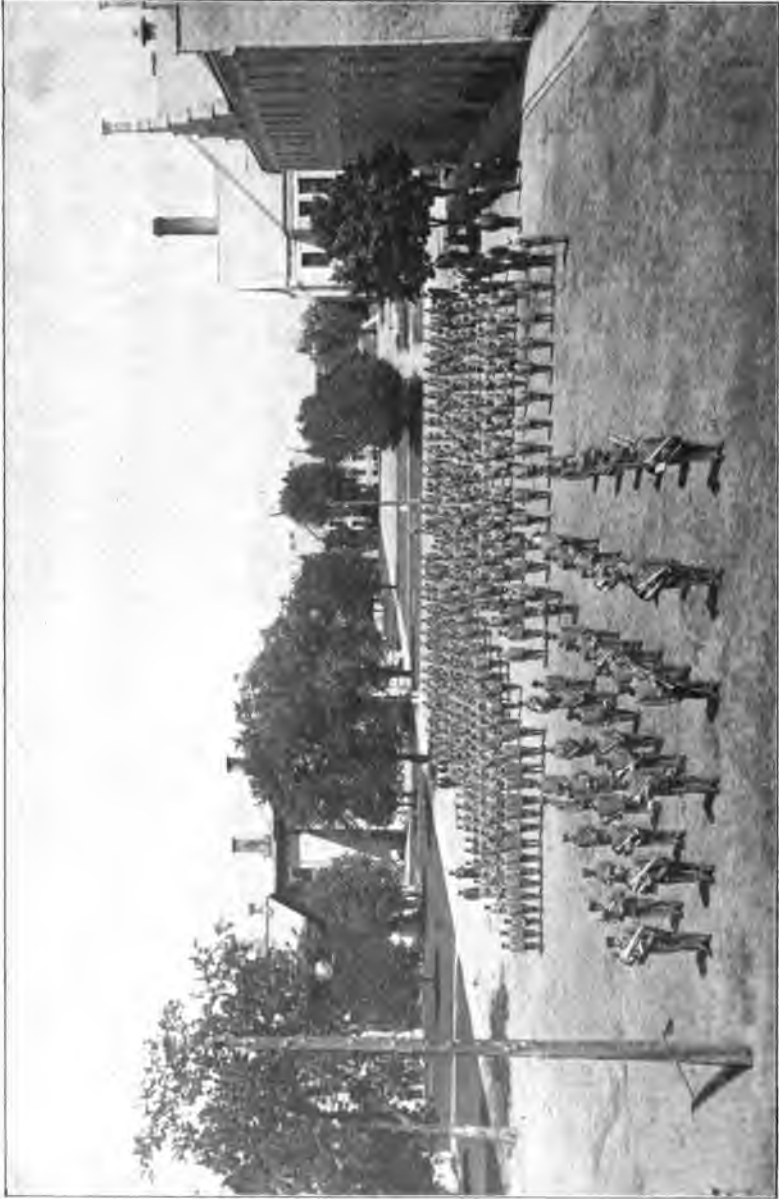
TABLE V.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Section 172—67.13 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,209 29
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		3,605 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$7,787 48	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	26 81	
		\$7,814 29	\$7,814 29
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$26 81
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		12,550 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,878 50	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	3,698 31	
		\$12,576 81	\$12,576 81

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Laundry, Kindergarten, New Dormitories, Etc., Fund (Chapter 599, Laws of 1915)</i>			
1915	July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	\$16,100 00
	Oct. 22.....	Transferred from "Addition to Main Building, New Dormitories, Etc., Fund," Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	678 13
1916	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$14,737 71
	June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	2,040 42
			\$16,778 13
			\$16,778 13
<i>Addition to Main Building, New Dormitories, Purchase of Apparatus, Etc., Fund (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.14 R. S. 1913)</i>			
1914	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$16,641 56
	July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....	15,525 00
1915	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$23,508 09
	June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	8,692 87
			\$32,166 56
			\$32,166 56
1915	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$8,692 87
1916	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$7,984 74
	June 30.....	Transferred to "Laundry, Kindergarten, New Dormitories, Etc., Fund," Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	678 13
			\$8,692 87
			\$8,692 87
<i>Dining Room, Kitchen, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 585, Laws of 1911)</i>			
1914	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$3,267 54
1915	June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$88 79
	June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	3,183 75
			\$3,267 54
			\$3,267 54
1915	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$3,183 75
	July 9.....	Disbursed	\$3,183 75
			\$3,183 75
			\$3,183 75
<i>Cement Walks, Repairs, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 467, Laws of 1909)</i>			
1914	July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$28 66
	Sept. 23.....	Disbursed	\$28 66
			\$28 66
			\$28 66



READY FOR MEMORIAL DAY PARADE—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR
BOYS

LOCATED AT WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS.

A. J. HUTTON ----- Superintendent and Steward
H. E. PHILIP----Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Steward
MRS. A. J. HUTTON ----- Matron
E. T. EATON ----- Field Agent
OSCAR LEE-----Field Agent
C. H. FROEMMING ----- School Principal
J. B. NOBLE, M. D. ----- Physician

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I submit, herewith, the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the period ending June 30, 1916.

The Legislature of 1915 made two important amendments to the laws regulating the age and the term of commitment to this institution. As the law now stands, the age of commitment by the juvenile courts of the state remains as it was before the amendments were passed, from eight to seventeen. For all other courts, the age is from eight to sixteen.

The term of commitment is the same for all courts,—until the age of eighteen. Under the former law the term was until the age of twenty-one. The new law goes into effect July 1, 1916. I confidently expect very beneficial results from the changes in the law.

On account of the greatly increased cost of living, the demand for increased wages and salaries has been constant and imperative. Employes of labor in all industries and lines of employment have been bidding against each other. The supply of labor has not been equal to the demand. Wages and salaries have risen in some industries so as to fully meet the increased cost of living, but in most industries this is not true. I have found it increasingly difficult to secure competent people to do our work, or to retain in our service those who have served us efficiently for years. The wages we pay do not attract or hold the people we want. For our most important positions, the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission has been unable to get lists of eligibles. At times it has been very difficult to keep the various departments of the institution going. The solution of the difficulty is very simple. We need more liberal appropriations. For efficient help, we must pay the market price.

Most of our boys have been defrauded of their childhood rights. No one has cared properly for their morals and manners, or their schooling. They are doing at twelve or fourteen years of age, the work they should have done at six or eight. The seasons of special aptitude have passed and much of their work is done at excessive cost of effort. It is a much more difficult task to teach backward and neglected boys than it is to teach normal boys who do the work best suited to their years and their stage of mental development. There is no proper place anywhere for the poor teacher. All children

should have good teachers. The unfortunate delinquent, neglected, and backward children should have the best. The best can not be had and retained at the wages we are paying.

Appropriations were made four years ago for remodeling the old stone horse barn so as to provide workshops where the boys might be trained in the trades by which they may be able to earn their own living when they are returned to their proper places in society. At the time these appropriations were adequate for their purpose. The work of providing these workshops has been long delayed. On account of the greatly increased cost of labor and materials the appropriations are no longer sufficient and should be increased. The work should be done at once. The plan provides for a carpenter shop, paint shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and a garage.

One of the incidental benefits of the plan will be that in the new carpenter shop a place will be provided for the storage of lumber. This will remove the menace, pointed out by the fire inspectors, in having the carpenter shop and the lumber loft over the laundry in the most crowded place on the grounds, between the assembly room building, the engine rooms, and the coal shed. One does not have to be a fire inspector to see that a fire originating in the laundry building and getting beyond control would destroy all the contiguous buildings.

Plans have been prepared for converting the paint shop into a store room. The site is the most convenient on the grounds, easily accessible from all the principal buildings. The plans provide a room for the fire apparatus, in the most central and suitable place. The fire inspectors have repeatedly recommended that a suitable building be provided for this purpose.

The cisterns and the greenhouse provided for by appropriations should be built, and all the delayed work cleared off the board.

Provisions should be made for a winter course in agriculture for the special benefit of the boys that work on the farm. This would give profitable employment to quite a large number of boys at a time of the year when farm work is not urgent.

Provision should be made for military training and drill. Some day, I hope soon, we shall have what most institutions of this class have,—a well-equipped gymnasium.

These things, like all other good things, are expensive, but the failure to provide them is in its results much more expensive.

A. J. HUTTON,
Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

TO PROFESSOR A. J. HUTTON,

Superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

I herewith present to you the biennial report of the Department of Instruction for the two years ending June 30, 1916.

The boys are, as heretofore, divided into two groups which alternately work and attend school, except the three lower grades in the new schoolhouse, these attend school three sessions a day instead of two; the fourth session being given to manual training and play.

We follow the same course of study we adopted four years ago and find the same satisfactory for our needs. Semi-annual promotions based on proficiency are in the main satisfactory. Every boy however understands that his promotion is not regulated by the calendar but by the progress he makes in his work; and he is encouraged to push ahead and to overtake the grade next above him. In this way, we are able to prevent the lower grades from becoming crowded. Our boys can safely be pushed over the work more rapidly than children in the same grades in the public schools, because of more advanced age.

All the other departments are carried on the same as they were two years ago.

One of our greatest needs to do more effective work, is better trained teachers. Teachers who have had careful training for, and successful experience in school work. It is comparatively easy to teach and instruct children that are normal, but to deal with the subnormal and the abnormal requires skill, patience, training and experience. Modern life is so complex, and there is so much worth while in the world, yet to be done, that neither this nor any other nation can afford to let even a small percentage of its population lie around useless or misfit. To have standards for the normality of the race is not sufficient. Society must take the unruly and the would be criminal and correct them so far as is possible, so that they shall become less of a menace to peace and order, and more of a benefit in lines of useful endeavor. This is not humanitarianism alone; it is economic efficiency. Every person raised to a higher plane lessens the number of those who are pulling us down.

The work of the psychologist and the psychopathic expert have proven that most of the delinquencies, even crimes, among young offenders are due to mental irregularities, or disadvantageous

heredity or environment, or both; in other words, from underdevelopment of the mental capacity and not innate perversity, spring most of the misdemeanors and crimes from petty thieving to murder.

Now, it is the work of schools and of correctional institutions such as this that must do most of the work to make good citizens out of poor ones; and this can be done by good workmen only. Tests of experts show that most of the boys sent to these institutions show a basal age, mentally, five to ten years lower than their actual age. Sometimes, we have to contend with cases which psychopathists call "dementia praecox." How to correct this loss of effectivity; how to do our full share in knitting together disjointed thought processes in order that those who are sent to us may be helped, is the work before us, and to do it well requires people of broad sympathies and large understandings.

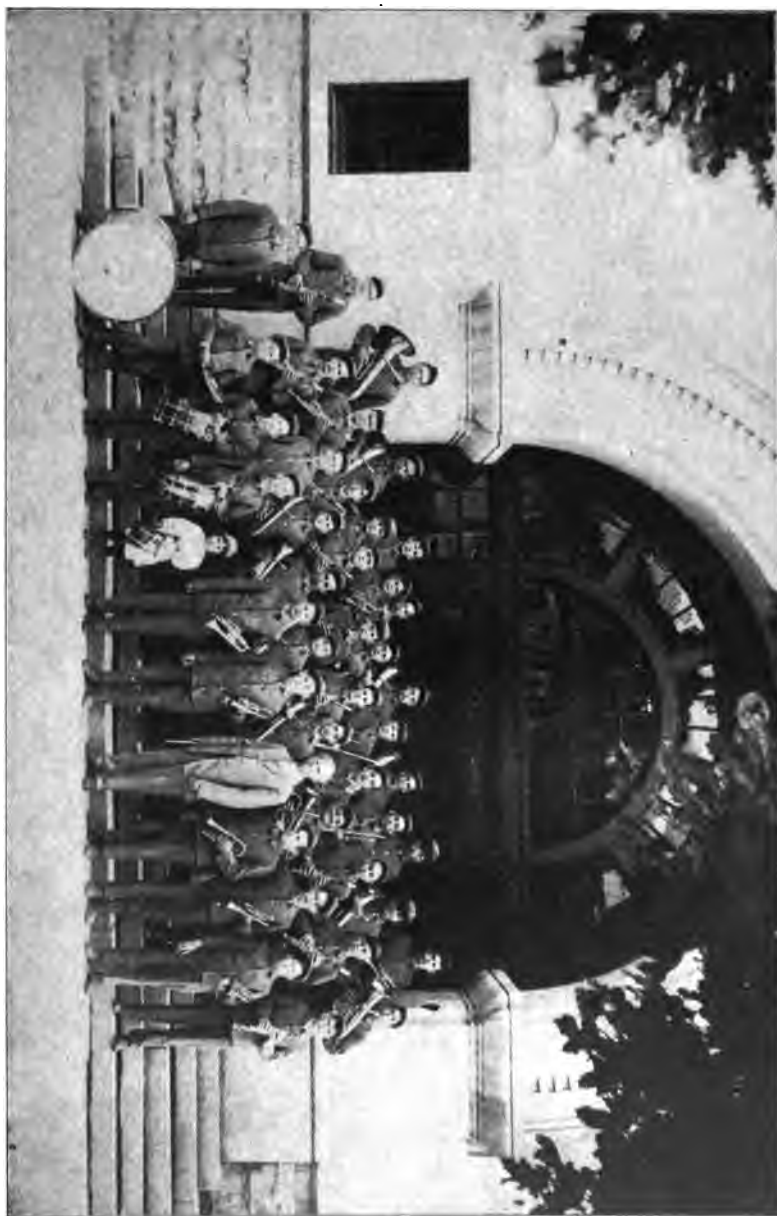
With thanks to you and to my associate teachers for aid extended, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. FREEMING,

Principal.

THE BAND—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Admissions:		
Number remaining in school at commencement of each year	398	419
Escaped boys returned.....	4	1
Paroled boys returned.....	114	95
Transferred from State Public Schools.....	2	3
Original admissions (committed by the courts).....	173	198
Totals	691	716
Discharges:		
Released on parole by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin	256	298
Pardoned by the Governor.....		3
Escaped and not returned.....	5	1
Discharged.....		3
Transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	8	16
Transferred to Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	2	
Transferred to Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	1	
Released by order of the court.....		1
Remaining at the close of each year.....	419	393
Totals	691	716
Average daily number of inmates for the year	404	416

NOTE: The statistics given in the following tables are based on the "Original admissions" and those "Transferred from other institutions."

"Original admissions" during the year ending June 30, 1915.....	173
"Original admissions" during the year ending June 30, 1916.....	198
Transferred from other institutions during the year ending June 30, 1915.....	2
Transferred from other institutions during the year ending June 30, 1916.....	3

TABLE II.—SHOWING NATIONALITY OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS" ONLY.

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
American.....	21	French-Irish.....	4
American-French.....	1	French-Scotch.....	1
American-German.....	4	German.....	95
American-Indian.....	1	German-Irish.....	7
American-Irish.....	3	German-Norwegian.....	2
American-Negro.....	1	German-Polish.....	1
Australian.....	1	German-Scotch.....	1
Austrian.....	10	Hungarian.....	2
Belgian.....	4	Irish.....	14
Belgian-English.....	1	Irish-Norwegian.....	1
Belgian-Norwegian.....	1	Irish-Scotch.....	7
Belgian-Irish.....	1	Irish-Welsh.....	1
Bohemian.....	6	Italian.....	4
Bohemian-Irish.....	1	Jewish.....	4
Canadian-Scotch.....	1	Jewish-Russian.....	1
Dutch.....	3	Lithuanian.....	2
Dutch-Irish.....	1	Negro.....	2
English.....	15	Norwegian.....	14
English-Bohemian.....	1	Polish.....	85
English-Flemish.....	1	Russian.....	3
English-German.....	7	Scotch.....	1
English-Norwegian.....	1	Slav.....	1
English-Scotch.....	3	Swedish.....	4
Finnish.....	2	Unknown.....	1
Finnish-Swedish.....	1		
Flemish.....	1		
French.....	16	Total.....	376
French-German.....	8		

TABLE III.—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Birthplace	No.	Birthplace	No.
Foreign born:		Born in the United States:	
Australia.....	1	District of Columbia.....	1
Austria-Hungary.....	10	Indiana.....	3
Belgium.....	3	Illinois.....	13
Bohemia.....	2	Iowa.....	2
Canada.....	2	Kentucky.....	1
Germany.....	10	Michigan.....	16
Italy.....	3	Minnesota.....	9
Norway.....	2	Missouri.....	1
Poland.....	4	Montana.....	1
Russia.....	9	Nebraska.....	1
Total foreign born.....	46	New York.....	5
		Ohio.....	1
		Pennsylvania.....	6
		South Dakota.....	1
		Wisconsin.....	253
		At Sea.....	1
		Total born in the U. S.....	315
		Total foreign born.....	46
		Unknown.....	15
		Total.....	376

TABLE IV.—SHOWING SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF INMATES—ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Both parents living.....	289	Stepfather and stepmother.....	1
Father only parent living.....	32	Both parents dead.....	5
Mother only parent living.....	31	Parents separated.....	16
Father and stepmother.....	19	Foster parents.....	4
Mother and stepfather.....	29		
		Total.....	376

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH THE INMATES WERE EMPLOYED—BASED ON THE NUMBER PRESENT ON JUNE 30, 1916.

Employment	No.	Employment	No.
Bakery.....	17	School room squad.....	9
Boys' dining room.....	19	Sewing room.....	16
Carpenter shop.....	3	Shoeshop.....	16
Cottage chore boys.....	87	Sloyd, 1st and 4th sessions.....	60
Engine room.....	8	Squad, general.....	23
Garden.....	24	Stock barn.....	11
Laundry.....	15	Store.....	2
Main dining room.....	3	Superintendent's housework.....	2
Main kitchen.....	8	Tailor shop.....	21
Office boys.....	2	Teams.....	11
Paint and blacksmith shop.....	5	Yard squad.....	11
Printing office.....	10	New schoolroom squad.....	6
Reception room.....	4		
		Total.....	303



THE PRINT SHOP—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.



THE TAILOR SHOP—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS — WAUKESHA.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF THE INMATE POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION TO JUNE 30, 1916.

For the year ending -	No. committed.		Total from beginning.	No. returned.		Total received during year.	No. present at close of year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1860.....	33	7	40			40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861.....	34	7	81			41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862.....	37	3	121			40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863.....	32	10	163		1	42	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864.....	74	9	246			85	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1865.....	85	22	353	1		108	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866.....	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867.....	68		468	4	11	85	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868.....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869.....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870.....	114		698	3		117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871.....	75		773	6	1	82	237		239	288
Sept. 30, 1872.....	107		880	1		198	278			347
Sept. 30, 1873.....	80		960	4		84	281			362
Sept. 30, 1874.....	115		1,075	6		121	301			402
Sept. 30, 1875.....	103		1,178	8		111	330			412
Sept. 30, 1876.....	107		1,285	8		115	318			415
Sept. 30, 1877.....	140		1,425	13		153	364			471
Sept. 30, 1878.....	151		1,576	12		163	419			527
Sept. 30, 1879.....	117		1,693	8		125	431			543
Sept. 30, 1880.....	108		1,801	10		118	430			549
Sept. 30, 1881.....	90		1,891	5		95	372			525
Sept. 30, 1882.....	88		1,979	7		95	299			467
Sept. 30, 1883.....	95		2,074	8		103	278			402
Sept. 30, 1884.....	113		2,187	7		120	297			398
Sept. 30, 1885.....	89		2,276	8		97	283			394
Sept. 30, 1886.....	121		2,397	6		127	325			420
Sept. 30, 1887.....	127		2,524	6		133	340			461
Sept. 30, 1888.....	135		2,659	7		142	376			483
Sept. 30, 1889.....	157		2,816	7		164	406			540
Sept. 30, 1890.....	162		2,978	13		175	423			581
Sept. 30, 1891.....	181		3,159	17		198	342			621
Sept. 30, 1892.....	173		3,332	15		188	303			530
Sept. 30, 1893.....	184		3,516	13		197	313			500
Sept. 30, 1894.....	198		3,714	26		224	351			537
Sept. 30, 1895.....	209		3,923	30		239	345			590
Sept. 30, 1896.....	178		4,101	53		231	328			576
Sept. 30, 1897.....	169		4,270	43		212	344			540
Sept. 30, 1898.....	137		4,407	34		171	305			515
Sept. 30, 1899.....	134		4,541	26		160	304			474
Sept. 30, 1900.....	160		4,701	30		190	330			498
Sept. 30, 1901.....	150		4,851	28		178	338			506
June 30, 1902.....	172		4,973	21		143	325			473
June 30, 1903.....	155		5,128	22		177	286			502
June 30, 1904.....	178		5,306	43		221	327			507
June 30, 1905.....	176		5,482	48		224	313			551
June 30, 1906.....	141		5,623	45		186	305			499
June 30, 1907.....	151		5,774	41		192	310			497
June 30, 1908.....	216		5,990	44		260	356			570
June 30, 1909.....	175		6,165	62		237	362			593
June 30, 1910.....	155		6,320	72		227	365			589
June 30, 1911.....	158		6,478	37		195	368			560
June 30, 1912.....	167		6,645	56		223	369			591
June 30, 1913.....	155		6,800	76		231	374			600
June 30, 1914.....	194		6,994	109		303	398			677
June 30, 1915.....	175		7,169	118		293	419			691
June 30, 1916.....	201		7,370	96		297	393			716

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Number of boys on parole at beginning of year	630	619
Number of boys paroled during the year.....	256	298
Number of boys returned from the Wisconsin State Reformatory	0	5
Total	886	922
Number of boys who have received final discharge.....	127	140
Number of boys returned to school for violation of parole..	77	72
Number of boys sentenced by the courts to some other institution.....	25	10
Number of boys who have died.....	1	2
Total	267	247
Number of boys on parole at end of fiscal year.....	619	675

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER WHO VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND WERE RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, AND THE CAUSES FOR THEIR RETURN.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Adultery	1	1
Bumming		2
Burglary	5	5
Disorderly conduct.....		1
Drunk and disorderly	1	2
Forgery	2	
Fornication		1
General unreliability	4	1
Horse stealing	2	
Incorrigibility	12	10
Larceny	17	13
Laziness.....	6	8
Leaving place.....	15	15
Sickness.....	2	6
Sodomy.....	2	
Transfer to other places.....	37	23
Truancy	1	
Voluntary return.....	5	7
Returned from U. S. navy.....	1	
Returned from Tuberculosis San.....	1	
Total	114	95

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$11,297 26
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		253 85
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		91,479 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		21 22
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$31,006 38	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	21,791 10	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	253 85	
		\$103,051 33	\$103,051 33
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$21,791 10
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		253 85
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		73,330 04
1916			
June 30.....	Appropriation by emergency board to cover deficit.....		2,833 13
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		20 29
June 30.....	Transferred to "Repair and Maintenance Fund" of Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	\$5,000 00	
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	92,974 56	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	253 85	
		\$96,223 41	\$96,223 41

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

(Appropriation, Chapter 559, Laws of 1915—Section 172—67.31 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$10,383 36
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 559, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.31 R. S. 1913.....		3,545 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		106 40
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$11,455 54	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	2,579 22	
		\$14,034 76	\$14,034 76
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$2,579 22
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		6,880 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$7,319 97	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	2,139 25	
		\$9,459 22	\$9,459 22

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Front and Farm Fences Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 294, Laws of 1899)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$122 02
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$122 02	
		\$122 02	\$122 02
<i>Silos, Cisterns, Greenhouse, Ice Plant, Superintendent's Cottage, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.32 R. S. 1913)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$7,231 08
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.32 R. S. 1913.....		7,400 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$2,148 19	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	12,462 84	
		\$14,631 08	\$14,631 08
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$12,432 84
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		2,800 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$9,298 18	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	11,904 66	
		\$15,232 84	\$15,232 84

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

LOCATED AT WAUPUN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS

HENRY TOWN ----- Warden
R. M. COLES ----- Deputy Warden
GUY S. TAFT ----- Assistant Deputy Warden
T. H. BUUCK ----- Chief Accountant
G. A. BENSON ----- Record Clerk
B. P. KRAMER ----- Assistant Record Clerk and Stenographer
W. P. SMITH, M. D. ----- Prison Physician
REV. S. J. DOWLING ----- Chaplain
REV. A. G. WILSON ----- Assistant Chaplain
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING ----- Matron Women's Prison
JOSEPH M. SEIBEL ----- Parole Agent
T. P. CONNOR ----- Superintendent of Twine Plant
G. B. FISHER ----- Farm Superintendent
RUDOLPH SCHMUTZ ----- Chief Engineer
W. A. BAYLEY ----- Storekeeper

WARDEN'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the biennial report of the affairs of this institution, together with the financial and statistical tables for the two years ending June 30th, 1916.

I assumed the position of warden on July 1st, 1915, but as I had previously served as warden here from 1902 to 1911, the duties were not new to me.

The average number of prisoners in confinement for the year ending June 30, 1915, was eight hundred seven (807) and for the year ending June 30, 1916, the average was nine hundred six (906). The number confined at the close of this period was nine hundred seventeen (917), of whom twenty-eight were women. Seventy-nine of this number were serving life sentences.

During the period covered by this report there have been five escapes; two in the year 1914-15 and three during the past year. The three who escaped during the last period were recaptured and returned; the other two are still at large. One of these was employed as a trusty on construction work at the Hospital for Criminal Insane; the other was a life prisoner who made a very clever escape from one of the cell halls.

OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year we have had from one hundred forty (140) to one hundred eighty (180) men employed and housed outside of the institution walls. Some have worked on our farm, a number on construction work at the Hospital for Criminal Insane in this city, a camp of about thirty-five (35) on construction work at the new Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah in Fond du Lac county, a camp of from forty (40) to fifty (50) engaged on construction work at the new Southern Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded at Union Grove in Racine county. We have also had two gangs of from twelve (12) to fifteen (15) men each engaged in road work in Dodge and Fond du Lac counties. There has not been a single escape, the amount of work performed by our men compared favorably with that of free labor, and I understand in many ways was even more satisfactory. It has been my aim to select for this work first offenders and men with dependents. A part of the earnings of these men is credited to their individual accounts and checked out to their dependents.

I believe we can successfully operate road construction camps in counties not too distant from Waupun. I find that the camps require supervision and frequent inspection by the prison management in order to be successful. We also find that clothing and supplies can best be furnished from the institution store, and laundry work done at the prison laundry. In this connection I would recommend legislation providing for the reduction of time by one-third, of all men employed outside of the walls, same to be computed for only that portion of the sentence that the man is employed outside. The law should be such that no credit be given unless the man performs his work satisfactorily and obeys the rules and regulations prescribed. With a law of this kind we could probably employ a larger number outside with results equally satisfactory.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The financial tables sent you set forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of the various activities and industries of the institution. The past year the prison was self-sustaining for the first time in its history. We have supplied labor for the construction of new State institutions for which we have received no cash credit, but for which we have made a charge of one dollar (\$1) per day in arriving at the revenues. We also show the amount due the prison operating fund from the twine plant fund for labor supplied. This charge has been deducted in arriving at the twine plant profits, but no transfer was permitted to the prison operating fund. The operating and maintenance expense for the year ending June 30, 1915, was \$197,608.05; for the past year, with an increase of one hundred (100) in the daily average population, the operating and maintenance cost was \$199,901.43. The average cost per diem in 1914-15 was 62.67c, and in 1915-16 it was 56.58c. This has been done in spite of the fact that the cost of provisions and clothing has increased 25%. The receipts and disbursements for the two years are shown by the following summary:

	Year End- ing June 30, 1915	Year End- ing June 30, 1916
Receipts from contract labor.....	\$59,071.86	\$68,764.41
Profits from twine industry.....	11,938.62	81,217.85
Road construction.....	498.70	11,772.04
Revenue from farm.....	7,453.70	8,115.11
Cash from labor furnished for construction of other state institutions.....	5,719.89	3,444.60
Due for labor furnished for construction of state institu- tions.....		18,904.63
Inmate labor supplied twine plant for which no transfer was made to prison operating fund.....	18,894.13	15,268.31
Labor sold construction contractors at institution.....	7,782.64	
Miscellaneous.....	3,644.11	742.59
Total.....	\$114,948.65	\$208,224.54
Operating and maintenance cost.....	197,608.05	199,901.43
Excess of expenditures over revenue.....	\$82,664.40	
Excess of revenue over expenditures.....		\$8,323.11



THE FIRST ROAD BUILT BY CONVICT LABOR IN WISCONSIN.
The Waupun-Chester road before improvement. Picture taken in the spring of 1914.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW BAKERY

During the past year we have moved the old oven from the southwest corner of the inmates' kitchen to the rooms under the northeast side of the inmates' new dining room. We have also added a new oven, proof boxes, mixing trough and other new equipment. Both ovens are constructed with enameled white brick, and we now have a modern, sanitary bakery located in light, airy quarters. The cost of these improvements was \$1,787.00.

CREAMERY

A room adjoining the bakery has been arranged for a creamery. The floor of the room is of white tile and when the machinery is purchased, we will have a modern, clean, sanitary creamery.

CANNING OUTFIT

There has been purchased for the kitchen equipment a canning retort with the necessary equipment and supplies to can all vegetables raised on the farm which are not used for immediate consumption. Heretofore we have purchased large quantities of canned goods, and a canning outfit of our own should make a considerable saving.

SHOE SHOP

We have added a department for the manufacture of the shoes used in the institution. This work is all done by hand and we have been able to make a better shoe than we formerly purchased and at less expense.

FARM DRAINAGE

About eighty acres of the prison farm was on low land and unproductive. We have completed all of the preliminary ditching work and purchased the tile for draining this land. Before the spring of 1917, this work will be finished and this portion of our farm made productive at a cost of \$1,525.00 which does not include the convict labor. This has also furnished employment for a class of men who are deficient mentally and physically, and unfitted for other lines of work.

CURBS, GUTTERS AND STREETS

In the past year we have constructed concrete streets, curbs and gutters in the prison yard. This has added greatly to the appearance of the institution, and has made the sanitary conditions about the building much better.

NEW RESERVOIR

We have completed the construction of a new concrete reservoir 58 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. deep, with a capacity of approximately 210,000 gallons. When same is connected we will have an abundant water supply for fire protection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW HOSPITAL

I would recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000.00 be asked from the next legislature for the construction of a new hospital building. The present structure is entirely too small and inadequate for present needs. The necessity for a new hospital is more fully covered in the report of the prison physician, to which I invite your careful attention.

SOLITARY AND DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE

In modern prison construction the Isolation Building takes the place of the Solitary. The intent is to provide a place for the refractory prisoner to live and work in until the management is convinced that the man will abide by the rules of the institution. These work cells should be fitted with toilet and lavatory, well-heated, ventilated and lighted. The offices of the deputy warden and assistant deputy warden should be located in the same building, where they could exercise proper supervision over the disciplining of the men employed in solitary confinement. To explain fully the needs of this addition and the great good that could be accomplished by its use, as well as the necessity of improving present conditions, would require more space than is allotted here. The estimated cost of this addition is \$16,000.00.

WAREHOUSE

At the time our twine plant warehouse was constructed the plans provided for an additional unit which was not built as the appro-

priation was not sufficient. To properly store raw material and finished product it is absolutely necessary to have additional storage room. I recommend for this purpose an appropriation of \$15,000.00.

REMODELING OF CELL ROOMS

For years the remodeling of the two cell rooms constructed over sixty years ago has been recommended. Our two new cell rooms accommodate only four hundred of our population, and when compared with the old cell rooms, the need of improving conditions in the old buildings is apparent. The defects of the old cell blocks, with no ventilation, no plumbing, and poorly lighted, are so glaring as not to require extended comment. I would recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000.00 be asked for this purpose.

LIGHTING SYSTEM

The present lighting system in the prison yard is only a makeshift, no well defined system or arrangement having been followed in placing the lights. The wires hanging over and around buildings are, to say the least, not ornamental. In order to employ our inmates ten hours a day throughout the year, without grave danger of escape, it is necessary to have a proper lighting system. I recommend that an appropriation of \$4,000.00 be asked for this purpose.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Our kitchen equipment has been improved considerably in the past year, but there is still much to be desired. We need a dish washing machine and other miscellaneous kitchen utensils. I would recommend for this purpose an appropriation of \$1,200.00.

PIGGERY

We have never had a proper building on our farm for the raising of pigs. The importance of a suitable piggery in connection with an institution of this kind is self-evident. For this purpose I recommend a sum of \$1,700.00.

GREENHOUSE

Each year we are required to purchase plants to make the prison grounds attractive. We should have a greenhouse where we could care for the plants and also propagate flowers and garden plants. An appropriation of \$800.00 for this purpose would be repaid in a few years.

The reports of the prison physician and chaplain are transmitted herewith, and I know their recommendations will receive careful consideration by your board.

In conclusion I wish to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to the department heads for their efficiency and loyalty, and to all officers I am indebted for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

To each member of the Board of Control I wish to express my sincere thanks for the courteous support, and counsel and advice accorded me, without which I could not successfully have discharged the duties of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY TOWN,
Warden.



THE FIRST ROAD BUILT BY CONVICT LABOR IN WISCONSIN.

The Waupun-Chester road after being graded and surfaced with a 15 foot limestone macadam. The labor on this road was performed by convicts from the Wisconsin State Prison. The engineering and technical details of construction were in charge of the Wisconsin Highway Commission. The operation and control of the prisoners was under the supervision of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration the seventeenth biennial report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Prison, covering the period from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, inclusive.

In making this report I would call the attention of the honorable board principally to the need of a new hospital building. The present building, due to the growth of the institution in the past few years, is entirely too small to care for the demands made upon it. This is particularly true in the case of the care necessary for the tubercular patients; the accommodations for their care and the conditions under which they are cared for is very poor at the present time. Under the present arrangements all tubercular patients are housed either in a small ward, in the hospital, or in the hospital tent outside. These two places together will only accommodate about one-third of the present number of patients, and the present indications are plain that this deficiency will steadily increase.

The hospital tent has been successful in a limited way but fails to meet all requirements. There are a number of tubercular patients whom it would not be entirely safe to place in the tubercular tent, even were it large enough to accommodate them, inasmuch as the possibility of escape is too great. For such patients there should be suitable hospital quarters where they could exercise freely in the open air, and at the same time be safely confined. This necessitates a new building, of modern construction, with sufficient accommodations for both the present and future needs.

Under the present arrangement there is no place for convalescent patients to exercise in the open air, unless they mix with other prisoners in the yard. This is not safe in every case and a new hospital could be made to meet this requirement.

Likewise, there is absolutely no provision made for the care of contagious diseases. In an institution as large as this, this is a need that is essential to the health of the inmates, both in and out of the hospital.

This same lack of accommodation applies to the care of insane inmates. While this institution is not an insane asylum, yet there is constantly on hand to be taken care of, a small number of insane inmates. At the present time there are but two cells in which such patients can be placed, these cells being both insufficient in number, and not properly constructed. There are at times as many as six insane patients to care for, and with the present cramped quarters,

this is neither possible nor safe. A new building should have quarters for the insane placed at a remote distance from the sick wards, in order that the patients will not be disturbed as now is the case.

I wish to thank the State Board of Control, the Warden, and the other officers of this institution for the aid they have given me in caring for the work in this department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. SMITH,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I beg to submit the biennial report for the Chaplain's department during the years of 1915 and 1916.

The various activities of this department have been kept as near to standard as possible under the circumstances.

By means of the Sunday services in the church, the essential principle of true citizenship, as also of all permanent reformation, namely, religion, has been kept before the assembled congregation. In this work of Christian instruction the local clergy have been, as always, efficient and generous. I wish hereby to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Rev. Father Somerville, Revs. Stark, Deumling, Folley, Hollebrands and Petrie, all of whom have preached messages of kindly interest from this pulpit. At Chester Camp services are conducted on Sunday, one of the local clergy officiating.

During the week days the Chaplain has endeavored to spend as much time as could be taken from his desk work, with the inmates, giving the necessary instruction in discipline, rules of the institution, etc., offering spiritual advice wherever solicited, patching up matrimonial fractures and solving the many tangled problems of conscience, which so frequently seek solution in a chaplain's office.

The band, for the last two years reduced to a membership of only 25 and with no junior band to supply the places left vacant by the expiration of terms, has progressed remarkably well and both band and orchestra are today rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

The mail has grown to proportions, which tax the time and ingenuity of this department. At present our normal outgoing mail exceeds 2000 letters per month; thus far in 1916 there were inspected and forwarded 1456 special letters, outgoing, while the incoming mail averages about 100 per diem. At the present time the reading of the mail both consumes time, which should be devoted by the Chaplain to moral instruction and also militates against his influence with the inmate. There are many occasions, on which the

Chaplain is obliged to withhold mail, both incoming and outgoing, because of transgression of various rules, criminal information, profanity, etc. In most of these cases the Chaplain's influence is forfeited with the individual.

The library has been thoroughly revised and put on a very efficient basis. Two books per week are furnished each man, more if he desires. The number of magazines was curtailed in the contract for 1916 and 1917, although the population has appreciably increased. This deficit has been keenly felt by the inmate body. At present it is impossible to supply two magazines per week, except by retaining three months of old magazines and keeping them in circulation, a practice frowned upon by sanitation.

The change of the school from the evening to the day hour has been productive of very good results, both in the work done by the inmates and in the convenience for the officers in charge of the school.

The school is now held from 1:00 P. M. to 2:00 p. m. We have gradually weeded out all that is useless and have a school, which is doing the work, proper to every prison, that is, the fundamental education of the illiterate. Under the capable guidance of the corps of inmate teachers, the work, laid out by the Chaplain, is carried on efficiently. There are fourteen classes and an average of about 110 men. The work is confined to the teaching of the four grades in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. The school is held three days of the week, for six months each year. Inmates who desire a more advanced education, receive ample opportunity for the same through the courses offered by the University Extension School. There are at present about 60 men who make use of this opportunity. The courses followed embrace chiefly the work done in the trade schools along mechanical lines. An instructor from the University is present one evening of each week to give personal instruction to the students.

I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

S. J. DOWLING,
Chaplain.



BOARDING ROOM OF THE KNITTING SHOP—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.
Admissions:						
Number of inmates in institution at begin- ning of fiscal year.....	725	14	739	867	28	895
Received during fiscal year—committed by the courts.....	557	25	582	478	28	506
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Re- formatory during fiscal year.....	12	.....	12	5	.....	5
Transferred from the Milwaukee County House of Correction during fiscal year...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned from hospitals for the insane during fiscal year.....	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Escaped prisoners returned during fiscal year.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
*Prisoners returned from parole during fiscal year.....	16	2	18	26	.....	26
Totals.....	1,314	41	1,355	1,382	57	1,439
Discharges:						
On reduction time.....	262	4	266	312	12	324
Died.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Transferred to hospitals for the insane....	12	1	13	13	.....	13
Transferred to the Wisconsin State Re- formatory.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Given conditional pardon or commutation of sentence by the Governor.....	5	.....	5	15	5	20
†Released on parole by the State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole....	157	8	165	140	11	151
Escaped.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Remanded for new trial—order of courts..	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Total number discharged.....	447	13	460	493	29	522
Number of inmates remaining at institu- tion at end of fiscal year.....	867	28	895	889	28	917
Totals.....	1,314	41	1,355	1,382	57	1,439
Daily average number of inmates.....	.....	.....	807	.....	.....	906

* Includes those returning voluntarily.
† Includes those re-released on parole.

TABLE II.—THE STATISTICS GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE BASED ON THE "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. TABLE II SHOWS HOW THIS NUMBER IS ARRIVED AT.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Received during fiscal year—committed by the courts.....	582	506
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Reformatory during the fiscal year	12	5
Transferred from the Milwaukee House of Correction during the fiscal year	1	.....
Totals	595	511

TABLE III.—SHOWING SEX, AGE, HABITS AS TO USE OF LIQUOR, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.		For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
<i>Sex:</i>			<i>Religious instruction:</i>		
Male	570	483	Protestant	138	148
Female	25	28	Catholic	306	280
Total	595	511	Lutheran	95	108
			Hebrew	4	3
<i>Age:</i>			Greek Orthodox	9	4
Under 20 years	21	23	7th, Advent	2	1
From 20 to 30 years	255	208	No Religion	41	17
From 31 to 40 years	195	163	Total	595	511
From 41 to 50 years	88	71	<i>Conjugal conditions:</i>		
From 51 to 60 years	28	32	Single	325	256
From 61 to 70 years	7	14	Married	205	148
Over 70 years	1	.....	Widowers	28	33
Total	595	511	Divorced	25	30
			Separated	12	44
<i>Habits as to use of liquor:</i>			Total	595	511
Intemperate	281	239	<i>Color:</i>		
Moderate	241	215	White	580	495
Temperate	73	57	Black	6	12
Total	595	511	Mulatto	2	1
			Indian	4	3
<i>How often sentenced:</i>			Half Indian	3	.....
First conviction	450	366	Total	595	511
Second conviction	94	84			
Third conviction	38	29			
Fourth conviction	9	18			
Fifth conviction	3	5			
Sixth conviction .....	.....	6			
Over sixth conviction	1	3			
Total	595	511			

TABLE IV.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Occupation or profession.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Occupation or profession.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Accountant	2	.....	Miners	8	1
Bakers	5	5	Moulders	8	4
Bankers	2	2	Moving pict. operators	2	.....
Barbers	9	4	Musicians	2	4
Bartenders	2	1	Nurses	4	1
Blacksmiths	5	6	Painters	20	19
Boilermakers	2	.....	Papermaker	1	.....
Bookkeepers	5	1	Physician	1	1
Butchers	4	3	Photographer	1	1
Carpenters	22	9	Plumbers	6	1
Cement workers	2	4	Porter .....	.....	1
Chauffeurs	5	3	Priest	1	1
Clerks	12	13	Printers	7	6
Cooks	10	17	Real estate agents	1	3
Coemakers	1	1	Sailors	5	3
Electricians .....	.....	5	Salesmen	12	9
Engineers	4	3	Saloon keepers .....	.....	5
Farmers	20	10	Shingle makers	1	.....
Farm laborers	22	55	Shoemakers	4	5
Firemen	15	15	Solicitors	3	1
Housewife	19	14	Steamfitters	4	4
Housework	6	13	Switchmen	3	3
Hotel clerks	4	1	Tailors	9	3
Hostlers	2	3	Teamsters	24	11
Ironworkers	4	2	Telegraph operators	3	.....
Janitors	1	1	Tinners	4	3
Laborers	238	185	Upholsterer	1	.....
Laundrymen .....	.....	2	Veterinary surgeon .....	.....	1
Machinists	18	21	Walters	9	13
Masons	5	6	Woodworkers	2	1
Merchants	1	1			
			Total	595	511

TABLE V.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1916.

Education.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
College or University.....	11	7
High School.....	30	41
Ninth grade.....	34	14
Eighth grade.....	88	96
Seventh grade.....	31	35
Sixth grade.....	46	60
Fifth grade.....	64	43
Fourth grade.....	53	39
Third grade.....	23	30
Second grade.....	15	12
First grade.....	28	22
Read only.....	4	2
Neither read nor write.....	54	27
Read and write German only.....	29	14
Read and write Polish only.....	25	13
Read and write Hungarian only.....	9	10
Read and write Italian only.....	12	3
Read and write Swedish only.....	5	3
Read and write Norwegian only.....	4	5
Read and write Finnish only.....	14	26
Read and write Danish only.....	1	2
Read and write Bohemian only.....	1	1
Read and write Servian only.....	1	.....
Read and write Greek only.....	6	4
Read and write French only.....	7	2
Read and write Spanish only.....	1	.....
Totals.....	595	511

TABLE VI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Born in United States.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Foreign Born.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Alabama	3	1	Africa		1
Arkansas		1	Australia	1	
California		7	Austria Hungary	42	26
Colorado		2	Belgium	5	3
Connecticut	1	2	Canada	21	9
Illinois	30	28	Denmark	2	3
Indiana	4	4	England	8	1
Iowa	11	6	Finland	10	20
Kansas		3	France	4	2
Kentucky	3	9	Germany	45	34
Maine	2		Greece	7	3
Maryland	1	2	Holland	1	3
Massachusetts	9	6	Ireland	4	4
Michigan	22	29	Italy	22	3
Minnesota	15	19	Mexico	2	
Mississippi		1	Norway	11	10
Missouri	6	2	Russia	47	27
Montana	2	1	Scotland	5	2
Nebraska	3		Spain	1	
New Jersey	1	1	Sweden	5	6
New York	25	20	Switzerland	1	
North Dakota	2	1	Turkey		1
Ohio	15	9	Total foreigh born	244	158
Pennsylvania	12	11	Total born in U. S.	351	353
South Carolina		2			
Tennessee	1	4	Grand total	595	511
Texas	1	5			
Virginia	2	3			
Washington	3				
Wisconsin	176	174			
Wyoming	1				
Total born in U. S.	351	353			

TABLE VII.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Parents both born in United States	155	139
Parents both born in foreign countries	306	301
Father born in the United States, Mother foreign	26	32
Mother born in United States, Father foreign	37	24
Not known	11	15
Total	595	511

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING RESIDENCE WHEN ARRESTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Adams.....	2	1	Shawano.....	2	1
Ashland.....	6	5	Sheboygan.....	3	3
Barron.....	2	2	Taylor.....	1	2
Bayfield.....	6	.....	Trempleau.....	3	.....
Brown.....	11	19	Vernon.....	4	.....
Burnett.....	.....	1	Vilas.....	1	.....
Calumet.....	2	.....	Walworth.....	2	1
Chippewa.....	4	6	Washburn.....	4	4
Clark.....	4	3	Washington.....	2	3
Columbia.....	2	1	Waukesha.....	3	3
Crawford.....	.....	3	Waupaca.....	2	4
Dane.....	24	7	Waushara.....	1	2
Dodge.....	6	3	Winnebago.....	6	10
Door.....	1	.....	Wood.....	3	4
Douglas.....	43	29	Total who were residents of Wisconsin	400	322
Dunn.....	1	2	<i>Other States.</i>		
Eau Claire.....	6	2	Alabama.....	3	1
Florence.....	1	.....	Arkansas.....	.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	5	9	California.....	.....	6
Forest.....	4	3	Connecticut.....	2	.....
Grant.....	4	3	Illinois.....	40	33
Green.....	.....	1	Indiana.....	3	4
Iowa.....	1	.....	Iowa.....	3	5
Iron.....	3	2	Kentucky.....	1	1
Jackson.....	1	.....	Massachusetts.....	.....	1
Jefferson.....	.....	4	Michigan.....	12	23
Juneau.....	1	2	Minnesota.....	21	25
Kenosha.....	21	10	Missouri.....	5	5
La Crosse.....	14	11	Montana.....	4	3
Lafayette.....	.....	4	Nebraska.....	1	2
Langlade.....	13	3	New York.....	15	2
Lincoln.....	9	7	North Dakota.....	5	5
Manitowoc.....	1	1	Ohio.....	4	3
Marathon.....	6	4	Oklahoma.....	.....	1
Marinette.....	16	3	Pennsylvania.....	7	4
Milwaukee.....	91	81	South Dakota.....	1	1
Monroe.....	1	4	Virginia.....	.....	1
Oconto.....	1	1	Washington.....	2	3
Oneida.....	6	5	Total other states	129	130
Outagamie.....	1	6	Canada.....	1	.....
Polk.....	1	2	No home.....	65	59
Portage.....	4	5	Wisconsin.....	400	322
Price.....	1	5	Grand total.....	595	511
Racine.....	19	10			
Richland.....	1	3			
Rock.....	13	5			
Rusk.....	2	.....		
St. Croix.....	2	5			
Sauk.....	.....	1			
Sawyer.....	.....	1			

TABLE IX.—SHOWING COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Adams.....	1	1	Marathon.....	8	7
Ashland.....	7	10	Marquette.....	17	11
Barron.....	1	3	Milwaukee.....	109	95
Bayfield.....	9	.....	Monroe.....	4	10
Brown.....	19	25	Oconto.....	2	1
Burnett.....	.....	1	Oneida.....	7	9
Calumet.....	2	3	Outagamie.....	4	6
Chippewa.....	6	9	Ozaukee.....	1	.....
Clark.....	5	5	Pepin.....	1	.....
Columbia.....	5	2	Pierce.....	1	.....
Crawford.....	3	4	Polk.....	1	2
Dane.....	31	15	Portage.....	5	9
Dodge.....	7	3.	Price.....	3	12
Door.....	1	.....	Racine.....	32	13
Douglas.....	88	51	Richland.....	1	3
Dunn.....	1	4	Rock.....	15	14
Eau Claire.....	10	5	Rusk.....	4	2
Florence.....	1	.....	St. Croix.....	2	4
Fond du Lac.....	8	12	Sauk.....	2	1
Forest.....	6	9	Sawyer.....	.....	1
Grant.....	6	5	Shawano.....	2	1
Green.....	2	3	Sheboygan.....	7	6
Green Lake.....	1	.....	Taylor.....	1	3
Iowa.....	1	1	Trempealeau.....	4	.....
Iron.....	9	10	Vernon.....	5	.....
Jackson.....	.....	2	Walworth.....	3	.....
Jefferson.....	5	7	Washburn.....	6	1
Juneau.....	3	7	Washington.....	2	1
Kenosha.....	30	18	Waukesha.....	4	14
Kewaunee.....	2	.....	Waupaca.....	3	5
La Crosse.....	28	22	Waushara.....	1	3
Lafayette.....	2	4	Winnebago.....	5	14
Langlade.....	13	2	Wood.....	6	7
Lincoln.....	11	8			
Manitowoc.....	3	3	Total.....	595	511

TABLE X.—SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Crime.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Crime.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
<i>I. Offenses Against Persons.</i>			<i>IV. Offenses Against Public Peace:</i>		
Abduction.....		1	Resisting an officer.....	1	
Assault to kill and murder.....	5	12	Attempt to aid prisoners to escape.....		1
Assault to do G. B. H.....	31	15	Total.....	1	1
Assault with intent to rape.....	8	8	<i>V. Offenses Against Public Policy:</i>		
Assault with intent to rob.....	22	30	<i>VI. Offenses Against Chastity, Morality and Decency:</i>		
Attempt to commit a felony.....		3	Abandonment.....	24	20
Attempted murder.....	1	2	Adultery.....	35	29
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	1	1	Bigamy.....		2
Manslaughter, 2nd degree.....			Detaining female for purpose of prostitution....	1	
Manslaughter, 3rd degree.....	2		Desertion.....	1	1
Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	1	1	Fornication.....	6	1
Murder, 1st degree.....	8	6	Incest.....	5	2
Murder, 2nd degree.....	5	9	Indecent exposure.....	1	
Murder, 3rd degree.....		1	Keeping house of ill fame.....	4	3
Rape.....	6	12	Non-support.....	7	8
Total.....	100	103	Pandering.....	7	3
<i>II. Offenses Against Property</i>			Polygamy.....		2
Arson.....	6	9	Seduction.....	1	2
Burglary.....	177	116	Sodomy.....	8	6
Embezzlement.....	4	9	Taking indecent liberties with female child.....	15	9
Forgery.....	34	59	Total.....	115	88
Having burg. tools in poss.....	1	4	<i>VII. Offenses Against Public Health.</i>		
Horse stealing.....	2	1	<i>VIII. Unclassified.</i>		
Injury to railroad cars.....	3		Drunkenness, prev. conv.....	9	12
Larceny.....	80	61	Habitual criminal.....	1	
La ceny as bailee.....	3		Vagrancy.....	3	
Larceny from person.....	22	21	Total.....	13	12
Operating Auto without owners consent.....	3	1	<i>Grand total.....</i>		
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	14	12	595	511	
Receiving stolen property.....	5				
Robbery.....	5	12			
Total.....	359	305			
<i>III. Offenses Against Public Justice:</i>					
Breaking prison.....	3				
Escaping sheriff.....	3	2			
Perjury.....	1				
Total.....	7	2			

NOTE.—The classification given in this table is based on the classification made by the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1913, Chapters 181-187 inclusive (Chart IV).

TABLE XI.—SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONER RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Term of Sentence.	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
During Life.....	8	6
50 Years.....		1
30 Years.....		2
25 Years.....	4	2
20 Years.....	1	2
18 Years.....		2
16 Years.....	1	
15 Years.....		4
14 Years.....	2	5
13 Years.....		1
12 Years.....	4	5
11 Years.....	1	
10 Years.....	9	10
8 Years.....	7	9
7 Years.....	4	10
6 Years.....	7	5
5 Years.....	28	31
4 Years.....	16	13
3 Years and 6 months.....		4
3 Years.....	71	61
2 Years and 6 months.....	4	5
2 Years.....	99	83
1 Year and 9 months.....	1	2
1 Year and 8 months.....		
1 Year and 6 months.....	56	36
1 Year and 4 months.....		1
1 Year and 3 months.....	4	7
1 Year and 2 months.....	3	1
1 Year.....	282	189
10 Months.....	5	2
9 Months.....	9	2
8 Months.....	2	2
7 Months.....	4	
6 Months.....	12	6
4 Months.....		1
3 Months.....		1
Total.....	595	511

TABLE XII.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Admissions:		
Number confined June 30, 1914.....	82	
Received during the year ending June 30, 1915.....	8	
Received during the year ending June 30, 1916.....	6	
Returned during biennial period for violation of parole.....	1	
Returned during biennial period from hospitals for the insane.....	2	
Total.....		99
Discharges:		
Died.....	3	
Transferred to hospitals for the insane.....	1	
Governor's pardon.....	2	
Released on parole by State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole.....	5	
Commutation of sentence by Governor.....	7	
Remanded for new trial by order of court.....	1	
Escaped.....	1	20
Remaining in institution June 30, 1916.....		79
Total.....		99

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM, OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS IN THE INSTITUTION ON JUNE 30 1916.

Counties Sentenced From.	No.	Counties Sentenced From.	No.
Ashland	2	Monroe	1
Barron	1	Oconto	1
Calumet	2	Oneida	2
Columbia	2	Outagamie	1
Crawford	2	Ozaukee	1
Dane	5	Racine	1
Douglas	2	Rock	2
Eau Claire	3	Rusk	2
Iron	1	Sawyer	2
Jackson	1	Shawano	1
Jefferson	1	Taylor	1
Kenosha	2	Walworth	2
La Crosse	4	Waukesha	3
Kewaunee	1	Waupaca	2
Marathon	4	Wood	1
Marinette	1		
Milwaukee	24	Total on June 30, 1916	79

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING, COLOR, SEX, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Color:</i>		<i>Sex:</i>	
White	75	Male	76
Black	2	Female	3
Indian	1		
Half Indian	1	Total	79
Total	79		
<i>Ages:</i>		<i>Conjugal Condition:</i>	
Under 20 years	1	Single	36
From 20 to 30 years	18	Married	18
From 31 to 40 years	21	Widows	2
From 41 to 50 years	12	Widowers	18
From 51 to 60 years	13	Divorced	5
From 61 to 70 years	10	Total	79
From 71 to 80 years	4		
Total	79		

TABLE XV.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING NATIVITY OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1916.

Born in the United States.	No.	Foreign Born.	No.
Illinois.....	3	Austria-Hungary.....	7
Indiana.....	1	Canada.....	2
Maine.....	1	England.....	2
Michigan.....	3	Finland.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Germany.....	12
Mississippi.....	1	Greece.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Holland.....	1
New York.....	1	Italy.....	4
Texas.....	1	Poland.....	2
Wisconsin.....	28	Russia.....	5
		Turkey.....	1
Total born in the United States.	41	Total foreign born.....	38
		Total born in the United States..	41
		Grand total.....	79

TABLE XVI.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF LIFE PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Crime convicted of:</i>		
Murder—first degree.....	315	
Murder—second degree.....	11	
Desertion.....	1	
Rape.....	5	
Total.....		332
Discharged on governor's pardon, commutation or parole.....	95	
Writ of habeas corpus.....	5	
Order of Secretary of War.....	1	
Remanded for new trial, order of Supreme Court.....	26	
Order of Supreme Court.....	3	
Removed to hospitals for the insane.....	29	
Died.....	69	
Committed suicide.....	4	
Escaped.....	3	
Paroled by State Board of Control.....	18	
Total.....	253	
Remaining in prison June 30, 1916.....	79	
		332

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF PAROLES CONSIDERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Year beginning July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915:

Total number considered.....	251
Granted.....	174
Denied.....	74
Withdrawn.....	3
	<hr/> 251

Of the 174 granted:

115 received final discharge.
21 were not discharged on account of not having proper employment.
24 defaulted
1 became insane while on parole.
1 committed suicide;
5 applications did not meet with Executive approval.
3 returned voluntarily.
3 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1915.
1 pardoned while on parole.
<hr/> 174

Year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916:

Total number considered.....	274
Granted.....	149
Denied.....	101
Withdrawn.....	15
Continued.....	11
	<hr/> 274

Of the 149 granted:

49 received final discharge.
12 were not discharged on account of not having proper employment.
15 defaulted.
3 applications did not meet with Executive approval.
1 returned voluntarily.
67 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1916.
2 pardoned while on parole.
<hr/> 149

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS SINCE PAROLE LAW WENT INTO EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1907, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

TERM CONVICTS.

Total number of applications considered since August, 1907, to June 30, 1916.....		1,533
Granted.....	841	
Denied.....	644	
Continued.....	25	
Withdrawn.....	23	
	<hr/>	1,533

Of the 841 granted:

- 536 have received their final discharge.
- 69 were not discharged on account of not having proper employment.
- 87 defaulted.
- 18 applications did not meet with Executive approval.
- 5 died while on parole.
- 2 committed suicide.
- 1 became insane while on parole.
- 4 returned voluntarily.
- 5 were pardoned while on parole.
- 114 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1916.

841

Of the 87 who defaulted:

- 69 were returned to prison.
- 13 are at large.
- 4 in prison in other states
- 1 held on other charge.

87

LIFE PRISONERS.

Total number of applications considered since law providing for parole of life prisoners went into effect.....		38
Granted.....	22	
Denied.....	15	
Continued.....	1	
	<hr/>	38

Of the 22 granted:

- 8 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1916.
- 3 died.
- 6 pardoned.
- 1 returned to prison voluntarily.
- 1 returned to prison for medical treatment.
- 2 not approved by Executive.
- 1 violated, was returned to prison, reparaoled, now making regular reports.

22

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING PRISON POPULATION, NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON. ALSO NUMBER PARDONED, DIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE, AND ESCAPED DURING EACH YEAR.

For fiscal year ending	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Sui- cide.	Es- caped.
April 1, 1852.	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2					1
December 31, 1853	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857	160						
December 31, 1858	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1865	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870	195	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1872	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9	50	14	5	1	
September 30, 1885	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1886	450	13	51	17	2		3
September 30, 1887	428	13	52	13	1		
September 30, 1888	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1889	507	15	64	19	4		1
September 30, 1890	532	17	68	19	10		4
September 30, 1891	529	15	74	23	7		4
September 30, 1892	498	17	77	19	4	2	2
September 30, 1893	536	24	77	15	2		
September 30, 1894	662	24	81	16	6		
September 30, 1895	615	24	79	31	5		
September 30, 1896	582	19	77	19	5		
September 30, 1897	610	13	72	15	4		2
September 30, 1898	601	21	78	22	7		1
September 30, 1899	567	17	86	14	4	1	1
September 30, 1900	498	13	83	14	8	1	1
September 30, 1901	523	12	84	8	5		1
June 30, 1902	582	13	81	3	5		
June 30, 1903	558	11	84	1	6	1	
June 30, 1904	621	13	88	7	7	1	
June 30, 1905	607	12	86	3	13	1	
June 30, 1906	639	22	87	5	6	1	
June 30, 1907	636	23	84	7	12	1	1
June 30, 1908	655	23	83	6	8	1	
June 30, 1909	718	17	85	8	6		
June 30, 1910	676	16	81	12	5		
June 30, 1911	702	17	78	11	10		
June 30, 1912	738	18	83	13	5		
June 30, 1913	735	24	87	7	3		2
June 30, 1914	739	14	82	4	4		
June 30, 1915	895	28	85	5	4		2
June 30, 1916	917	28	79	20	6		

TABLE XX.—SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES CONFINED DURING EACH YEAR FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

Fiscal years.	Average number confined.
Year ending September 30, 1885	443
Year ending September 30, 1886	456
Year ending September 30, 1887	448
Year ending September 30, 1888	441
Year ending September 30, 1889	463
Year ending September 30, 1890	523
Year ending September 30, 1891	535
Year ending September 30, 1892	519
Year ending September 30, 1893	537
Year ending September 30, 1894	609
Year ending September 30, 1895	625
Year ending September 30, 1896	606
Year ending September 30, 1897	598
Year ending September 30, 1898	645
Year ending September 30, 1899	592
Year ending September 30, 1900	552
Year ending September 30, 1901	511
Year ending June 30, 1902	574
Year ending June 30, 1903	552
Year ending June 30, 1904	577
Year ending June 30, 1905	607
Year ending June 30, 1906	640
Year ending June 30, 1907	640
Year ending June 30, 1908	626
Year ending June 30, 1909	676
Year ending June 30, 1910	708
Year ending June 30, 1911	695
Year ending June 30, 1912	716
Year ending June 30, 1913	732
Year ending June 30, 1914	741
Year ending June 30, 1915	807
Year ending June 30, 1916	906

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING PER CENT OF PARDONS GRANTED EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1916.

For the year ending	Per cent of average population.	Per cent of number discharged.
September 30, 1885.....	3.16	6.70
September 30, 1886.....	3.73	7.61
September 30, 1887.....	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1888.....	2.94	6.45
September 30, 1889.....	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890.....	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1891.....	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892.....	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1893.....	2.79	5.72
September 30, 1894.....	2.63	5.85
September 30, 1895.....	4.96	8.49
September 30, 1896.....	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897.....	2.84	5.29
September 30, 1898.....	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899.....	2.47	4.38
September 30, 1900.....	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901.....	1.57	3.45
June 30, 1902.....	0.52	1.90
June 30, 1903.....	0.18	0.37
June 30, 1904.....	0.17	0.43
June 30, 1905.....	0.49	0.98
June 30, 1906.....	0.47	1.13
June 30, 1907.....	1.09	2.37
June 30, 1908.....	0.95	2.01
June 30, 1909.....	1.18	2.55
June 30, 1910.....	1.69	3.12
June 30, 1911.....	1.58	3.01
June 30, 1912.....	1.81	3.76
June 30, 1913.....	0.95	1.91
June 30, 1914.....	0.54	1.03
June 30, 1915.....	0.62	1.08
June 30, 1916.....	2.20	3.87

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES AT WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.		For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
<i>Whole number of days during the year:</i>			<i>Labor Not Directly Productive:</i>		
Male.....	288,479	322,678	Warden's residence.....	384	714
Female.....	5,849	9,085	Warden's coachman.....	363	285
	294,328	331,761	Hospital attendants.....	1,644	1,520
<i>Productive Labor:</i>			Tier tenders.....	8,174	9,249
Paramount knitting company contract.....	95,118	114,576	Library and main building	5,178	4,991
Binder twine plant.....	34,022	29,026	Barbers.....	682	640
Engines and boilers.....	10,635	9,915	Tobacco shop.....	304	312
Farm.....	4,695	4,740	Tailor and mending shop.....	7,598	8,225
Farm drain and garden.....	5,903	5,408	Kitchen.....	5,879	7,610
Miscellaneous repairs.....	2,756	3,440	Dining room.....	3,435	3,983
Chester camp.....	6,664	9,949	Bakery.....	1,082	1,123
Taycheedah camp.....	7,738	9,506	Butcher shop.....	953	1,262
Tomahawk lake camp.....	1,329	2,014	Store room clerks.....	1,363	1,497
Unton grove camp.....		7,262	Store room vegetables.....	452	507
Beaver dam camp.....		643	Laundry.....	3,554	5,047
Hospital for criminal insane	3,748	332	Yard (Including coal men)	5,413	3,358
Northern hospital for insane.....	91	321	Clerks record dept., sales office and photographers.....	701	1,926
Curb and gutter.....	413	466	Clerks, contractor's office.....	608	614
Excavating—warden's residence.....		411	Solitary Runners.....	181	311
Reservoir.....		221	Female prison runner.....	311	261
Cement walks in yard.....		148	Front yard.....	739	435
Ainsworth—city construct work.....		142	Rock gang.....		7,705
Marshall Brothers contract		57	Choremens—shops.....	4,707	5,943
Boyd & Stoddard.....		65	North gate.....	450	559
Waukesha motor baths.....		20	Female prisoners.....	5,849	9,083
Printers.....	363	531		59,984	76,940
New vault,—record department.....	287	197,193	<i>Lost Time:</i>		
New cell wing.....	2,799		Sick in hospital.....	4,427	4,507
Sanitary sewer.....	1,443		Excused sick.....	1,225	1,214
New dining room.....	71		In punishment.....	386	606
Construction of Chester road.....	4,978		Out on order of court.....	11	1
	183,003		Unassigned.....	232	360
			Old men.....	2,116	1,521
			Deadlock (Locked up).....	265	843
			Sundays and holidays.....	42,729	48,576
				51,391	57,628
				294,328	331,761

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LABOR (KNITTING SHOP) FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

DAY PLAN.

	Number of days work.	Average number employed per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Am'ts earned.
			Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	
<i>1914</i>								
July.....	8,162	313	77,825	25				\$6,058.65
August.....	7,992	307	72,485	00	7,248	5	00	4,711.54
September.....	7,396	308	67,408	50	6,740	8	50	4,381.57
October.....	8,373	310	81,000	40	8,100	0	40	5,265.04
November.....	7,201	313	71,598	10	7,139	8	10	4,640.88
December.....	8,236	317	82,003	05	8,200	3	05	5,330.20
<i>1915</i>								
January.....	7,800	312	77,231	05	7,723	1	05	5,020.02
February.....	7,244	315	71,220	20	7,122	0	20	4,629.32
March.....	8,579	318	81,927	25	8,192	7	25	5,325.28
April.....	8,084	311	77,238	10	7,723	8	10	5,020.48
May.....	7,772	311	74,281	30	7,428	1	30	4,828.30
June.....	8,279	318	73,855	05	7,385	5	05	4,800.58
	95,118	312	907,874	45	90,787	4	45	\$59,011.86
<i>1915</i>								
July.....	8,700	335	76,051	30	7,605	1	30	\$4,943.35
August.....	8,982	343	79,589	05	7,958	9	05	5,173.29
September.....	9,043	362	80,347	30	8,034	7	30	5,222.58
October.....	9,796	376	86,603	25	8,660	3	25	5,629.22
November.....	9,428	377	89,037	50	8,903	7	50	5,787.46
December.....	9,848	379	93,630	05	9,363	0	05	6,085.95
<i>1916</i>								
January.....	9,688	387	91,443	10	9,144	3	10	5,943.80
February.....	9,433	393	88,114	05	8,811	4	05	5,727.42
March.....	10,659	395	100,045	30	10,004	5	30	6,502.97
April.....	9,586	383	90,391	50	9,039	1	50	5,875.47
May.....	9,701	373	92,625	25	9,262	5	25	6,020.65
June.....	9,762	375	90,034	40	9,003	4	40	5,852.25
	114,576	373	1,057,914	05	105,791	4	05	\$68,764.41

TABLE XXIV.—STATEMENT OF INMATES' EARNINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

	1914							1915					Grand totals
	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	
State earnings.....	\$1,242.10	\$1,781.97	\$1,794.61	\$1,833.68	\$1,643.83	\$1,705.42	\$1,574.68	\$1,119.25	\$1,357.45	\$1,024.75	\$1,013.58	\$1,027.35	\$17,118.67
Twine plant.....	1,084.04	572.24	283.29	369.60	349.28	341.49	385.83	350.53	391.53	376.97	650.87	643.41	5,589.18
Hospital for criminal in-sane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taycheedah Camp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363.99	359.00	315.98	264.75	235.81	816.49
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.70	345.75	287.63	302.45	1,658.82
Paramount Knitting Co.....	1,358.53	1,235.89	1,190.22	1,406.34	1,299.39	1,479.33	1,507.87	1,340.83	1,527.23	1,373.56	93.50	96.00	348.20
Teachers in school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,663.09
Total per month.....	\$3,684.67	\$3,390.10	\$3,268.12	\$3,609.62	\$3,293.00	\$3,526.74	\$3,468.48	\$3,183.30	\$3,715.91	\$3,514.96	\$3,719.25	\$3,926.90	\$42,301.05

TABLE XXV.—STATEMENT OF INMATES' EARNINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1916.

	1915												1916					Totals
	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	February	March	April	May	June						
State earnings	\$1,149.25	\$713.84	\$319.76	\$254.60	\$228.57	\$248.36	\$258.07	\$229.45	\$201.17	\$208.83	\$208.88	\$207.73	\$4,288.01					
U. wine plant	447.82	837.50	328.36	354.73	342.96	386.48	368.79	334.05	356.12	346.71	759.25	779.16	5,067.93					
Hospital/Criminal Insane	72.28	48.12	12.75	114.00	186.17	178.81	91.80	101.05	124.67	121.96	87.31	78.00	1,163.32					
Taycheedah Camp	358.37	342.50	311.38	341.12	363.37	382.88	341.62	287.42	363.28	166.44	203.20	169.39	3,640.91					
Tomahawk Lake Camp	195.75	110.25	105.50	83.00	96.50	38.10	19.05	28.20	23.25	24.45	59.50	39.25	712.80					
Union Grove Camp					173.50	208.75	146.44	93.12	84.75	223.50	277.88	229.44	1,437.98					
Mr. Ainsworth	51.48	76.25	62.81	62.81									1,190.54					
Paramount Knitting Co.	1,538.05	1,553.36	1,578.49	1,633.60	1,710.19	1,564.57	1,476.91	1,454.81	1,657.60	1,489.61	1,587.20	1,516.63	18,798.02					
Sundries		1.95	6.63	9.52	9.08	9.73	9.50	9.03	9.95	9.22	9.73	9.55	98.89					
Marshall Brothers			3.00	13.00	12.50	13.00							41.50					
Mr. Clover					1.50								1.50					
Boyd & Stoddard							6.89	5.73			66.10	64.22	142.94					
M. W. S. Whiting											33.90	15.83	23.88					
Dodge County												45.48	79.38					
Total for month	\$3,691.52	\$3,155.50	\$2,742.12	\$2,866.38	\$3,076.34	\$2,980.63	\$2,715.07	\$2,552.86	\$2,898.79	\$2,600.12	\$3,281.60	\$3,154.17	\$35,696.50					

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

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TABLE XXVI.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$2,483 02
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		734 43
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		165,166 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		239 02
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$167,483 16	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	354 88	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	734 43	
		\$168,572 47	\$168,572 47
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$354 88
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		734 43
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		179,250 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "Repairs and Maintenance Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		1,929 99
July 1.....	Transferred from "New Cell Wing, Etc., Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		20,775 96
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of the State Public School, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		15,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		13,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Special appropriation by "Emergency Board" to cover deficit in this fund for fiscal year.....		7,093 64
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		119 39
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$238,122 96	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	734 43	
June 30.....	Balance of emergency appropriation to revert to general fund of the state.....	90	
		\$238,856 29	\$238,856 29

TABLE XXVII.—STATEMENT OF THE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Deficit in this fund.....	\$278 91	
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.19 R. S. 1913.....		\$4,925 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	4,646 09	
		\$4,925 00	\$4,925 00
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		\$3,050 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "New Cell Wing Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		19 60
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		5,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred to "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	\$1,929 99	
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	6,139 61	
		\$8,069 60	\$8,069 60

TABLE XXVIII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS
AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>New Wall, Dining Room, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 585, Laws of 1911)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$210 50
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$210 50	
		\$210 50	\$210 50

*New Cell Wing Tunnel, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of
1913—Section 172—67.20 R. S. 1913)*

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$391 15
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.20 R. S. 1913.....		54,925 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		225 08
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$51,397 78	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	4,143 40	
		\$55,541 18	\$55,541 18
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,143 40
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of North- ern Hospital for the Insane, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		2,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of Hos- pital for the Criminal Insane, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		10,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund" of Wis- consin State Reformatory, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		13,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred to "Operation Fund" of Wiscon- sin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915....	\$20,775 96	
July 1.....	Transferred to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund" of Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	19 60	
July 1.....	Transferred to "Road Construction Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	3 20	
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	3,325 80	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	5,019 34	
		\$29,143 40	\$29,143 40

*Power House Equipment, Female Prison, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter
599, Laws of 1915—Section 172—67.20 R. S. 1915)*

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67.20 R. S. 1915.....		\$11,300 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		196 20
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$9,702 59	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,693 61	
		\$11,296 20	\$11,296 20

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE FUND CREATED BY THE 1913 LEGISLATURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING HIGHWAYS BY THE USE OF CONVICT LABOR, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$23,161 01
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$16,756 64	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	6,404 37	
		\$23,161 01	\$23,161 01
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$6,404 37
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		10,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "New Cell Wing Fund", Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		3 20
1916			
June 30.....	Cash received for road work.....		852 11
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$5,691 12	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	11,568 56	
		\$17,259 68	\$17,259 68



TWINE PLANT—SPINNING ROOM—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BINDER TWINE
PLANT—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

The binder twine industry for the season just closed shows a profit of \$81,217.85, and a profit of \$11,938.62 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. The large profit of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, is due in part to the fact that fibre was purchased the year previous at low prices, also to the fact that an additional supply of fibre was purchased during the manufacturing season of 1915-16 at favorable figures. We have been able to increase the production of the plant, with a decrease in overhead expense and have also decreased the selling expense. The services of one foreman have been dispensed with, the number of convicts employed in the mill has been reduced, but we have still been able to increase the production, thus decreasing the manufacturing cost. The services of three traveling salesmen have also been dispensed with and the position of Sales and Credit Manager created.

The fact that we disposed of the manufactured product at a decrease in selling expense over the year previous, and created no bad accounts, shows the wisdom of placing an experienced man in charge of this department. Mr. W. E. Petrie, who has had charge of this work, has also given part of his time at the close of the selling season to collections, and in this work has been very successful, closing from the books some bad accounts of the previous seasons. The cost system installed in our accounting department is complete in every detail and the twine industry is now on a sound business basis. In computing our net profit we have deducted for inmate labor at the rate of 65c per day, which is the amount we receive for the men employed on contract labor. The following deductions have also been made:

Discount reserves	\$9,485.29
4% interest on that portion of revolving fund used ..	7,571.94
Depreciation	6,252.20
Reserved for bad debts	5,655.68

TABLE I
 BINDER TWINE PLANT
 WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
 BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1915.

ASSETS.		
Factory building		\$78,753 13
Warehouse		26,613 62
Addition to power house.....		3,502 98
Twine manufacturing machinery and equipment.....		36,250 18
Power transmission equipment.....		6,734 80
Motors, wiring, switchboards, etc.....		24,582 11
Heating and ventilating equipment.....		4,835 06
Oil tank and oil distribution system.....		1,726 57
Scales		277 67
Machine shop equipment.....		1,927 63
Power house equipment.....		31,217 59
Well		3,326 50
Fire prevention apparatus.....		90 50
Salesmen's automobile		537 75
Automobile truck		2,750 00
Furniture and furnishings.....		492 06
Equipment subject to continual replacement.....		1,216 36
Accounts receivable		154,524 00
Accounts receivable to be deducted from invoices.....		829 17
Due from new dining room fund.....		82 82
Notes receivable		25,021 47
Stocks on hand:		
Fibre—		
Mexican sisal	\$70,835 94	
African sisal	829 87	
Manila hemp	11,736 56	
New Zealand hemp.....	15,623 81	
Java sisal	17,529 26	
Maguay hemp	1,456 01	
		118,120 45
Miscellaneous materials and supplies:		
Colors	\$100 52	
Degras oil	1,455 00	
Cordage oil	577 00	
Tallings	55 32	
Borax	8 00	
Preservative	102 00	
Lubricating oil	11 16	
Bags	1,323 24	
Bag linings	138 89	
Sterling oil	38 61	
		3,879 42
Finished product:		
Sisal twine	\$3,215 09	
Standard twine	87,507 39	
Extra standard twine.....	2,717 24	
Ollmax twine	6,961 53	
Premium twine	8,803 40	
Stock on hand at Mott, N. D.....	5,390 90	
Stock on hand at Leeds, N. D.....	2,847 00	
		118,797 56
Unexpired insurance and bond premiums.....		125 00
Prepaid expenses—freight		8 40
Cash on hand.....		7,496 41
		<u>\$642,260 22</u>

TABLE I.—BINDER TWINE PLANT—Continued.

LIABILITIES.			
Accounts payable		\$7,298 89	
Untransferred subsistence	\$29,775 76		
Untransferred light, heat and power.....	14,633 74		
		44,409 50	\$51,708 39
Appropriations:			
Revolving fund		\$329,900 75	
Building and equipment.....		175,000 00	
Warehouse, machinery, etc.....		23,164 65	
Prison industries		12,050 71	
			545,716 11
Surplus	\$29,169 87		
Profit and loss year 1914-15, \$21,804.61; less bad debts written off, \$129.76.....	21,674 85		
			50,844 72
			\$646,200 22

TABLE II
BINDER TWINE PLANT
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1916.

ASSETS.			
Fixed:			
Well			\$3,326 50
Buildings:			
Factory	\$73,443 84		
Warehouse	25,846 84		
Addition to warehouse.....	8,297 55		
Total buildings			102,588 23
Machinery and Equipment:			
Twine manufacturing machinery and equipment.....	\$32,465 07		
Power transmission equipment.....	6,078 75		
Motors, wiring, switchboards, etc.....	21,499 50		
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	3,757 88		
Oil tank and oil distribution system.....	1,004 79		
Scales	235 36		
Machine shop machinery and equipment.....	1,931 73		
Power house equipment.....	26,030 31		
Total machinery and equipment.....			83,906 39
Salesmen's automobile			98 03
Automobile delivery truck.....			2,002 56
Fire prevention apparatus.....			89 53
Warehouse equipment—trucks, etc.....			13 14
Furniture and furnishings.....			400 59
Equipment subject to continual replacement.....			386 38
Floating and Nominal Assets:			
Cash on hand			22,072 88
Doubtful notes and accounts receivable.....			6,533 27
Deductions to be made from purchase invoices.....			944 76
Accounts receivable			217,435 84
Notes receivable			2,000 00
Materials and Supplies:			
Fibre:			
Mexican	\$78,496 90		
African	1,055 37		
Java	722 20		
Manila	16,463 01		
New Zealand	10,991 57		
		\$108,329 05	
Oils, Greases, Etc.:			
Colors	\$71 07		
Cordage oil	156 18		
Degras	2,959 12		
Tallings	88 98		
Preservative	76 50		
Lubricating oil	21 49		
		3,372 94	
Packing Supplies:			
Bags	\$1,987 46		
Bag linings	497 73		
		2,485 19	
Total materials and supplies.....			114,187 18
Fibre enroute			55,196 37
Finished Twine:			
Sisal twine	\$9,983 67		
Standard twine	15,793 80		
Climax twine	16,457 02		
Premium twine	20,466 86		
Private marks twine.....	1,414 59		
			64,115 94
			<u>\$885,797 50</u>

TABLE II—BINDER TWINE PLANT—Continued.

LIABILITIES.		
<i>Accounts Payable:</i>		
Unpaid fibre accounts.....	\$55,196 37	
Other sundry creditors	3,280 46	
Inmates' earnings	779 16	
Wisconsin State Prison—Labor.....	61,109 21	
Wisconsin State Prison—Sundries.....	218 24	
Total accounts payable.....		\$120,586 44
<i>Fund Liabilities:</i>		
Revolving fund	\$205,853 30	
Prison industries fund.....	12,962 88	
Building and equipment fund.....	175,000 00	
Warehouse, machinery, etc., fund.....	28,348 80	
Total fund liabilities.....		422,164 98
<i>Reserves:</i>		
Reserve for discounts on twine sold prior to June 30th, 1916, and unpaid for at that date.....	\$9,485 29	
Reserve for interest on moneys expended from revolving fund	7,571 94	
Reserve for bad debts.....	5,655 68	
Total reserves		22,712 91
<i>Surplus:</i>		
Surplus (previous to closing).....	\$39,118 41	
Profit (NET) for fiscal year 1915-16.....	81,217 65	
Total surplus		120,336 26
		\$665,797 59

TABLE III
BINDER TWINE PLANT
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

<i>Sales:</i>			
Sisal twine		\$27,958 13	
Standard twine		124,144 92	
Extra standard twine.....		39,870 65	
Climax twine		55,066 35	
Premium twine		75,532 83	
			322,572 88
<i>Less Deductions for:</i>			
Return sales		\$1,521 42	
Discount allowed		4,668 84	
Allowances		4,002 80	
			10,193 15
			312,379 23
<i>Miscellaneous revenue:</i>			
Interest earned		\$1,050 25	
Discount taken		88 25	
			1,138 50
			\$313,517 73
<i>Manufacturing cost:</i>			
Fibre	\$250,846 24		
Raw materials and packing supplies.....	17,345 89		
		\$268,192 13	
<i>Manufacturing expense:</i>			
Labor—direct	\$4,166 22		
Subsistence	11,837 16		
Light and power.....	5,680 72		
Heat	1,080 00		
Guards and foremen.....	5,747 10		
Superintendence	2,400 00		
Maintenance of machinery and equipment....	4,066 43		
		34,997 63	
Total manufacturing cost.....		\$303,189 76	
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Inventory increase of finished product, inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	\$109,559 65		
Inventory as of July 1, 1914.....	79,494 08		
		30,065 57	
		\$273,124 19	
<i>General Expense:</i>			
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,075 00		
Traveling expense	178 15		
Stationery and office supplies.....	853 61		
Postage	263 79		
Telephone and telegraph.....	162 64		
Express, freight and drayage.....	75 39		
Operation of motor truck.....	141 74		
Sundry supplies and expense.....	427 87		
Cost of taking inventory.....	266 80		
Inmate labor and subsistence.....	3,049 04		
		5,994 09	
<i>Selling Expense:</i>			
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,925 67		
Commissions	1,000 00		
Traveling expense	2,715 27		
Advertising	872 77		
Printing and stationery.....	83 16		
Telephone and telegraph.....	44 02		
Express, freight and drayage.....	1,160 50		
Cost of samples	52 85		
Sundry supplies and expense.....	455 50		
Postage	380 99		
		10,691 83	
Interest on material bought.....		806 10	
Insurance		1,357 25	
Miscellaneous adjustments		31 54	
Collection expense		6 12	
Bad debts written off.....		129 76	
			292,142 88
Net gain for fiscal year 1914-15.....			\$21,674 85

TABLE IV
BINDER TWINE PLANT
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Gross Sales:</i>			
Sisal twine		\$35,794 08	
Standard twine		221,870 28	
Extra Standard twine.....		8,781 00	
Climax twine		64,446 65	
Premium twine		82,618 63	
Private marks twine.....		7,710 00	
			\$421,300 64
<i>Less deductions for:</i>			
Return sales		\$755 64	
Allowances		1,776 10	
Discounts—Cash and quantity.....		17,179 87	
			19,711 61
			<u>\$401,489 03</u>
<i>Prime Cost:</i>			
<i>Preparation:</i>			
Inmate earnings	\$1,424 47		
Inmate labor at 65c per man per day	2,969 75		
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	10,566 00		
Fibre	208,329 73		
		\$218,189 95	
<i>Spinning:</i>			
Inmate earnings	\$1,822 82		
Inmate labor	2,877 21		
Materials and supplies.....	267 68		
		3,967 11	
<i>Balling:</i>			
Inmate earnings	\$708 85		
Inmate labor	1,307 83		
Materials and supplies.....	6,608 07		
		8,615 35	
<i>Waste:</i>			
Inmate earnings	\$154 00		
Inmate labor	355 76		
Materials and supplies.....	6 04		
		516 40	
Total prime cost.....		\$231,278 81	
<i>General Expense:</i>			
Salaries and wages.....	\$5,798 11		
Traveling expense	325 18		
Stationery and office supplies.....	427 47		
Postage	100 07		
Telephone and telegraph.....	88 26		
Express, freight and drayage.....	59 50		
Insurance	1,490 82		
Light and power.....	6,218 54		
Heat	2,423 27		
Interest on material purchased.....	120 11		
Exchange and expense collection.....	581 96		
Operation auto delivery truck.....	146 82		
Audit and investigation expense.....	65 36		
Materials and supplies for operation and machinery	128 78		
Miscellaneous	158 63		
Interest on revolving fund.....	7,571 94		
Total general expense.....		25,655 24	

TABLE IV—BINDER TWINE PLANT—Continued.

General Inmate Expense:			
Inmate Earnings:			
Bookkeepers, stenographers, mill clerks, etc.	\$457 85		
Shipping room help.....	37 20		
Stock clerk and warehousemen.....	102 30		
Runners	74 38		
Inmate Labor (65c per man per day):			
Bookkeepers, stenographers, mill clerks, etc.	395 31		
Shipping room help.....	88 47		
Stock clerk and warehousemen.....	400 57		
Runners	187 00		
Total general inmate expense.....		1,743 06	
Maintenance:			
Factory	\$23 84		
Warehouse	9 11		
Total buildings	\$32 95		
Twine manufacturing machinery and equipment	\$2,925 07		
Power transmission equipment....	89 54		
Motors, wiring, switchboards....	309 87		
Heating and ventilating equip....	28 48		
Oil tank and oil dist. system....	10 44		
Machine shop machy. and equip.	209 45		
Total machinery and equipment.....	3,472 65		
Salesmen's automobile	61 45		
Auto delivery truck.....	29 21		
Equipment subject to continual replacement	58 09		
Depreciation of fixed assets.....	6,252 20		
Total maintenance		9,906 56	
Add Inventory Decrease of Finished Twine:			\$208,583 68
Inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	\$109,559 65		
Inventory as of June 30, 1916.....	64,115 94		
			45,443 71
Selling Expense:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$2,925 68		
Commission	1,394 10		
Traveling expense	978 15		
Advertising	487 47		
Printing, stationery and office supplies.....	70 26		
Telephone and telegraph.....	241 15		
Express, freight and drayage.....	26 33		
Cost of samples	38 26		
Mercantile agencies, fees Cr. inform. expense.....	509 00		
Postage	280 92		
Operation salesmen's auto.....	28 17		
Miscellaneous	8 07		
		6,902 81	
			\$320,990 20
Profit on sales.....			\$80,496 83
Miscellaneous Revenue:			
Sale of twine material scrap.....	\$312 96		
Interest earned on notes rec.....	386 64		
Discounts taken	19 42		
			719 02
Profit for year.....			\$81,217 85

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

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TABLE V—BINDER TWINE PLANT WISCONSIN STATE PRISON SUMMARY PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	Total
Sales	\$312,679.23	\$401,489.08	\$714,168.26
Cost of twine sold	\$278,124.19	\$266,479.02	\$568,603.21
Selling expense	10,601.83	6,968.81	17,664.64
Other expense	8,326.86	18,548.37	26,875.23
Total cost of sales	\$292,142.88	\$320,990.20	\$613,133.08
Trading profit	\$20,536.35	\$80,498.88	\$101,035.18
Miscellaneous revenues	1,138.50	719.02	1,857.52
Net profit	\$21,674.85	\$81,217.85	\$102,892.70

TABLE VI—BINDER TWINE PLANT WISCONSIN STATE PRISON STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE SOLD DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Year ending June 30, 1915	Sisal	Stand-ard	Extra Stand-ard	Climax	Prem-ium	Total
July	27,650	382,450	311,200	332,500	377,250	1,431,050
August	4,400	57,300	11,700	45,050	9,950	128,400
September	5,300	11,950	2,700	1,500	650	22,100
October	710	3,060	10	15	10	3,805
November		50				50
December				50	50	100
January		1,500				1,500
February						
March	31,320	143,820	220	6,970	23,820	206,150
April	85,450	147,600	1,550	10,500	16,800	261,900
May	43,050	279,205	16,805	13,905	13,705	376,670
June	212,650	374,275	132,150	116,675	276,800	1,612,550
Totals	415,530	1,901,210	476,336	527,165	724,085	4,044,275

Year ending June 30, 1916	Sisal	Stand-ard	Extra Stand-ard	Climax	Prem-ium	Private Marks	Total
July	41,900	784,850	69,200	216,150	163,550	82,200	1,362,850
August	2,300	72,700	7,650	10,625	13,950	1,200	108,325
September	2,000	6,100	1,000				9,100
October	900	7,550	100	50	50		8,950
November		100			100		200
December					50		50
January							
February				50	50		100
March	300	2,000		300	1,450		4,050
April	45,530	81,550		11,755	26,455		165,310
May	147,390	362,700	1,100	94,250	203,500	5,000	1,316,910
June	179,350	929,900	22,210	276,750	277,950	6,000	1,662,160
Totals	419,680	2,747,750	101,260	609,980	685,005	94,400	4,668,005

TABLE VII—BINDER TWINE PLANT, SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS' LABOR FURNISHED BY INMATES, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED, AND THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS PLANT WAS OPERATED DURING EACH MONTH, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

GROSS AMOUNT OF LABOR CHARGED (INCLUDING YARD GANG LABOR FOR SHIPPING, UNLOADING AND WAREHOUSE PURPOSES)

	Number of days work	Average number employed per day	Total number of hours		Total number of days			Gross amount earned	Less Guard services paid by T. P.	Net amount earned
			Hours	Minutes	Days	Hours	Minutes			
1914										
July	2,308	89	23,080	00	2,906	00	\$1,498.00	\$273.28	\$1,224.72	
August	2,080	80	20,800	00	2,080	00	1,852.00	128.08	1,723.92	
September	1,967	82	19,670	00	1,967	00	1,272.00	136.82	1,135.18	
October	2,429	90	24,290	00	2,429	00	1,678.86	131.77	1,547.09	
November	2,069	88	20,690	00	2,069	00	1,805.90	148.89	1,657.02	
December	2,455	91	24,550	00	2,455	00	1,666.75	188.02	1,478.73	
January	3,049	122	30,450	00	3,045	00	1,979.25	176.87	1,802.38	
February	2,673	116	26,730	00	2,673	00	1,737.45	124.82	1,612.63	
March	3,067	114	30,670	00	3,067	00	1,966.55	184.00	1,800.55	
April	2,889	111	28,890	00	2,889	00	1,877.85	143.33	1,734.52	
May	3,997	160	39,970	00	3,997	00	2,698.05	527.18	2,070.87	
June	4,087	157	40,870	00	4,087	00	2,669.55	487.42	2,182.13	
	33,071	108	330,710	00	33,071	00	\$21,406.15	\$2,602.02	\$18,804.13	
1915										
July	3,953	152	37,795	00	2,779	05	\$1,806.68	\$254.42	\$1,552.26	
August	2,700	104	21,800	00	2,180	00	1,417.00	168.63	1,248.37	
September	2,949	90	21,810	00	2,180	00	1,417.00	184.83	1,232.17	
October	2,888	92	27,010	00	2,014	02	1,489.15	133.01	1,356.14	
November	2,122	86	20,132	00	2,014	02	1,809.22	122.50	1,686.72	
December	2,173	84	20,866	00	2,089	08	1,366.37	151.86	1,214.51	
January	2,233	89	21,412	00	2,141	02	1,391.79	145.98	1,245.81	
February	2,090	86	19,797	00	1,979	07	1,286.80	124.40	1,162.40	
March	2,854	87	25,339	00	2,233	09	1,452.04	122.50	1,329.54	
April	2,125	85	20,484	00	2,048	04	1,381.46	125.00	1,256.46	
May	2,213	82	22,221	00	2,292	01	1,486.40	226.54	1,259.86	
June	2,297	88	23,047	30	2,304	07	1,498.09	186.45	1,311.64	
	29,884	94	295,246	00	29,524	09	\$17,241.00	\$1,977.69	\$15,263.31	
1916										

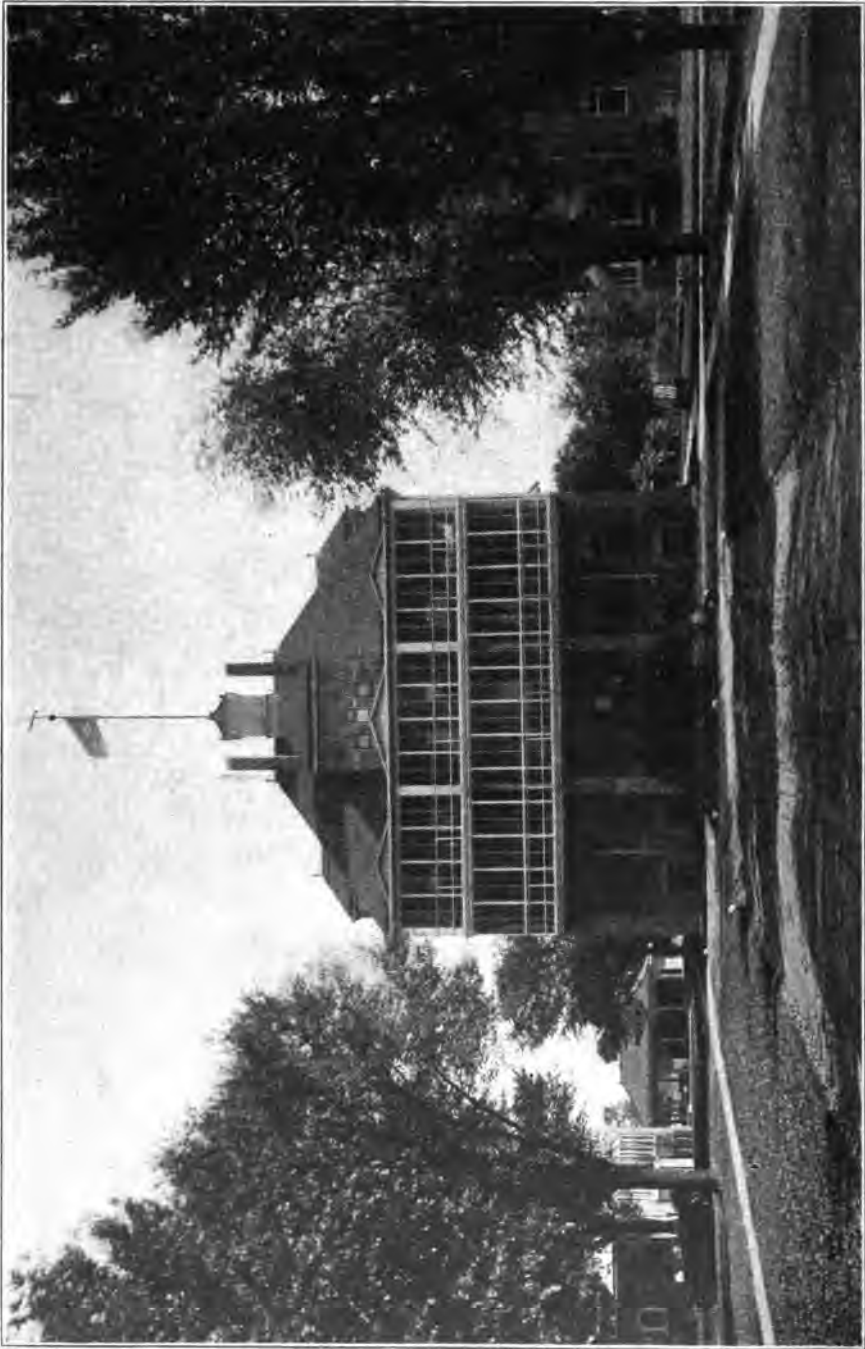
TABLE VIII—SHOWING STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS FOR THE BINDER TWINE PLANT AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Warehouse, Machinery for Binder Twine Plant, etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913 Sec. 172-67. 21 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$205 02
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.21 R. S. 1913.....		20,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$17,169 67	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	3,836 35	
		\$21,006 02	\$21,006 02
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$3,836 35
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$184.15	
June 30.....	Balance of appropriation repealed by Chap. 569, Laws of 1915 and money reverted to the general fund of the state	3,651 20	
		\$3,836 35	\$3,836 35

TABLE IX—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR THE BINDER TWINE PLANT AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$445 77
1915			
June 30.....	Cash received for binder twine sold during fiscal year		854,974 31
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$285,320 83	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	70,099 25	
		\$355,420 08	\$355,420 08
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$70,099 25
1916			
June 30.....	Cash received for binder twine sold during fiscal year		302,258 24
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$283,210 79	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	194,146 70	
		\$432,367 49	\$432,367 49



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

LOCATED AT SPARTA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

17—S. B. C.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL

J. F. BROWN, M. D. ----- Superintendent and Steward
A. L. ROETHE ----- Assisart Steward
MARY B. SANBORN ----- Matron General
A. F. BRANDT ----- State Agent (Field Work)
EMMA F. EVANS ----- State Agent (Field Work)
ADA E. GRUBE ----- Traveling Attendant
ALIDA MARTELLE ----- Stenographer

TEACHERS

DELIA R. STETSON
MARY C. LARSON
LILLIE STETSON
MARY KAVEL
LENA APPLEY
KATHRYN DOLLIVER

MATRONS

JENNIE A. DAVIS ----- Cottage A
MAUD BRITTON ----- Cottage B
ADDIE WILLIAMS ----- Cottage C
ETTA GUEPE ----- Cottage D
HELEN HEINKE ----- Cottage E
EDA THOMPSON ----- Hospital
LOTTIE KOWITZ ----- Hospital for Crippled Children

JOHN C. VENUS ----- Engineer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith respectfully submit the Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children.

You will see from our statistical tables that the admissions to this institution have, during the past biennial period, increased nearly 100 per cent.

The health of the children has been exceptionally good up to the month of April, 1916, when five children were received from Marathon county and came down with measles within twenty-four hours after their admission and exposed the entire school. About fifty per cent of the children were sick with the measles, but the epidemic cleared up so that we were again able to receive children into the school on June 1st, 1916.

Our Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children has shown a steady increase in admissions, also in the number that have been benefited and returned to their parents.

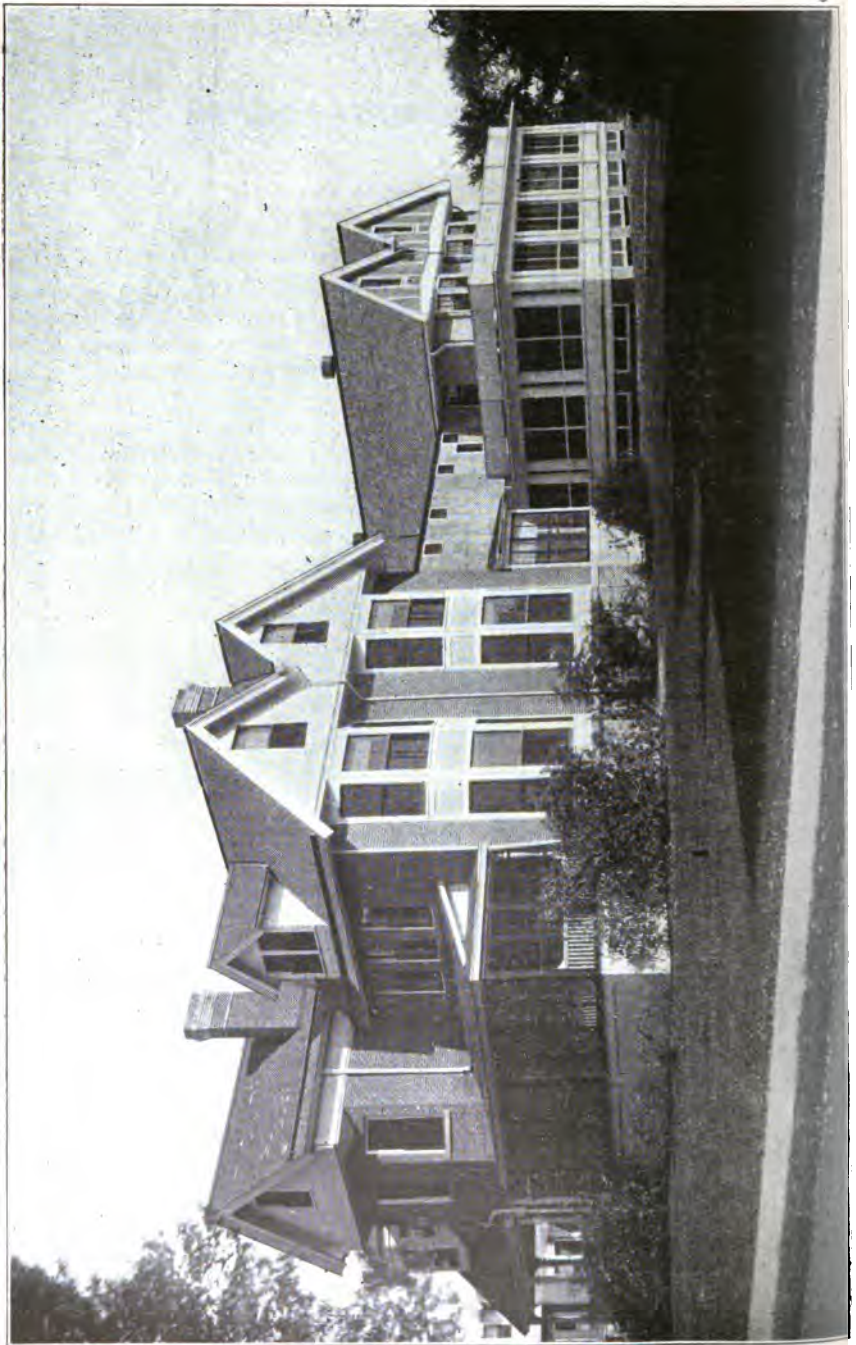
SOME THINGS WE NEED

A new schoolhouse is badly needed and a building suitable to our needs could be erected at a cost of not to exceed	\$35,000.00
A new barn and silo	6,000.00
Fire escapes—Cottages D. E. and hospital.....	2,400.00
Cottagè for small boys	20,000.00
Farm machinery and tools	1,000.00
Live stock (cows)	500.00
Remodeling old schoolhouse into store rooms, etc.	2,000.00
Total	<u>\$66,900.00</u>

In conclusion allow me to express my thanks for the many encouragements received by me from the State Board of Control.

Yours respectfully,

J. F. BROWN,
Superintendent.



STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.*

	For year ending June 30, 1915			For year ending June 30, 1916		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Admissions:						
Number remaining in the institution at the commencement of each year	106	61	167	99	60	159
Returned from elopement	59	42	101	48	58	101
Returned from foster-homes	124	89	213	133	124	257
Original admissions for each year						
Totals	289	192	481	280	237	517
Discharges:						
Transferred to other institutions during each year	2	2	4	5	2	7
Eloped and not returned during each year				3		3
Died	3		3	12	2	14
Released	14	7	21	18	14	32
Placed in homes on indenture	168	126	294	152	137	289
Remaining at the close of each year	99	60	159	100	72	172
Totals	286	195	481	290	227	517
Average daily number of crippled children			19.58			23.15
Average daily number of other chil ren			138.60			163.92
Total daily average of inmates			158.18			187.07

* The statistics of population given in this table are based on the total population of the institution and include the crippled children being cared for at this institution. For a statement showing the number of crippled children cared for see Table VI.

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVED AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FROM EACH COUNTY, FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties.	For the year ending June 30 1915.	For the year ending June 30, 1916.	Counties.	For the year ending June 30 1915.	For the year ending June 30, 1916.
Adams.....	2		Marquette.....	10	12
Ashland.....	14		Marquette.....		2
Barron.....	1		Milwaukee.....	4	9
Brown.....	3	12	Monroe.....	10	8
Buffalo.....		4	Oconto.....		2
Burnett.....	2		Ongida.....	2	2
Calumet.....	1	1	Outagamie.....	5	1
Chippewa.....	6	6	Pierce.....		1
Clark.....	2		Polk.....		6
Crawford.....	1	4	Portage.....	1	1
Dane.....	14	17	Price.....	6	4
Dodge.....	1	15	Racine.....		6
Douglas.....	14	18	Richland.....		3
Eau Claire.....	2	7	Rusk.....	24	24
Fond du Lac.....	3	1	Sauk.....	3	6
Forest.....	5	2	Sauk.....	1	1
Green Lake.....		1	Shawano.....	6	
Iowa.....	3		Shelby.....		2
Jackson.....	2	2	St. Croix.....		5
Juneau.....	9		Taylor.....		2
Kenosha.....	1		Vernon.....		3
La Crosse.....	7	17	Walworth.....	8	3
La Fayette.....		2	Washburn.....		1
Lanai.....	4	8	Waukesha.....		1
Lincoln.....	2	8	Waupaca.....	2	1
Marathon.....	26	25	Wausau.....	3	3
			Winnebago.....		3
				213	257

TABLE III—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SHOWING AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	For the year ending June 30, 1915	For the year ending June 30, 1916
Under 1 year of age	47	43
Between 1 and 2	8	17
Between 2 and 3	7	15
Between 3 and 4	16	15
Between 4 and 5	13	16
Between 5 and 6	8	12
Between 6 and 7	11	15
Between 7 and 8	12	17
Between 8 and 9	15	12
Between 9 and 10	18	20
Between 10 and 11	17	19
Between 11 and 12	8	17
Between 12 and 13	17	15
Between 13 and 14	10	8
Between 14 and 15	11	10
Between 15 and 16		6
Totals	213	257

TABLE IV—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL BY MONTHS FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	For the year ending June 30	
	1915	1916
July	154	160
August	151	163
September	157	177
October	148	190
November	141	202
December	150	206
January	160	202
February	174	191
March	176	196
April	106	199
May	155	185
June	162	169
Totals	1904	2241
Average daily number of crippled children	19.58	23.15
Average daily number of other children	138.60	163.92
Total average daily number of inmates.....	168.18	187.07

TABLE V—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Number received since the opening of the school in 1886 to June 30, 1914	2,608	1,614	4,252
Number received from July 1st, 1914 to June 30, 1915 ..	124	89	213
Number received from July 1st, 1915 to June 30, 1916 ..	133	124	257
Total received to June 30, 1916	2,865	1,857	4,722
Number placed in homes, died and otherwise left the institution to June 30, 1916	2,772	1,778	4,550
Number remaining in the school at the close of the year ..	100	72	172
Totals	2,872	1,850	4,722
Number who have been legally adopted up to June 30, 1916			763



COTTAGE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

TABLE VI—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1916. THE STATISTICS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN TABLE 1 WHICH IS BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES, INCLUDING THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN

	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
Admissions:		
Number remaining in the institution at the commencement of each year	23	19
Admitted during the year	9	20
Totals	32	39
Discharges:		
Placed in homes on indenture		
Released	13	8
Died		2
Remaining at the close of each year	19	29
Totals	32	39
Average daily number of crippled children cared for.....	19.58	23.15

TABLE VII—SHOWING MONEY DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF INMATES OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914		
July 1.....	Balance on hand	\$20,062 20
	Received during biennial period	12,310 03
		\$33,292 23
	Returned during biennial period	10,902 54
1916		
June 30.....	Balance on hand	\$22,389 69

TABLE VIII—SHOWING STATEMENT OF FUND FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN "WHO ARE CRIPPLED, DEFORMED, OR SUFFERING FROM DISEASE THROUGH WHICH THEY ARE LIKELY TO BECOME CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED", FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$8,875 25
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		10,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$17,074 30	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	1,200 95	
		\$18,875 25	\$18,875 25
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$1,200 95
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		10,000 00
July 1.....	Reverted to the state, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	\$968 62	
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	9,766 85	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	466 48	
		\$11,200 95	\$11,200 95

TABLE IX—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$7,609 77
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		627 16
July 1.....	Appropriation Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67, 15 R. S. 1913		60,724 00
July 1.....	Cash from "Crippled Children's Fund"		3,730 68
Aug. 6.....	Cash from "Crippled Children's Fund".....		4,471 44
1915			
June 30.....	Cash from "Crippled Children's Fund"		7,658 47
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		18 06
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	51,096 82	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	33,115 60	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	627 16	
		\$84,839 56	\$84,839 56
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$33,115 60
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		627 16
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		41,182 21
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		11 53
June 30.....	Cash from "Crippled Children's Fund"		7,541 86
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$56,081 29	
June 30.....	Transferred to Operation Fund "of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	4,000 00	
June 30.....	Transferred to "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915	15,000 00	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	6,819 91	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	627 16	
		\$82,478 56	\$82,478 56



REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

TABLE X—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$33 41
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67. 16 R. S. 1913		4,200 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$3,968 82	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	344 59	
		\$4,333 41	\$4,333 41
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$344 59
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		4,050 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		69 50
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	1,604 75	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	2,769 34	
		\$4,464 09	\$4,464 00

TABLE XI—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Cottages, Tunnel, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172,—67. 17 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$2,161 81
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67. 17 R. S. 1913		3,100 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		11 40
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$2,876 09	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	2,396 62	
		\$5,272 71	\$5,272 71
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$2,396 62
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		6,550 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		63 33
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$2,062 71	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	6,927 21	
		\$9,009 92	\$9,009 92

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE
FEEBLE-MINDED

LOCATED AT CHIPPEWA FALLS

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS

ALFRED W. WILMARTH, M. D. ----- Superintendent
MAGNUS FIRTH ----- Steward
BESS M. KIDD ----- Assistant Steward
ALBERTINE L. REA, M. D. ----- Second Assistant Physician
EDITH TAPPER ----- Stenographer

MATRONS

SOPHIA KNETTIG
MRS. W. R. TAYLOR
MRS. S. J. JENKINS
BESSIE PHANEUF

FANNIE HANZLIK
BENNETTA McCOE
MARY E. COTTER

H. S. CAPSTICK ----- Farmer
BERT MICHAUD ----- Dairyman
MARTIN PETERSON ----- Foreman
JOHN TEPP ----- Engineer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I hereby submit my Tenth Biennial Report for the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.

Owing to the new institution, now being erected in the southern part of the state, no extensive additions have been attempted in the period covered by this report.

The new schoolhouse is completed and occupied. This enables us to put rooms, temporarily occupied as schoolrooms, to their legitimate use for living and dormitory purposes, allowing an increase in the number admitted.

An additional sewer line has been installed, the one first built having been found inadequate.

Many minor improvements have been made, of which the clearing of wild land, so that it could be placed under tillage; the rebuilding of our roads; and modifying the ventilating system of our large dairy barn are the most important.

Our farm has not been as successful as usual during the past year; partly because tuberculosis was found in some of our cattle, cutting down our herd and decreasing the amount of dairy products; and largely because of the unfavorable weather conditions of last summer, when we shared the injury to crops which occurred throughout this northern section.

Our schools have steadily grown in efficiency, especially the last year. Entertainment for our children has been carefully considered. During the school season, moving pictures and two evening dances each week have given them as much amusement as any children would usually receive. To this, is added special entertainment at the Northern State Fair, Fourth of July, Hallowe'en and Christmas. During the summer, baseball and other out-of-door exercises keep them so contented that the elopements are exceedingly rare when the number of our wards and their freedom of action are considered.

The usual health of our population has been good. The epidemic of influenza, which was general throughout the country the past winter, and seriously crippled our working force at times, dealt mildly with our children, presumably because they were protected from the exposure which our employes would voluntarily risk. There were few cases, but no death, from the more common contagious diseases.

In regard to additions and improvements, during the coming biennial period, I have the following to suggest. As additional buildings have been added, dining rooms and kitchens for employes' use have multiplied. We now have five dining rooms and three kitchens to serve our employes, with the inevitable waste from each of them. No reason exists why a plain dining hall could not be built in the rear of our present Administration and Dining Buildings, with dining rooms for officers, and for other employes, and a serving room conveniently connected with our present main kitchen. It would enable us to reduce the number of employes, as we could use more of our larger girls for service, as is already done in some other institutions. This it is impossible to do where the units are small, as our children will not work except under adequate supervision. It would, also, reduce waste. It would compel all of our employes to get out frequently in the open air, as the majority already do in passing to and from meals. Expensive construction is not necessary, nor desirable in such a building, and it should soon save its cost in economy of service.

Some changes in our boiler plant are also desirable and may become absolutely necessary, before another report is made. Some of our boilers have been in use nearly twenty years. They have got in such condition that the boiler pressure has been ordered reduced once, and we expect another order to reduce, soon; and the pressure may then get so low as to reduce efficiency. I believe the State Engineering Board will, probably, recommend that three or four of these boilers be replaced, either by new boilers, or with a smaller number of larger boilers. The extreme purity of the water we use, appears to enable it to attack all metals, even copper, and is largely responsible for deterioration in these boilers.

Before the next Biennial Report is written this institution will have served the public twenty years. During this period, many homes have been relieved of almost unbearable burdens. The increase in number of mental defectives has, no doubt, been very favorably affected by the protection of physically matured, but mentally childish, male and female wards, and that, by curtailing their freedom of enjoyment and action no more than the wise parent would that of his own children of the same mental age; or good boarding schools employ in their care of normal youth. But we are not accomplishing the best possible results in one respect. It is reasonable to suppose that mental deficiency affects the two sexes, in practically equal number; and in collating the applications for admission, we find the number of male and female applicants practically the same. In the helpless groups we receive about the same proportion. With the higher grade of imbeciles (now frequently called morons), a different condition is found. We have received applications for very many small boys of this class, but very few small girls. Above the age of fifteen, when they break away from parental restraint and demand and obtain their own environment and companionship with the other

ONE OF THE COTTAGES—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—CHIPPEWA FALLS.



sex, we are overwhelmed with admissions for girls and young women while we can easily care, in less space, for all the male applicants of higher grade. These female applicants come to us after the time when their minds are most plastic and susceptible to teaching. They are unable to associate, in society at large, with the better elements of the community; and from the worst they learn the methods of indulging their primary instincts, but nothing of moral control. Some are received already infected with syphilis. Some come to us pregnant. Many have borne one or several children. Nearly all of them have lead unchaste lives. Only the fact that this institution is so large that we can maintain twenty-eight independent departments, enables us to assure parents of innocent children that we can keep such children from contamination by effectively isolating their group. The reason for this condition is not hard to explain. The boy, more destructive by instinct, and more restive and active in temperament, demonstrates early that he is mentally inadequate, and should be placed in our care. The girl is more closely kept, and more easily controlled when small. Only when she is physically matured, does she arouse attention as a potent factor in the increase of the unfit, and a menace to public morals. The higher grade sub-normal child is generally the result of heredity. The infirmity which attacks the child of normal parents is generally the result of destructive diseases, and its influence on the mind is more profound. Most of these victims of inherited weakness are born of parents that throw them on the public for care, or if they keep them in the family group, generally lead migratory lives, little known, and even less cared for, by their neighbors, until their maturing years bring them to public attention, and they are then hurried to our care, when all chance for improvement is past. Those whose care is transferred from the parent to public officials, or are placed in institutions, (their defect unnoticed at their early age) are placed in families for adoption or care. The families mistake their radical defect for backwardness, or want of opportunity, and keep them until they are no longer able to do so. I cite a single case: An old man of low morality, with a wife evidently far below normal, had three daughters who came to our care. The oldest of these lived with a man, said to be her husband, who was unable to furnish her with a home. Her four children were placed in another state institution. With such heredity, is it reasonably supposable that any of these children could develop into normal citizens, or should they be placed in any family until their mental status is determined with reasonable certainty? This is a phase of the work which deserves close study and vigorous action which, unfortunately, cannot originate in the internal management of this institution.

The system of child-placing should not be abandoned, for it is one of the grandest works the public maintains, but it should be so modified that only children known to be normal could be legally placed, or adopted, by any family. The state, through its control of

its own institutions, could retain dependent children, of doubtful parentage, under observation until the age of seven or eight years in order that careful observation decide whether they are radically defective, or could be safely sent elsewhere with a reasonable possibility that they would not become a public burden in the way of failure of self-support, or agents of crime, when, in a few years, they would assume independence in their method of life.

The special classes for feeble-minded and backward children, maintained in our largest cities, can offer a valuable source of information, and render much aid in separating the known feeble-minded from the merely backward, if the authorities will cooperate with the state in this work.

Little can be done, at present, with children of degenerate families who exist in out-of-the-way localities, whose condition is unknown to their neighbors, and their actions a matter of indifference, unless they become unbearably troublesome. Such families are very numerous.

Too much hope should not be placed on the influence of environment with the feeble-minded. No environment can supply them with mental endowments which nature has denied them. The lessons of childhood are not lasting with them and when they are at an age to seek and find congenial companionship, as all physically mature individuals do, when the natural instincts are fully aroused and the judgment and will power undeveloped, they readily become the willing victims of the vicious, who are always watching to take advantage of the weak; or mate with others of the same mental grade, and perpetuate their own infirmity.

Our experience with a group of the moronic type, practically of the same mental standing, who grew up in exactly the same companionship and surroundings, and the extremely varied results in development, were fully described in the seventh biennial report of this institution.

That all of this class of high-grade imbeciles, or morons, do not come to our care is amply demonstrated.

The Massachusetts Commission to investigate white slavery was composed of people whose experience and ability could probably not be surpassed by any other selection. Their investigations of three hundred women who commercialized their vice, included those of different ages and experience, and was absolutely thorough and impartial. It demonstrated that the majority of these women were imbeciles. That the great majority of the rest were mentally below the average normal citizen. They found, further, that these young women selected this life because they enjoyed it, and not because they were forced to follow it. What is true in Massachusetts will, probably, be found applicable to conditions in other states and show the life history of great numbers of adult female morons.

Intelligent investigation of the inmates of Industrial Schools give us a surprisingly large percentage of mental defectives among these incipient criminals.

What the offspring of these young women will be need not to be dwelt on, for the certainty of heredity has been so thoroughly established by men best fitted by experience and study to demonstrate this question, their investigations covering many thousands of instances and extending over a period of many years, that the tendency to transmit mental weakness, or instability, is no more to be disputed than the accuracy of the multiplication table. Barr of Pennsylvania, for one, has made an individual study of over four thousand cases.

Methods of examination, while far from perfect, combined with a reasonable period of observation, can now demonstrate with reasonable certainty the mental status of any child. What the public needs, are competent observers, sufficiently conservative not to bring the system into disrepute by hasty judgment and with sufficient training, to apply their methods intelligently, to follow up these cases wherever they exist and bring them to the attention of the authorities, so that early provision can be made for their protection and development.

I have dwelt on this subject to considerable length, because I believe it to be the one great and conspicuous fault of our present system of care, and the consequences of neglect of this class are too great to be overlooked.

The operation for sterilization has not been seriously opposed, and, in fact, has been actually favored by some of the more intelligent parents of our wards, who see in it a simple and harmless method of preventing the birth of offspring to their children who, they realize, would be unable to give such offspring proper care. It is too soon to report what effect it may have on the physical and mental condition of those of our wards where such operation has been decided as desirable.

To the employes of this institution, I desire to express my appreciation of their coöperation in making the lives of our unfortunate charges as comfortable and happy as it lies in our power to accomplish.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Board for their counsel, confidence, and support in all measures tending to maintain or increase the efficiency of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. WILMARTH,
Superintendent.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—CHIPPEWA FALLS.

STATISTICAL TABLE

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
Admissions:		
Number in institution at beginning of year	1,079	1,125
Original admissions.....	122	144
Transfers from other institutions	4	6
Returned from visit home.....	11	65
Returned from elopements made before beginning of fiscal year	9	4
Totals.....	1,225	1,344
Discharges:		
Discharged.....	3	57
Released by order of Court.....	2	0
Eloped and not returned.....	4	12
Transferred to other institutions.....	10	55
Out on visit but not returned.....	36	36
Died.....	45	47
Inmates remaining in institution at close of fiscal year	1,125	1,137
Totals.....	1,225	1,344
Average daily number of inmates.....	1,100	1,134

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FROM EACH COUNTY OF THE STATE DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916	Counties	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
Adams	1	1	Marquette	0	0
Ashland	0	0	Milwaukee	37	42
Barron	0	0	Monroe	1	2
Bayfield	3	1	Oconto	1	2
Brown	3	4	Oneida	0	2
Buffalo	0	0	Outagamie	1	3
Burnett	0	0	Ozaukee	0	0
Calumet	0	0	Peplin	0	0
Chippewa	3	7	Pierce	0	3
Clark	0	1	Polk	0	1
Columbia	1	2	Portage	1	2
Crawford	0	1	Price	2	0
Dane	2	3	Racine	3	4
Dodge	1	0	Richland	0	0
Door	0	4	Rock	4	2
Douglas	7	5	Rusk	0	1
Dunn	2	1	St. Croix	0	3
Eau Claire	1	0	Sauk	1	0
Florence	0	0	Sawyer	1	0
Fond du Lac	1	3	Shawano	1	2
Forest	0	0	Sheboygan	8	5
Grant	0	0	Taylor	2	0
Green	1	1	Trempealeau	1	1
Green Lake	0	0	Vernon	1	0
Iowa	0	1	Vilas	0	0
Iron	0	0	Walworth	1	2
Jackson	2	3	Washburn	0	0
Jefferson	2	1	Washington	0	0
Juneau	0	1	Waukesha	0	2
Kenosha	3	1	Waupaca	1	0
Kewaunee	0	0	Wausara	1	1
La Crosse	1	6	Winnebago	7	4
Lafayette	0	1	Wood	1	4
Lancade	2	3	State at large	1	6
Lincoln	1	0			
Manitowoc	5	3			
Marathon	7	8			
Marquette	0	2			
			Total	126	150

TABLE III.—SHOWING AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
Under 5 years of age	5	7
5-10 years of age	20	30
10-15 years of age	24	23
15-20 years of age	35	42
20-25 years of age	23	20
Over 25 years of age	14	22
Unknown	0	1
Total	126	150

TABLE IV.—SHOWING CAUSES OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AS GIVEN BY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

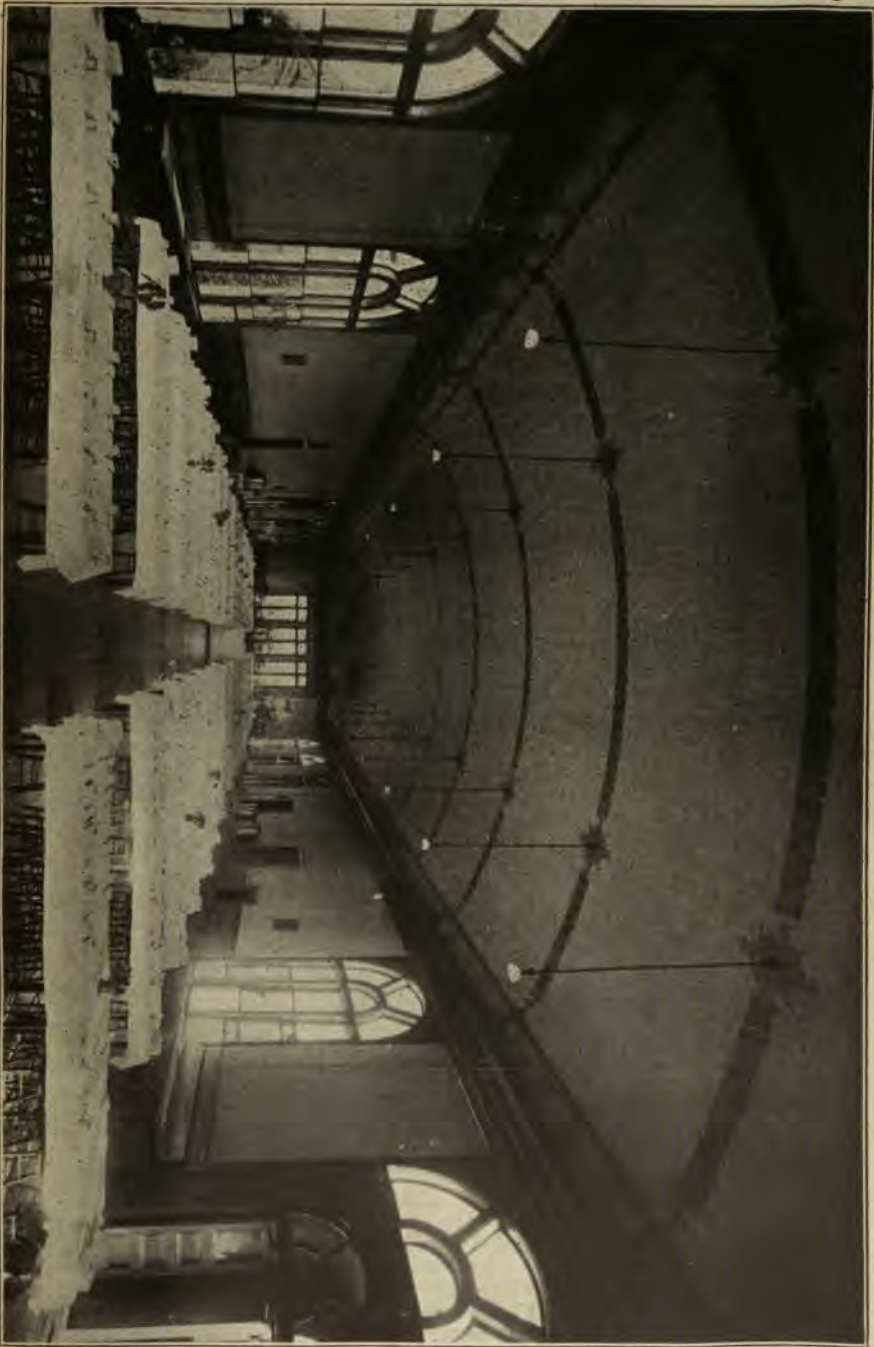
Heredity	86	Syphillis	2
Infantile disease	21	Traumatism	3
Premature birth	1	Unknown	157
Sunstroke	1	Total.....	276

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE EFFECT OF HEREDITY IN THOSE ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Father's side	Mother's side	Both sides	Brother or sister	Parent and brother or sister	Brother and sister and other relatives	Present details not given	Denied	History incomplete	Total
Direct	12	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Collateral	9	7	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Direct and collateral.....	4	6	6	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	30
Present—details not given.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Denied .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56
History incomplete .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	103
Totals.....	25	29	18	20	11	3	11	56	103	276

TABLE VI.—SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG INMATES OF THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	School			Custodial			Grand total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
For year ending June 30, 1915.....	4	7	11	26	8	34	45
For year ending June 30, 1916.....	1	6	7	15	25	40	47
Total.....	5	13	18	41	33	74	92



THE PRINCIPAL DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—CHIPPEWA FALLS.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE INMATES WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Cardiac Thrombus	1	Multiple Abscesses (syphilitic)	1
Drowning	1	Nephritis	1
Dysentery	1	Organic Brain Disease	21
Enteritis	4	Organic Heart Disease	2
Erysipelas	1	Pneumonia, Broncho	3
Epilepsy	14	Pneumonia, Lobar	11
Gastritis	3	Syncope	1
Influenza	3	Tuberculosis	22
Hypertrophy of Liver	1		
Meningitis	1	Total	92

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$8,217 03
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		189,898 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$163,590 21	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	34,218 18	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	301 64	
		\$198,110 03	\$198,110 08
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$34,218 18
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		301 64
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		163,743 78
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		70 51
June 30.....	Special appropriation by Emergency Board to cover deficit in this fund to June 30, 1915.....		1,771 96
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$186,527 32	
June 30.....	Transferred to "Operation Fund" of Wisconsin State Prison, Chap 599, Laws of 1915	13,000 00	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	301 64	
June 30.....	Balance of special appropriation to revert to general fund of the state	277 11	
		\$200,106 07	\$200,106 07

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$8,282 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		12,935 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		441 36
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$17,264 14	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	4,394 22	
		\$21,658 36	\$21,658 36
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,394 22
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		9,150 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$13,544 22	
		\$13,544 22	\$13,544 22

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Schoolhouse, Cottage, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 36 R. S. 1913)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$11,785 21
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67. 36 R. S. 1913		20,500 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$32,235 21	
		\$32,235 21	\$32,235 21
<i>Farm Machinery, Live Stock, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Section 172—67. 36 R. S. 1915)</i>			
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 172—67. 36 R. S. 1915		\$1,700 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during year	\$718 86	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	981 14	
		\$1,700 00	\$1,700 00



THE GRAND STAIRWAY (CAST IN CEMENT) WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—GREEN BAY.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

LOCATED AT GREEN BAY

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

OFFICERS.

CHAS. W. BOWRON.....Superintendent and Steward
O. E. BICKFORD.....Assistant Superintendent
FRANK C. KING.....Assistant Steward
C. O. LATHAM, M. D.Physician
G. K. KELLEY.....Record Clerk
IRA F. CLARK.....Chief Engineer
A. F. GRUENHAGEN.....Parole Agent
W. L. HANSEN.....Farmer
S. W. GOSS.....Foreman of Factory
BARNEY DAILEY.....Overseer Granite Cutting

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Tenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, covering the biennial period from July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1916. Although this is a biennial report and the tenth report in numerical order, it does not signify that the institution has been in existence twenty years. For several years reports were issued annually.

The institution opened in a small way October 31, 1898, in temporary quarters, by the transfer of about 20 first offenders from the state prison at Waupun, and the permanent buildings of the institution have all been erected since, principally by the labor and skill of the inmates.

INCREASE OF POPULATION

The history of the last biennial period shows no more surprising feature than the unlooked-for increase of inmate population. The average population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 was 226. In the next six months the increase was very rapid until the high water mark was reached on March 27, 1915 when the population rose to 324. As our only cell house contains 296 cells, it was necessary to house a number on cots in two of the empty hospital wards. In the meantime the commitments by the courts increased far beyond this figure, and as we could provide no further accommodations, many of those committed were compelled to remain in jail until there was room for them in the institution. This rapid and unexpected increase of commitments was conducive to two results—an increase in expenses, and the pressing necessity for more cell room accommodations.

A NEW CELL WING

Realizing the necessity of more cell room, the legislature of 1915 appropriated \$50,000 towards the erection of the south cell wing, as contemplated in the general plans of the institution. Fortunately the granite for this cell wing was being cut by our inmates in the granite cutting trade school, and by the spring of 1916 all the granite for the wing was shaped and ready for laying in the walls. In the fall of 1915, we put in the foundation of concrete for this wing, so that the work of construction on the superstructure was

begun this spring as soon as the weather permitted. The work is now progressing rapidly and we expect to reach the roof this season. The brick for this new wing was made in the institution brickyard, the sand comes from the Reformatory farm, and the granite was cut by the inmates who are also setting the brick and granite work, so that the only cost to the state will be for the iron and cement. The new south cell wing will be of the same capacity as the north cell wing, with all modern internal improvements.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

With an increase of population averaging about 26 per cent for the biennial period came the extraordinary rise in the price of commodities, due to the European war. This rise in prices was from 40 per cent to several hundred per cent and was entirely unlooked for when our budget was prepared. Yet, in spite of increase of population and rise of prices, our operating expenses for the past year have been but slightly more than those of the previous year. The operating expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1915 amounted to \$82,739.15 and those for the year ending June 30, 1916 were a little over \$83,000.00. As our appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1916 was \$75,000.00, this left a deficiency of something over \$8,000.00.

THE BRICK INDUSTRY

Since my last report we have made extensive improvements in our brick making plant. We have purchased and installed a powerful, large capacity Wellington sand mold brick machine, made concrete runways in the drying sheds, put in a new mold sanding machine of our own invention and manufacture, and rearranged the machinery so as to increase the capacity of the plant and the quality of the output. During the season of 1915, we burned 616,000 brick, some of them in shapes, for consumption in the erection of the new cell wing. This, however, will not be sufficient for all our purposes and the yard is now in full operation for this season's run.

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

In October, 1915 we inaugurated another industry on the state—use plan—that of the manufacture of clothing for state institutions. Although it was somewhat difficult to establish this industry on a satisfactory basis owing to the short time inmates remain in the institution and the longer time it takes for apprentices to learn the tailoring trade, we have made very encouraging progress and are now turning out suits and garments that will compare favorably with the product of the large metropolitan establishments. About forty inmates, on the average, have been employed in this department.

THE BROOM SHOP

The broom shop has been in operation intermittently. We closed down during the summer of 1915 with a goodly stock of brooms on hand and transferred the broom workers to the garden and the farm. Work was resumed in the winter and continued until the first of June. The unprecedentedly high cost of broom corn rendered it advisable to purchase no more stock until the new crop comes in. The advance in the price of all material used in broom making has been enormous. For instance, broom corn advanced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 cents to 10 and 12 cents for the same quality, and aniline dyes advanced from sixty cents a pound to twelve dollars a pound. Our product of brooms is mostly taken by state and county institutions but we are also selling to a few jobbers and wholesale dealers.

BRICKLAYING SCHOOL

For the past year we have been operating a very satisfactory bricklaying school. A portion of the industrial building was devoted to that purpose, and from 40 to 60 inmates were assigned to that department. All kinds of plain and fancy bricklaying were taught and the class exhibited marked skill and ingenuity in developing the more artistic features of the trade. With the commencement of work on the new cell wing, the bricklaying class was transferred to the more practical schooling which this work afforded. In connection with the bricklaying school a small class in plastering was also conducted.

A CONCRETE WALL

The last legislature continued the appropriation for a concrete wall around the premises which there was not an opportunity to construct the previous year. This wall will enclose $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres of our grounds, including the buildings, and will afford us a large campus for athletic sports and military drill. The whole enclosure will be 1,495 feet by 859 feet. Work on the foundation of this wall has been commenced with our inmate labor, but it will probably take us more than a year to complete the entire wall.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other activities about the institution have been of the usual kind. In the machine shop we are making the gratings for the new cell wing and repairing our pumps and engines and making whatever we need from time to time as occasion requires.

In the overall factory we are discharging a limited output for a Chicago firm on the piece-price plan.

The farm was not so fruitful in the season of 1915 as usual, owing to the rainy spring and cold summer, but we managed to sell farm products to the amount of \$3,902.00, for the biennial period, be-



THE GRANITE CUTTING SHOP—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—GREEN BAY.

sides supplying our wants in vegetables and grains with the exception of potatoes.

During the biennial period we have placed in the ground, in various sections of the farm, about 20,000 feet of drain tile.

Our school of letters has continued without interruption and without vacation. Of the fifteen schoolrooms, nine are in use for school purposes, one has been used by a student in wireless telegraphy, and some are set apart for instrumental music practice. We have school every afternoon, except Saturdays, from 4:30 to 6:00 P. M. and all inmates except the kitchen and barn men are required to attend. A few inmates, however, are pursuing special studies, outside the schoolroom, in telegraphy, correspondence school exercises, etc.

We have recently added new machinery to our carpenter shop so that we are now prepared to make our own window frames and most of our furniture. We expect to manufacture the commodes needed for the new cell wing and hope ultimately to be commissioned to manufacture the plainer kinds of furniture for other institutions.

The well wooded grounds in front of the main buildings have been placed in the hands of a landscape gardener under whose direction they are being transformed into a handsome park with concrete walks, circling drive ways and borders of flowering plants and shrubs. All this work is being done by inmate labor.

In the month of October, 1915, we assigned about 75 inmates and the necessary guards to the assistance of the town of Allouez in building a concrete boulevard eighteen feet wide between Green Bay and De Pere. As this boulevard cuts through the Reformatory grounds, it was claimed by those interested in the project that the state ought to furnish the labor necessary for the construction of so much of the boulevard as touched upon the state's property. The Board acquiesced in this request, and our inmates built nearly a mile of the road under the direction of the State Highway Commission.

Among the minor, yet exceedingly useful, improvements, has been the erection of a brick and concrete fireproof oil house, for the convenient storing of lubricating and other oils. As we had on hand the necessary materials, and as the work was done by the inmates, no appropriation was necessary for this improvement.

During the past year a considerable outlay has been made in providing the latest safety appliances to all machinery and places where there might be the least danger of accidents. This work was done in accordance with the rules and directions of the Industrial Commission. New and enlarged toilet rooms have been built adjacent to all work rooms. The electric wiring has largely been remodeled along the lines of greater safety.

The boiler inspector condemned two of our four boilers as needing retubing. New tubes have been placed in one of them and the other will be retubed before cold weather sets in.

From November to May we held stereopticon and motion picture entertainments ever Saturday afternoon. Slides and reels were furnished by the University Extension Bureau. These were augmented by the service of picture reels from a regular supply house, thus giving us about as good motion picture shows as are seen in the city places of amusement.

On September 30, 1914, Rev. E. A. Folley resigned as chaplain of the institution, after serving for a year, and since then, as formerly, the Sunday chapel services have been conducted by pastors of the various churches in Green Bay and De Pere. We have nondenominational preaching every Sunday afternoon. A Catholic priest holds services once a month. A Lutheran pastor of Green Bay conducts a bible class which meets weekly.

The health of the inmate population has been good. Four instances of mild diphtheria have been the only hospital cases in many months. A brief medical report by the institution physician is appended.

A FEW NEEDS

When the new cell wing is completed and the concrete wall built, our pressing needs will be comparatively few. This work, with minor activities going on, will occupy our inmate labor to the fullest extent during the coming year. But in the meantime provision should be made for a new dairy barn. Our present cow barn does not meet the requirement of up-to-date methods. It is in a basement, antiquated in construction and obsolete in appurtenances. This as well as the horse barn should be within the wall enclosure mentioned elsewhere, both for safety and convenience. Both barns are within a few rods of a railroad track and in constant danger of fire and molestation by tramps. Facing a concrete public highway, they are too much exposed to public travel.

We also need a water reservoir and a conservatory for starting vegetables and plants, but these may well come when our more pressing necessities in the building line are supplied. It may be well to provide for them as the next desirable improvement.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness shown by the members of the Board of Control towards myself and the institution. Every endeavor has been made to merit the confidence they have reposed in us as a working force.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. BOWRON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

To C. W. Bowron, *Supt.*:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916.

The general health of the inmates of this institution remains good. Owing to the increased population and the epidemic of grippe which occurred here as elsewhere during the winter of 1915-1916, the daily average morning sick call increased to about twenty. None of these cases of grippe resulted in complications and the average length of time they were incapacitated was four days.

There has been since the last report four cases of diphtheria, all of which recovered. The length of time which elapsed between each case and the prompt isolation and quarantine maintained would place them in the class known as sporadic.

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the tubercular tent with the result that both regained their health to the extent that they are practically cured.

The routine taking of a sample of blood from each admitted inmate for a Wasserman test shows that about seven per cent responded positively. This is a good showing when compared with the per cent found among tested inmates of the various institutions of the state.

The continued practice of weighing the inmates at frequent intervals, as spoken of in our last report, still shows a substantial average gain as in the past, and this gain is maintained until their discharge.

While there have been a number of minor accidents, there have been no serious ones.

There have been no cases requiring major operations and there have been no deaths during this period.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. LATHAM,
Resident Physician.



LABORATORY, MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, GREEN HAY.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
Admissions:		
Number of inmates in institution at beginning of each fiscal year.....	231	316
Sentenced by the courts.....	275	224
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison.....	2	3
Transferred from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	10	17
Returned from parole.....	17	18
Returned from Wisconsin Hospital for Criminal Insane.....	1	0
Totals.....	536	578
Discharges:		
Discharged at expiration of sentence.....	78	70
Pardoned by Governor.....	20	73
Paroled and Re-paroled by State Board of Control.....	109	137
Transferred to Wisconsin State Prison.....	12	5
Transferred to Hospital for the Insane.....	0	2
Escaped.....	1	5
Deported.....	0	1
Number of inmates in institution at end of each fiscal year.....	316	285
Totals.....	536	578
Average daily number of inmates.....	284	309

Note:—Only males between the ages of 16 years and 30 years can be committed to the Wisconsin State Reformatory. See section 4944c of the Wisconsin Statutes which defines the different classes which may be committed.

TABLE II.—SHOWING "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.	Total for biennial period.
Sentenced by the courts.....	275	224	499
Transferred from Wisconsin State Prison.....	2	3	5
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Industrial School for Boys.....	10	17	27
Total.....	287	244	531

Note:—The Statistics given in the following tables are based on the "Original Admissions" as given in the above table.

TABLE III.—SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, IN ALL CASES OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" TO THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

I. Offenses Against Persons:		IV. Offenses Against Public Peace:	
Assault to rape	15	Habitual criminal	1
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm	16	Having burglary tools and explosives in possession	1
Attempt to murder	1		2
Manslaughter	5	V. Offenses Against Public Policy:	
Rape	3		
	40	VI. Offenses Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency:	
II. Offenses Against Property:		Abandonment	4
Arson	4	Adultery	7
Blackmail	2	Fornication	4
Burglary	199	Incest	4
Embezzlement	7	Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Forgery	55	Liberties with a female child	6
Horse stealing	2	Nonsupport	1
Injuring dwelling house with dynamite	2	Pandering	2
Larceny	114	Polygamy	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	9	Sodomy	4
Operating auto without consent of owner	7		34
Receiving stolen property	2	VII. Offenses Against Public Health:	
Robbery	31		
	484	VIII. Unclassified:	
III. Offenses Against Public Justice:		Incorrigible. (Transferred from Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.)	17
Breaking jail	1		
Perjury	3		
	4	Total	531

NOTE:—The classification given in this table is based on the classification by the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1913, Chapters 181-187 inclusive.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING MAXIMUM TERM FOR WHICH PRISONERS MAY BE KEPT, BASED ON THE "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

One year	225	Three years	79
Fourteen months	1	Four years	15
Fifteen months	5	Five years	14
Sixteen months	1	Six years	6
Eighteen months	40	Ten years	2
Twenty-one months	1	Until 21 years of age	27
Two years	111		
Two and one-half years	4	Total	531

TABLE V.—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OR NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Foreign born:		Poland	15
Austria	15	Russia	7
Bohemia	2	Scotland	1
Canada	3	Sicily	1
Denmark	1	Spain	3
England	1	Sweden	3
Finland	8		
Germany	11	Total foreign born	84
Greece	6	Unknown	1
Holland	1	Born in United States	446
Italy	3		
Norway	5	Total	531

TABLE VI.—SHOWING PARENTAGE OR NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

American (black).....	4	American-German.....	30
American (white).....	104	American-Holland.....	1
American (Indian).....	1	American-Irish.....	3
Austrian.....	18	American-Norwegian.....	3
Belgian.....	2	American-Polish.....	2
Bohemian.....	3	American-Scotch.....	1
Canadian.....	12	American-Swedish.....	3
Danish.....	4	American-Swiss.....	1
English.....	1	American-unknown.....	5
Finnish.....	9	Canadian-Irish.....	1
German.....	71	Canadian-Norwegian.....	1
Greek.....	5	Canadian-Swiss.....	1
Holland.....	1	Danish-unknown.....	1
Irish.....	9	English-Canadian.....	1
Italian.....	4	French-Amer. Indian.....	1
Mexican.....	1	French-German.....	1
Norwegian.....	16	French-Greek.....	1
Polish.....	49	German-Austrian.....	2
Russian.....	9	German-Holland.....	1
Scotch.....	1	German-Italian.....	1
Spanish.....	1	German-Polish.....	2
Swedish.....	9	German-Russian.....	1
Swiss.....	1	German-Swiss.....	2
Unknown.....	19	German-unknown.....	1
		German-Welsh.....	1
Total.....	444	Norwegian-Swede.....	2
		Norwegian-unknown.....	1
		Russian-Polish.....	1
		Total mixed parentage.....	87
Mixed Parentage:		All others as given above.....	444
American-Belgian.....	2		
American-Canadian.....	9	Total.....	531
American-English.....	3		
American-French.....	1		

TABLE VII.—SHOWING OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Architect.....	1	Lather.....	1
Baker.....	6	Machinist.....	13
Barber.....	3	Mason.....	3
Blacksmith.....	1	Messenger boy.....	1
Boiler maker.....	1	Miner.....	2
Bookkeeper.....	1	Moulder.....	6
Bootblack.....	1	Moving picture operator.....	1
Brakeman (railroad).....	4	Musician.....	1
Broom maker.....	1	No specific occupation.....	291
Butcher.....	3	Painter.....	16
Butter maker.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Cabinet maker.....	2	Plasterer.....	1
Candy maker.....	1	Plumber.....	4
Carpenter.....	12	Policeman.....	1
Car repairer.....	3	Porter.....	2
Chauffeur.....	6	Printer.....	8
Clerk.....	13	Reporter.....	1
Cook.....	4	Sailor.....	1
Druggist apprentice.....	1	Salesman.....	5
Electrician.....	4	Shoemaker.....	3
Elevator man.....	1	Steamfitter.....	2
Farm hands.....	62	Tailor.....	1
Fireman (marine).....	2	Teamster.....	8
Fireman (railroad).....	3	Telegraph Operator.....	1
Fireman (stationary).....	6	Telephone lineman.....	2
Florist.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Harness maker.....	1	Waiter.....	3
Hotel clerk.....	1		
		Total.....	531

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING AGE ON ADMISSION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Between 16 and 20 years of age.....	231
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	215
Between 25 and 30 years of age.....	85
Total.....	531

TABLE IX.—SHOWING RACE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

White.....	526
Colored.....	4
Indian.....	1
Total.....	531

TABLE X.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Married.....	56
Single.....	475
Total.....	531

TABLE XI.—SHOWING HOME CONDITIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Mother dead.....	72
Father dead.....	82
Both mother and father dead.....	39
Both mother and father alive.....	336
Unknown.....	2
Total.....	531
Parents divorced or separated.....	42

TABLE XII.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Without any education.....	62
Read and write (with difficulty).....	187
Ordinary common school.....	229
High school.....	47
College.....	6
Total.....	531

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Protestant	261
Catholic.....	247
None.....	23
Total	531

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING HABITS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, IN REGARD TO THE USE OF LIQUOR.

Use intoxicants.....	298
Do not use intoxicants.....	233
Total	531

TABLE XV.—SHOWING HABITS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, IN REGARD TO THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Use tobacco.....	484
Do not use tobacco.....	47
Total	531

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

First arrest leading to present imprisonment.....	234
Former arrest, but not imprisonment.....	180
Arrested and sent to jail.....	38
State Prison sentence.....	1
Reformatory sentence.....	7
Industrial School sentence.....	32
Workhouse sentence.....	8
House of Correction sentence.....	23
Sent to Detention Home.....	4
Unknown.....	4
Total.....	531

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES COMMITTED FROM
OF ALL INMATES RECEIVED SINCE INSTITUTION OPENED, UP TO
JUNE 30, 1916.

Counties	Total number received up to June 30, 1916.	Counties	Total number received up to June 30, 1916.
Adams.....	3	Marquette.....	10
Ashland.....	51	Milwaukee.....	712
Barron.....	23	Monroe.....	19
Bayfield.....	47	Oconto.....	35
Brown.....	123	Oneida.....	35
Buffalo.....	6	Outagamie.....	65
Burnett.....	3	Ozaukee.....	8
Calumet.....	5	Pepin.....	3
Chippewa.....	43	Pierce.....	9
Clark.....	26	Polk.....	9
Columbia.....	25	Portage.....	30
Crawford.....	26	Price.....	29
Dane.....	164	Racine.....	95
Dodge.....	11	Richland.....	15
Door.....	12	Rock.....	73
Douglas.....	189	Rusk.....	16
Dunn.....	13	St. Croix.....	27
Eau Claire.....	53	Sauk.....	25
Florence.....	9	Sawyer.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	45	Shawano.....	21
Forest.....	11	Sheboygan.....	46
Grant.....	53	Taylor.....	13
Green.....	14	Trempealeau.....	7
Green Lake.....	3	Vernon.....	17
Iowa.....	6	Vilas.....	3
Iron.....	26	Walworth.....	29
Jackson.....	16	Washburn.....	3
Jefferson.....	33	Washington.....	10
Juneau.....	19	Waukesha.....	24
Kenosha.....	77	Waupaca.....	22
Kewaunee.....	10	Waushara.....	8
LaCrosse.....	80	Winnebago.....	96
Lafayette.....	20	Wood.....	29
Langlade.....	24	United States Prisoners.....	14
Lincoln.....	30		
Manitowoc.....	43	Total.....	3,039
Marathon.....	67		
Marinette.....	70		

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED
ON PAROLE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Reported June 30, 1914.....	51
Paroled between July 1, 1914 and June 30, 1915.....	106
Reparoled between July 1, 1914 and June 30, 1915.....	3
Paroled between July 1, 1915 and June 30, 1916.....	131
Reparoled between July 1, 1915 and June 30, 1916.....	6
Total.....	297
Terms expired while out on parole.....	36
Pardoned by the Governor.....	118
Died while on parole.....	2
Violated parole and absconded.....	33
Violated parole and sent to other prisons.....	3
Violated parole and returned.....	22
Violated parole and returned voluntarily.....	9
Reporting June 30, 1916.....	67
	74
	297

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS SINCE INSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED (AUGUST 1898.)

Total number of inmates paroled since opening of institution in August 1898 to June 30, 1916.....		990
Terms expired while on parole.....	541	
Pardoned by the Governor.....	155	
Died while on parole.....	21	
Violated and absconded.....	103	
Violated and returned.....	57	
Surrendered by employers.....	4	
Returned voluntarily.....	25	
Arrested and sent to other prisons.....	10	
Reporting June 30, 1916.....	74	990

TABLE XX.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTION ON JUNE 30, FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

1906.....	283	1911.....	246
1907.....	270	1912.....	252
1908.....	292	1913.....	230
1909.....	267	1914.....	231
1910.....	218	1915.....	316
		1916.....	285

Total number of original admissions since the opening of the institution in August 1898 up to June 30, 1916..... 3,039
 Total number of discharges, paroles, transfers, deaths, and escapes..... 2,754

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION BY MONTHS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. (Fractions omitted).

Months	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
July.....	230	316
August.....	231	320
September.....	234	313
October.....	255	313
November.....	275	312
December.....	295	313
January.....	303	310
February.....	318	311
March.....	320	303
April.....	316	306
May.....	315	298
June.....	317	293
Average daily inmate population for year.....	284	309

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING PRODUCT OF THE BROOM INDUSTRY BY MONTHS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Months	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
July.....	(a)	(a)
August.....	(a)	(b) 75 Doz.
September.....	(a)	(a)
October.....	(a)	(a)
November.....	(a)	(b) 45 Doz.
December.....	(a)	206 Doz.
January.....	(b) 62 Doz.	344 Doz.
February.....	192 Doz.	255 Doz.
March.....	189 Doz.	(a)
April.....	(b) 22 Doz.	(a)
May.....	(a)	(b) 86 Doz.
June.....	(a)	(b) 38 Doz.
Total.....	465 Doz.	1,047 Doz.

(a) Not operated during these months.

(b) Not operated during part of the month.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING THE PRODUCTS OF THE PRISON INDUSTRY IN TAILORING FROM THE OPENING OF THE INDUSTRY IN OCTOBER 1914, TO JUNE 30, 1916.

Month.	Full suits.	Coats and vests.	Extra vests.	Pants only.	Overcoats.	Jackets.	Overalls.	Shirts.
1914								
October.....	10							
November.....	15				126			
December.....	60				91			
1915								
January.....	48		2	1	30			
February.....	52		25	52				
March.....	102			59				
April.....	54			289				
May.....	61			108				
June.....	78			180		96	192	156
July.....	81			211				
August.....	14			15		60	156	
September.....	61	89		13			48	
October.....	77	3		15	46		144	3
November.....	52			24	66			
December.....	127			17				168
1916								
January.....	54			181				674
February.....	9			212				228
March.....	86		1	83			468	144
April.....	112			4				72
May.....	160	16		66				
June.....	141	33		13				
Totals.....	1,474	141	28	1,458	359	156	1,008	1,445

TABLE XXIV.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1915.

ASSETS			
Fixed Assets:			
Machinery and Equipment		\$208 65	
Hand Tools and Sundry Equipment		15 75	
			\$224 40
Floating and Nominal Assets:			
Materials and Supplies		\$1,255 32	
Manufactured Product on hand		1,644 01	
Accounts Receivable		482 95	
			3,352 28
			<u>\$3,576 68</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Proprietary Interest:			
Liabilities (none)			
Prison Industry Fund			
Balance forward fiscal year ending June 30, 1914		\$3,083 20	
Withdrawals during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 ..		1,366 34	
Total		\$4,479 54	
Receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		1,927 61	
			\$2,551 93
Withdrawals from the revolving fund June 30, 1915 ..			
Surplus for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914		\$462 08	
Profit for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		562 67	
			1,024 75
			<u>\$3,576 68</u>

TABLE XXV.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1916.

ASSETS			
Fixed Assets:			
Structures and Attached Fixtures		\$26 57	
Machinery and Equipment		223 65	
Hand Tools and Sundry Equipment		17 50	
			\$272 72
Floating and Nominal Assets:			
Materials and Supplies		\$530 68	
Manufactured Products on hand		1,379 84	
Accounts Receivable		331 30	
			2,241 82
			<u>\$2,514 54</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Liabilities—(None)			
Proprietary Interest:			
Prison Industry Fund			
Balance forward fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		\$2,551 93	
Withdrawals during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 ..		1,618 28	
Total		\$4,170 21	
Receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916		3,197 12	
			\$973 09
Withdrawals from the revolving fund June 30, 1916 ..			
Surplus for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		\$1,024 75	
Profit for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 ..		\$518 96	
Less operating expenditures fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	2 26		
		516 70	
			1,541 45
			<u>\$2,514 56</u>

TABLE XXVI.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Sales		\$1,766 76
Cost of Sales:		
Inventory as of June 30, 1914.....	\$861 07	
Materials and supplies purchased	1,123 79	
	\$1,984 86	
Less Inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	1,255 32	
	\$729 54	
Operating expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	272 55	
	\$1,002 09	
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1914 ...	\$1,846 00	
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1915.....	1,644 01	
	201 99	
		1,204 08
Net profit carried to Balance Sheet.....		\$562 67

TABLE XXVII.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Sales		\$3,077 84
Less discounts taken		97
		\$3,076 87
Cost of Sales:		
Inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	\$1,255 32	
Materials and supplies purchased	1,155 13	
	\$2,410 45	
Less Inventory as of June 30, 1916.....	580 68	
	\$1,879 77	
Operating expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	413 97	
	\$2,293 74	
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1915	\$1,644 01	
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1916	1,379 84	
	264 17	
		2,557 91
Net Profit carried to Balance Sheet		\$518 96

TABLE XXVIII.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—TAILOR SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1915.

ASSETS			
Fixed Assets:			
Hand Tools and Sundry Equipment		\$80 40	
			\$80 40
Floating and Nominal Assets:			
Materials and Supplies		\$1,077 83	
Manufactured Product on hand		1,064 60	
Accounts receivable		977 00	
			3,109 48
			\$3,189 88
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Liabilities—(None)			
Proprietary Interest:			
Prison Industry Fund			
Withdrawals during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		\$5,066 12	
Receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915		3,787 00	
			\$1,309 12
Surplus, Net Profit for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915..			1,880 71
			\$3,189 83

TABLE XXIX.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—TAILOR SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1916.

ASSETS			
Fixed Assets:			
Hand Tools and Sundry Equipment		\$80 80	
			\$80 80
Floating and Nominal Assets:			
Materials and Supplies		\$2,572 23	
Manufactured Product on hand.....		3,006 75	
Accounts Receivable		984 71	
			6,513 69
			\$6,608 49
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Liabilities—(None)			
Proprietary Interest:			
Prison Industry Fund			
Withdrawals as of June 30, 1915.....		\$1,309 12	
Withdrawals during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916..		9,947 29	
		\$11,256 41	
Receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916		10,154 60	
			\$1,101 81
Surplus as of June 30, 1915.....		\$1,880 71	
Profit for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 ..	\$3,623 79		
Less operating expense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	2 62		
		3,620 97	
			5,501 68
			\$6,608 49



THE TAILOR SHOP—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—GREEN BAY.

TABLE XXX.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—TAILOR SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND.

Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Sales		\$4,734 00
Discounts on purchases		87 66
		\$4,821 66
Materials and Supplies purchased.....	\$3,510 00	
Cost of Sales:		
Operating expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	816 44	
	\$4,326 44	
Less Inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	830 89	
	\$3,995 55	
Manufactured Products on hand June 30, 1915.....	1,064 60	
		2,940 96
Net profit carried to balance sheet.....		\$1,890 71

TABLE XXXI.—WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—TAILOR SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND.

Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916

Sales		\$10,112 31
Discount on purchases		106 99
		\$10,219 30
Cost of Sales:		
Inventory as of June 30, 1915.....	\$330 89	
Materials and Supplies purchased	9,222 30	
	\$9,553 19	
Less Inventory as of June 30, 1916.....	1,885 32	
	\$7,667 87	
Operating expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	879 79	
	\$8,547 66	
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1915... \$1,064 60		
Manufactured product on hand June 30, 1916... 3,006 75		
	1,962 15	
		6,585 51
Net profit carried to Balance Sheet		\$3,623 79

TABLE X II.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED IN THE OVERALL FACTORY AND THE NUMBER OF DOZEN GARMENTS PRODUCED FOR EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Months.	For Year Ending June 30, 1915.			For Year Ending June 30, 1916.		
	Average daily number employed.	Number of garments made.		Average daily number employed.	Number of garments made.	
		Dozen.	No.		Dozen.	No.
July.....	74	1,965	8	108	2,823	8
August.....	69	1,985	8	109	2,703	9
September.....				112	1,482	5
October.....				112	1,980	11
November.....				98	1,715	5
December.....				93	1,978	10
January.....	26	285	9	92	1,771	1
February.....	46	1,043	6	100	1,896	6
March.....	89	2,222	9	110	2,185	10
April.....	97	2,534	9	109	2,197	.....
May.....	101	2,763	3	92	1,963	2
June.....	98	2,854	8	98	2,227	.....
Total.....		15,651	7		24,930	7

Daily average employed for biennial period.....91.5

TABLE XXXIII.—SHOWING THE PER CAPITA COST FOR SUBSISTENCE FOR EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Months.	Average per capita cost per day of the subsistence furnished inmates.	
	For year ending June 30, 1915.	For year ending June 30, 1916.
	July.....	.1598	.1640
August.....	.1726	.1688
September.....	.1725	.1706
October.....	.1786	.1520
November.....	.1494	.1624
December.....	.1443	.1626
January.....	.1545	.1707
February.....	.1535	.1731
March.....	.1399	.1339
April.....	.1464	.1641
May.....	.1606	.1859
June.....	.1675	.1847
Average per capita cost for subsistence for the year.....	.1583	.1702

TABLE XXXIV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$17,236 45
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		854 50
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 569, Laws of 1913		81,547 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		10 90
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$75,713 80	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	23,080 75	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	854 50	
		<u>\$99,648 85</u>	<u>\$99,648 85</u>
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$28,080 75
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward		854 50
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 569, Laws of 1915		71,995 70
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		145 64
June 30.....	Appropriation by Emergency Board to cover deficit		8,567 18
1915			
July 1.....	Transferred to the "Ocell Wing, Tunnel System, Etc. Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison. Chap. 569, Laws of 1915	\$13,000 00	
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	90,535 51	
June 30.....	Balance of Emergency Appropriation to revert to the general fund of the state	253 70	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward	854 50	
		<u>\$104,643 77</u>	<u>\$104,643 77</u>

TABLE XXXV.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$2,371 39
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 569, Laws of 1913.....		1,444 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$1,841 45	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	1,978 94	
		<u>\$3,815 39</u>	<u>\$3,815 39</u>
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$1,978 94
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 569, Laws of 1915		2,680 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$1,837 08	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	2,816 86	
		<u>\$4,653 94</u>	<u>\$4,653 94</u>

TABLE XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Completion of Administration Building Equipment of Center Buildings, Offices, Schools, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chap. 585, Laws of 1914)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$1,968 98
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$1,968 98	
		\$1,968 98	\$1,968 98
<i>Brick Machinery, Prison Wall, Etc., Fund (Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 29 R. S. 1913)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$19,525 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 660, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67. 29 R. S. 1913.....		17,275 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		419 14
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$0,206 68	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	\$1,012 43	
		\$37,219 14	\$37,219 14
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$31,012 48
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 500, Laws of 1915		5,700 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		196 80
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$0,771 87	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	\$0,187 41	
		\$38,909 28	\$38,909 28
<i>New Cell House Fund (Chap. 599, Laws of 1915)</i>			
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap 500, Laws of 1915		\$25,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		196 70
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$4,311 16	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	\$0,886 54	
		\$25,196 70	\$25,196 70

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS
SANATORIUM

INSTITUTION LOCATED AT WALES, WAUKESHA COUNTY,
WISCONSIN.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

SANATORIUM STAFF.

FRANK BROCKWAY, M. D.....Superintendent & Steward
R. L. WILLIAMS, M. D.....First Medical Assistant
A. A. PLEYTE, M. D.....Second Medical Assistant
H. W. MAIN.....Assistant Steward
MISS KATHERINE PINKERTON.....Matron
MRS. OLGA HEIDER.....Head Nurse
MISS KATHRYN EVANS.....Stenographer
MISS JEANNETTE McKELVEY.....Stenographer
FRANK MALIKChief Engineer

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was created by an act of the Legislature of 1905, following the report of a Tuberculosis Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the tuberculosis situation in Wisconsin, and the need for such an institution.

The sanatorium was located in the town of Delafield, Waukesha county, two miles from the village of Wales, the nearest railroad station and express office. It was opened for patients Nov. 7, 1907, with a capacity of forty, which has since been increased to two hundred.

There is now a post office at the general store adjacent to the sanatorium grounds, which is officially known as Statesan, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. All mail should be addressed to this post office.

The village of Wales is located on the Milwaukee & Madison division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, eight miles west of Waukesha and twenty-eight miles from Milwaukee. The most convenient trains for reaching the sanatorium are those leaving Milwaukee at 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.; and those leaving Madison at 8:05 a. m., and 1:05 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.

The sanatorium does not maintain any system for the transportation of patients to and from the institution, but private conveyances meet all passenger trains and will convey patients or their friends to the sanatorium for a very moderate charge.

The sanatorium may also be reached from the village of Delafield located on the Milwaukee-Watertown interurban electric line, three and one-half miles to the north of the sanatorium. No regular system of conveyance is maintained but it may be obtained at regular livery rates.

Visitors are allowed at the sanatorium at reasonable hours on each day of the week except Sunday, on which day no visitors are permitted except upon special permission and for unusual causes. Inasmuch as the sanatorium is located at a considerable distance from any hotel or eating house, meals will be served to visitors desiring them at fifty cents each, providing notice is given in advance in order that arrangements may be made for serving them.

The state law under which the sanatorium is conducted provides that only cases of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis may be received

for treatment, except in cases of vacancies occurring, when those moderately advanced may be received. Cases of bone, joint, glandular and other forms of tuberculosis, than that of the lungs, are not received. The definition of what constitutes incipient or moderately advanced cases is incorporated in this report.

As at present constituted the provisions for the housing of patients consist of the Infirmary with 30 beds and eight cottages with a combined capacity of 170 beds. The buildings are all protected from the prevailing winds of winter by a high range of hills to the north and west.

Only those who have resided in the state of Wisconsin for one year or more immediately preceding their application may be received for treatment.

The rates for maintenance are as follows: For those able to pay the full cost \$10.00 per week. Those who are unable to pay the ten dollars per week, but are able to pay a part of the cost of their maintenance may make application to the State Board of Control, who investigate their ability to pay and may allow the half rate of five dollars per week. Those who are unable to pay any part of the cost of their maintenance may be received free upon certification of the county judge of the county in which they reside, to whom application should be made.

Following is a list of clothing and other necessary articles with which all patients should be supplied. A well-equipped general store is maintained on grounds adjacent to the sanatorium, where these supplies may be purchased at reasonable prices after coming to the sanatorium, if preferred.

FOR WINTER:

Warm underclothing.
 Two or more outing flannel nightgowns or pajamas.
 Two washable outing flannel nightcaps.
 Warm outside clothing.
 Stout high shoes and overshoes.
 A cap with earlaps or a warm hood
 A pair of warm mittens or gloves.
 Negligee shirts of cotton or outing flannel.
 A fur coat, or warm heavy overcoat.
 A warm colored blanket—a good quality horse blanket is excellent—
 or a fur robe.
 A heavy bath robe and bedside slippers.
 A pair of flannel or fleece lined bed slippers.
 A hot water bottle.
 A wool sweater.
 A hair brush, comb, and tooth brush.
 Two washable laundry bags.
 Warm flannel bloomers, a short walking skirt and warm shirt waists
 for women.

FOR SUMMER:

The ordinary summer clothing, including the changes of under-clothing and night clothes necessary for cleanliness.

A pair of rubbers and serviceable umbrella.

A short walking skirt for women.

A rain coat and heavy outside wrap.

A sunbonnet or hat that will shade the eyes.

A light weight bath robe and bedside slippers.

A hot water bottle.

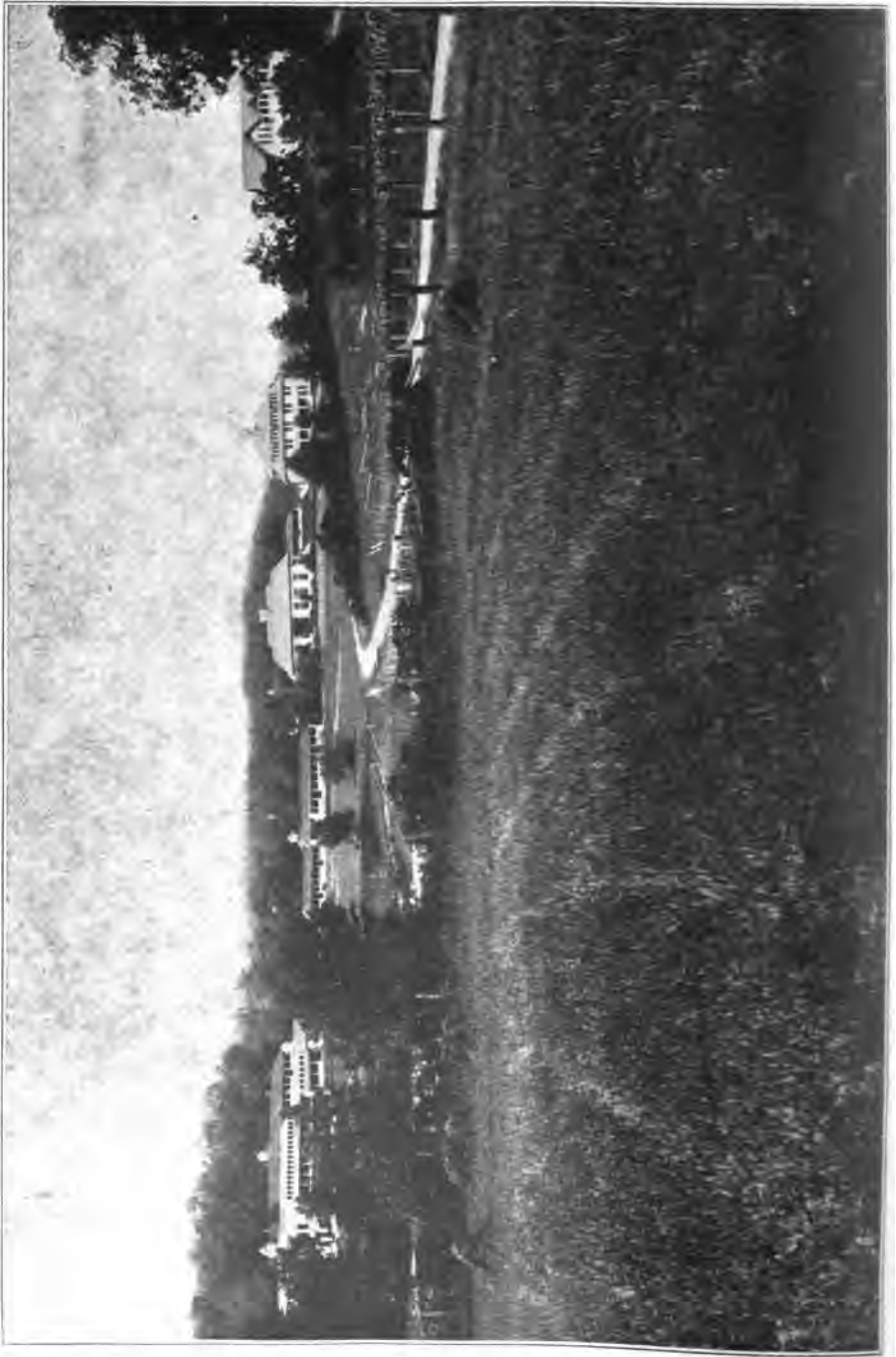
A wool sweater.

A hair brush, comb, and tooth brush.

Two washable laundry bags.

Patients should see that their teeth are in perfect order, and that arrangements are made for all their needs before entering the sanatorium, as they will not be allowed to go home for that purpose.

Applications for admittance, or any desired information may be obtained by addressing Superintendent, Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Statesan, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE, STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

In conformity with the provisions of the law governing this institution I have the honor to submit herewith the Fifth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the period ending June 30, 1916.

There has been a steadily increasing demand for admission to the sanatorium during the past two years, notwithstanding the fact that the capacity has been increased by twenty beds, and there has been about 350 county sanatorium beds established during this period. There is always a waiting list of both men and women at the state sanatorium, and a large number of advanced cases are refused admittance and referred to county sanatoria.

The number of hospital days treatment given patients during this biennial period was 127,843 as compared with 112,752 during the preceding biennial period.

On July 1, 1914 there were 148 patients at the sanatorium and 631 have been received since that date, which gives a total of 779 patients treated. In tabulating results of treatment those remaining less than one month were not taken into account, and during this time there were 68 patients who were not included in the tabulated results. On June 30, 1916 at the close of the biennial period there were remaining at the sanatorium 198 patients, and these, together with the 68 remaining less than one month, deducted from the total number treated leaves 513 who have received treatment and who have been discharged from the institution and for whom results of treatment are given in the tables of the medical reports.

While the law under which the sanatorium is operated provides that only those with incipient or moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis may be received, it has been found that it is practically impossible to exclude all advanced cases, and the medical reports show that of the total number treated during this biennial period 130 or 25.34 per cent were in the incipient stage, 256 or 49.9 per cent moderately advanced, 113 or 22.03 per cent were far advanced and 1 or .20 per cent glandular. The cottage for girls is designed for very early or pre-tubercular cases and the report will show that 13 or 2.53 per cent of patients were pre-tubercular.

As it is now very generally agreed that the infection of pulmonary tuberculosis occurs in childhood and only becomes active later in

life when for some cause the resisting power of the individual to disease becomes weakened, the accepting and treating of pre-tubercular children is a very important part of the work.

The cottage for girls has a capacity of 18; the patients being under the supervision of a graduate nurse, and those that are able attending a fresh air school conducted by a paid school teacher.

Notwithstanding the poor results shown in the treatment of far advanced cases, it is absolutely necessary if we are to win in the fight against tuberculosis to segregate and care for the advanced cases. These are cases that are continually spreading the infection. There are an increasing number of county sanatoria throughout the state which are filled to their capacity, but notwithstanding this we are continually receiving applications for admission of advanced cases who are unable to find sanatorium room elsewhere.

I would recommend, therefore, that a suitable site be procured and an infirmary building with a capacity of 100 beds for patients and, also, containing offices for medical staff, clinical, pathological and X-ray laboratories, be erected. Provision should also be made for a well-equipped dentist's office, as the care of the teeth is an exceedingly important part of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The cottage capacity of the institution could not be increased without increasing the capacity of the Refectory building, which would be a considerable expense. An Infirmary building should have its own kitchen and dining room, and the light, heat and water could be furnished by the present power plant. The increased overhead expense of operating this in connection with the present institution would be comparatively small.

The present Infirmary building is poorly constructed and not well designed for the needs of such a building. The men's dormitory is inadequate for the needs of the institution and rooms in the basement of the Assembly Hall, which were originally designed for workshops for the patients, and which are badly needed for that purpose, are of necessity used as men's dormitory rooms for the employes. A maids' dormitory is badly needed at the institution, as a number of the maids are housed in the second story of the Refectory building in poorly lighted, ill-ventilated rooms that are extremely hot in summer and poorly warmed in winter. The present Infirmary building could be used to splendid advantage as a mens' dormitory, vacating both the present mens' dormitory, which could be used for a maids' dormitory, and the rooms in the Assembly Hall building so badly needed for workshops for the patients.

The statistical tables show that of the 513 treated at the institution during the past two years 4 or .78 per cent were discharged with the disease arrested, 15 or 2.92 per cent as normal, 133 or 25.93 per cent with the disease apparently arrested, 51 or 9.94 per cent as quiescent, 146 or 28.46 per cent improved, 122 or 23.78 per cent unimproved, 1 or .20 per cent as closed glandular, 3, or .58 per cent as nontubercular, 1 or .20 per cent with pneumokoniosis, and

37 or 7.21 per cent died. It would seem that of the incipient or early cases very few failed to improve. The moderately advanced giving a smaller per cent of improvement and the far advanced still less. This shows the importance of early diagnosis. Very few cases admitted to sanatoria in the very early stages fail to show improvement.

The total cash received from patients during the biennial period for board and treatment was \$23,972.47. From the various counties for the care of patients for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and 1915, but actually received during the past biennial period \$65,612.20, and from all other sources \$1,678.00, giving a total of \$91,262.67 received exclusive of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature. There is still due from the counties for the care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 the amount of \$41,493.93.

There occasionally arises considerable difficulty in an individual patient establishing a residence in any county and procuring a certificate entitling him to treatment at the sanatorium as a county charge. I wish to emphasize the recommendation made in the last biennial report that the law be amended so that such cases may be received and cared for at the sanatorium as "state-at-large" patients in the same manner that such patients are cared for at the state insane hospitals.

There was no new construction work during this period, except the completion of the cottage for girls, the mens' dormitory, the nurses' home and the addition to the main dining room. These were all provided for by the appropriation for the preceding biennial period.

The Assembly Hall, which was completed during the preceding biennial period, has proven to be one of the most useful buildings of the institution, furnishing means of recreation in the library and reading room, facilities for games, etc. In the Assembly Hall there are church services twice on Sunday, lectures and entertainments of various kinds, including a moving picture show twice each week. The building has proven of very great benefit in assisting in keeping the patients contented and satisfied with their surroundings and thus materially aiding in their treatment.

The present serving room in the Refectory building is entirely inadequate for the capacity of the dining room, and could easily be enlarged to meet the needs by a plan which Mr. Hoyt, Inspector of Public Buildings, has drawn for that purpose.

The floors in kitchen and serving room are of wood; are old and difficult to keep clean and sanitary. I would recommend that tile floors be installed throughout the kitchen and serving room, and that either linoleum or composition be laid over the floor in the main dining-room.

The institution has outgrown the capacity of the laundry building, and this should be enlarged according to Mr. Hoyt's plan and a sterilizer installed.

There should, also, be a new 250 H. P. boiler installed at the Power Plant, as the present boiler capacity is, in the coldest weather, inadequate.

There should, also, be a new pump installed to pump water from the tank at the Power House into the tank on the hill.

Our mains should be overhauled and arranged so that each section can be shut off while repair work is being done, without shutting off water in the whole system.

There should be two new hydrants installed.

The filter beds on the sewerage system are too small and should be enlarged.

The appropriations which I would recommend, and respectfully request for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918 are as follows:

New Infirmary building	\$100,000.00
Tile floor in kitchen and serving room.....	764.25

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK BROCKWAY,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT.

(SYSTEM OF CLINICAL NOMENCLATURE ADOPTED BY THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION
OF TUBERCULOSIS AT ITS MEETING IN WASHINGTON
D. C., IN MAY, 1913.

SCHEME FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ON EXAMINATION

The following definitions indicate the farthest extent of disease and the greatest severity of symptoms that a patient can present and still belong to the stage defined. All patients beyond the incipient stage fall under moderately advanced stage, unless the physical signs and the symptoms exceed those of the moderately advanced stage, when they should be classed as far advanced.

INCIPIENT

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance, or rapid loss of weight); slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent. Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe. No tuberculous complications.

MODERATELY ADVANCED

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional. Marked infiltration more extensive than under incipient, with little or no evidence of cavity formation. No serious tuberculous complications.

FAR ADVANCED

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional. Extensive localized infiltration or consolidation of one or more lobes. Or disseminated areas of cavity formation. Or serious tuberculous complications.

ACUTE MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS

General dissemination of tubercules in a number of organs at the same time.

SCHEMA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSEQUENT OBSERVATIONS.

APPARENTLY CURED

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of two years under ordinary conditions of life.

ARRESTED

All constitutional symptoms and expectorations with bacilli absent for a period of six months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

APPARENTLY ARRESTED

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

QUIESCENT

Absence of all constitutional symptoms; expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

IMPROVED

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

UNIMPROVED

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

DIED



THE DINING ROOM, WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Admissions:						
Number of patients remaining at sanatorium at beginning of each year.....	93	55	148	104	82	186
Number of patients admitted during each year.....	205	126	331	153	147	300
Totals.....	298	181	479	257	229	486
Discharges:						
Number who died during each year.....	18	8	26	12	9	21
Number discharged during each year...	176	91	267	136	131	267
Totals.....	194	99	293	148	140	288
Number remaining at close of each year	104	82	186	109	89	198
Totals.....	298	181	479	257	229	486
Daily average number of patients.....	96.4	65.5	161.9	105.4	82.3	187.7

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE CASES USED IN THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL TABLES GIVING THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OBTAINED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Number of patients at sanatorium July 1, 1914.....	148
Number of patients admitted during the two years	631
Total	779
Number of patients remaining at sanatorium June 30, 1916.....	198
Number died and discharged during two years.....	581
Number who have remained less than one month	68
Leaving to be reported on *	513

* Note: In classifying results of treatment, those remaining at the sanatorium less than one month are not included.

TABLE III.—SHOWING CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM THE SANATORIUM OF THOSE PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916. PATIENTS REMAINING LESS THAN ONE MONTH ARE NOT INCLUDED.

	Number.	Per cent.
Discharged as normal.....	15	2.92
Discharged with disease arrested.....	4	.78
Discharged with the disease apparently arrested.....	133	25.93
Discharged with the disease quiescent.....	51	9.94
Discharged as improved.....	146	28.46
Discharged as unimproved.....	122	23.78
Died.....	37	7.21
Discharged as nontubercular.....	3	.58
Discharged with closed glandular.....	1	.20
Pneumokoniosis.....	1	.20
Totals.....	513	100.00

TABLE IV.—SHOWING STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Stage of disease.	Number of cases.	Per cent.
Pre-tubercular. ^u	13	2.53
Incipient.....	130	25.34
Moderately advanced.....	256	49.90
Far advanced.....	113	22.03
Glandular.....	1	.20
Totals.....	513	100.00

TABLE V.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—PRE-TUBERCULAR STAGE

Months under treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.		
		Normal.	Closed glandular.	Improved.
1 to 3.....	4	4	0	0
3 to 6.....	5	4	0	1
6 plus.....	4	3	1	0
Totals.....	13	11	1	1

TABLE VI.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—GLANDULAR.

Months Under Treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.
		Normal.
1 to 3.....		
2 to 6.....	1	1
6 plus.....		
Totals.....	1	1

TABLE VII.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—INCIPIENT STAGE.

Months under treatment.	No. of cases.	Results at discharge.								
		Normal.	Non-tb.	Pneumo- koniosis.	D. A.	A. A.	D. Q.	Imp.	Unimp.	Died.
1 to 3	38	1	1	1	.....	14	5	14	2	.....
3 to 6	45	2	1	.....	.....	29	4	6	3	.....
6 plus	47	.....	.....	.....	1	33	1	3	8	1
Totals	130	3	2	1	1	76	10	23	13	1

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—MOD. ADV. STAGE.

Months under treatment.	No. of cases.	Results at discharge.						
		Disease arrested.	Non-tb.	Apparently arrested.	Disease quiescent.	Impr.	Unimpr.	Died.
1 to 3	61	.....	.....	5	10	32	13	1
3 to 6	63	.....	.....	15	13	15	15	5
6 plus	132	3	1	34	15	35	33	11
Totals	256	3	1	54	38	82	61	17

TABLE IX.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—FAR ADVANCED STAGES.

Months under treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.				
		Appar- ently arrested.	Disease quiescent	Improved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
1 to 3	39	.....	.....	15	14	10
3 to 6	31	1	1	10	16	3
6 plus	43	2	2	15	18	6
Totals	113	3	3	40	48	19

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Classification	Stage of disease											
	Glandular		Pre-tb.		Incipient		Moderately advanced		Far advanced		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Nontubercular.....					2	1.54	1	.39	0	.00	3	.58
Normal.....	1	100	11	84.6	3	2.31	0	.00	0	.00	15	2.92
Closed Glandular.....			1	7.7	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	.20
Disease arrested.....					1	.77	3	1.17	0	.00	4	.78
Apparently arrested.....					76	58.46	54	21.99	3	2.65	133	25.93
Disease quiescent.....					10	7.69	38	14.84	3	2.65	51	9.94
Improved.....			1	7.7	23	17.69	82	32.04	40	35.40	146	28.46
Unimproved.....					13	10.00	61	23.83	48	42.48	122	23.73
Died.....					1	.77	17	6.64	19	16.82	37	7.21
Pneumokoniosis.....					1	.77	0	.00	0	.00	1	.20
Total.....	1	100.	13	100.	130	100.	256	100.	113	100	513	100.

TABLE XI.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Male	Female	Total
Single.....	169	135	304
Married.....	122	76	198
Widowed.....	2	2	4
Divorced.....	4	3	7
Totals.....	297	216	513

TABLE XII.—SHOWING AGES ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Ages—years	Male	Female	Total
1—5.....	0	1	1
5—10.....	7	7	14
10—15.....	10	19	29
15—20.....	36	33	69
20—25.....	64	64	128
25—30.....	70	35	105
30—35.....	45	29	74
35—40.....	29	19	48
40—45.....	20	5	25
45—50.....	8	3	11
50—55.....	5	1	6
55—60.....	2	0	2
60—65.....	1	0	1
Totals.....	297	216	513

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Ashland.....	3	Iron.....	2	Richland.....	1
Barron.....	2	Jackson.....	1	Rock.....	15
Bayfield.....	5	Jefferson.....	19	Rusk.....	1
Brown.....	32	Juneau.....	6	Sauk.....	3
Buffalo.....	3	Kenosha.....	6	Sawyer.....	3
Burnett.....	6	Kewaunee.....	3	Shawano.....	2
Calumet.....	2	La Crosse.....	9	Sheboygan.....	25
Chippewa.....	5	Lafayette.....	4	St. Croix.....	1
Clark.....	7	Langlade.....	5	Trempealeau.....	4
Columbia.....	3	Lincoln.....	2	Vernon.....	1
Crawford.....	1	Manitowoc.....	2	Walworth.....	4
Dane.....	26	Marathon.....	6	Washington.....	7
Dodge.....	12	Marinette.....	13	Waukesha.....	19
Door.....	3	Milwaukee.....	138	Waupaca.....	2
Douglas.....	21	Monroe.....	2	Waushara.....	1
Dunn.....	5	Oconto.....	6	Winnebago.....	16
Eau Claire.....	3	Oneida.....	4	Wood.....	4
Florence.....	1	Outagamie.....	2		
Fond du Lac.....	15	Pierce.....	2		
Grant.....	3	Price.....	7		
Iowa.....	5	Racine.....	1	Totals.....	513

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

United States.	No.	Foreign.	No.
Colorado.....	1	Austria.....	21
Illinois.....	13	Belgium.....	1
Indiana.....	4	Bohemia.....	3
Iowa.....	2	Canada.....	1
Kansas.....	1	Denmark.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	England.....	1
Michigan.....	9	Finland.....	3
Minnesota.....	16	France.....	1
Missouri.....	2	Germany.....	32
Nebraska.....	2	Holland.....	2
New York.....	4	Hungary.....	4
Ohio.....	1	Ireland.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	Italy.....	1
South Dakota.....	1	Norway.....	12
Texas.....	1	Poland.....	5
Virginia.....	1	Roumania.....	1
Washington.....	1	Russia.....	10
West Virginia.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Wisconsin.....	337	Switzerland.....	1
		Sweden.....	9
		Wales (G. B.).....	1
Total born in U.S.....	401	Total foreign born.....	112
Total foreign born.....	112		
Total.....	513		

TABLE XV.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Adv. Distributor	1	Freight-checker	1	Plumber	1
Air Tester	1	Foundry-worker	1	Plow-fitting	1
Assistant Steward	1	Glass-blower	2	Printer	5
Barber	4	Glazer	1	Salesman	1
Bar-tender	1	Harness-maker	1	Saleswoman	2
Blacksmith	1	Hotelkeeper	2	Saloonkeeper	2
Boller-maker	1	Housework	119	Sawfiler	1
Bookkeeper	2	Iron-worker	1	Seamstress	6
Brakeman	1	Junk-dealer	1	Seed factory worker	1
Brewery worker	3	Jeweler	1	Shoe factory worker	3
Bricklayer	1	Knitting-works	1	Rhoemaker	2
Bundler	1	Laborer	45	Sectionhand	1
Butcher	4	Laundress	4	Sign-writer	1
Butter-maker	1	Letter-carrier	1	Steamfitter	2
Candy-maker	1	Lineman	2	Students	79
Cap-maker	1	Lumber yards Wkr.	1	Stenographers	6
Carpenter	14	Machinist	16	Supervisress	1
Car-repairer	1	Manufacturer	1	Stevadors	1
Chauffeur	3	Merchant	2	Switchman	1
Cigar-maker	1	Millhand	2	Tailor	5
Clerks	31	Milliner	3	Teacher	14
Clerical	2	Minister	1	Teamster	3
Collector	2	Missionary	1	Telegraph operator	1
Cook	1	Moulder	1	Telephone installer	2
Deliveryman	2	Musician	2	Timekeeper	1
Educational	1	Nurse	3	Tinsmith	2
Electrician	2	Office-work	2	Traveling salesman	5
Express agent	1	Optician	1	Waiter	2
Factory worker	6	Painter	4	Waitress	2
Farmer	31	Pattern-maker	1	Woodsmen	1
Finisher	1	Peddler	1	Woodworker	2
Fireman	2	Physician	1		
Foreman	1	Pharmacist	3		
				Total	513

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1	Balance in state treasury		\$10,973 01
July 1	Balance in hands of steward		445 14
July 1	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		120,000 00
1915			
June 30	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		31 07
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$116,408 96	
June 30	Balance in state treasury	14,585 15	
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	445 14	
		\$131,449 25	\$131,449 25
1915			
July 1	Balance in state treasury		\$14,585 15
July 1	Balance in hands of steward		445 14
July 1	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915		106,699 60
1916			
June 30	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		850 50
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$109,725 37	
June 30	Balance in state treasury	11,859 88	
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	445 14	
		\$122,030 39	\$122,030 39

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.39 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$4,181 72
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.39 R. S. 1913.....		14,600 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,143 31	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	10,638 41	
		\$18,781 72	\$18,781 72
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$10,638 41
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		3,500 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$9,761 53	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	4,376 88	
		\$14,138 41	\$14,138 41

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Land Improvements, Dining Room, Infirmary, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.40 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$26,474 01
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.40 R. S. 1913.....		10,450 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		138 60
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$37,062 61	
		\$37,062 61	\$37,062 61

Cottage and Other Permanent Improvements Fund (Chap. 599, Laws of 1915)

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		\$2,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$82 70	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,917 30	
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

FOR

TUBERCULOUS CONVALESCENTS

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

LOCATED AT TOMAHAWK LAKE, WISCONSIN.

STAFF.

FRANK A. REICH.....Superintendent and Steward
JANE E. REICH.....Matron

COOPERATING.

DR. FRANK BROOKWAY, Supt. Wis. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium..Medical Director

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

In accordance with the provision of the law governing State Institutions, I have the honor to submit the First Biennial Report of the Tomahawk Lake Camp for Tuberculous Convalescents for the period ending June 30th, 1916.

HISTORY

The need of an institution of this character was recognized several years ago by physicians in tuberculosis sanatoria as well as other active workers in the anti-tuberculosis propaganda.

Observations at the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Wales revealed the fact that many patients discharged from the institution as apparently arrested returned for treatment having suffered partial or complete relapses. Investigations proved that the relapses were not due to faulty treatment of the Sanatorium, on the contrary our state, county and private sanatoria in the State of Wisconsin are doing wonderful work and are recognized throughout the country as highly efficient, but to a number of conditions of which poverty plays a great part.

It is a recognized fact that tuberculosis is most prevalent in the middle or poorer classes of people, or rather in that class whose means are limited and the home surroundings, food, recreation, and education are stunted because the earning capacity of the head of the family is small.

Our Wisconsin laws are such that the patients at the state and county sanatoria are provided for, regardless of their financial circumstances. Those who are able to pay for their maintenance do so, while the indigent ones are maintained by the state and county jointly, consequently while at the institution the patient's mind is at rest and he has no cares.

As it requires many months and sometimes years to affect an arrest of the disease, it can be safely said that tuberculosis causes much poverty. Therefore when the zenith of the Sanatorium treatment is reached and the patient is discharged an "apparently arrested" case, the long enforced idleness make it imperative that he immediately seek employment.

In the process of rest and relaxation so necessary in the treatment of tuberculosis, the strength of every part of the body is drawn to the affected parts, consequently the muscles become soft and a general physical inertia takes place. Therefore when the patient leaves the Sanatorium he has regained his health; he has reached the convalescent stage but is not physically strong to cope with the working world. There still remains a hardening process before it is safe to return the patient to his home and employment.

In making a recovery from tuberculosis, the convalescent stage is most critical. The patient feeling well and looking well also feels that he must immediately return to work when discharged from the Sanatorium to replenish the exhausted finances. The result very often is that relapses occur and therefore the time and money spent for previous treatment go for nothing and frequently the patient loses his life in addition, all because he attempted to do too much too soon after his discharge without first being physically hardened or prepared for long hours in the office, store or factory.

The Legislature of 1913 enacted a law authorizing your Honorable Body to establish and operate a camp and farm in the forest reserve for the purpose of hardening patients recovering from tuberculosis as well as treating those threatened with tuberculosis.

In 1914 a beautiful site was selected in the State forest reserve on the shores of Little Tomahawk Lake, three miles from Tomahawk Lake station, and building operations were commenced. In the spring and summer of 1915 the buildings completed were as follows:

Administration building, which consists of sleeping quarters for the officers and kitchen employes, dining room for thirty, kitchen and office. One cottage for twenty patients; power house, equipped with gas engine farm power plant and water works; boat house for storage of gasoline launch and row boats; woodshed; ice house; poultry house, and barn.

On August 12th, 1915, the first patient was received and during the period of ten and one-half months to the end of the biennial period, 26 patients were admitted, of which 18 remained at the close of the year and eight were discharged.

Through graded light labor the convalescents are being hardened and trained in useful employment. With the exception of one employed farm hand and four female employes in the culinary, household and laundry departments, the balance of the institutional work such as gardening, farming, engineering, road-building and construction work is carried on by patients, which is graded to conform to the individual conditions and is governed by charts and medical examinations made from time to time.

Of the eight patients discharged, five or 62½ per cent attained a point of physical strength where they were able to work seven and eight hours a day and are classified as "graduated." All five ob-

tained positions, are self-supporting and are holding their own with fellow men. It is gratifying to learn that the time, money and efforts spent in getting them well is highly appreciated as is evident from an article recently written in a medical paper by one of our graduates in which he writes: "I must make good. It's the only way that I can pay back the State of Wisconsin for what it has done for me. I owe the state my life and I figure that the only way I can pay a part of the debt is to make something worth while out of that life."

The remaining three, or 32½ per cent of the eight discharged improved and I feel certain had they remained a reasonable length of time, the results would have been as successful as those who graduated.

Coöperating with this institution, Dr. Frank Brockway, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium and his medical staff, supervise and direct the medical work by making periodical chest examinations and other observations of our patients. Therefore the work carried on at the Tomahawk Lake Camp is a continuation of the previous sanatorium treatment to assist in properly rounding out the cure of Tuberculosis and is of vital importance.

While the demand for admission to the State and County Sanatoria is larger than can be supplied, the Camp has been of assistance in relieving the congestion of those institutions somewhat by receiving their convalescents at an earlier stage than if they discharged them and sent them directly to their homes, thereby making it possible to treat more cases throughout the year.

In addition to patients from the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, convalescents were also received from Muirdale Sanatorium, Wauwatosa, Blue Mound Sanatorium, Wauwatosa, River-view Sanatorium, Little Chute, Sunny View Sanatorium, Winnebago, and Maple Crest Sanatorium, Manitowoc.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

At first, patients were few, convalescents being inclined to look with distrust at the prospect of manual labor. Within its first year however, the Camp has demonstrated its value, the nature of its work has become better understood by patients at the various sanatoria whose coöperation is necessary to make the Camp a success. As a result, there is now a large waiting list and I recommend that another cottage be built with a capacity of forty beds to meet the demand.

As the present dining room and kitchen in the administration building are barely large enough to take care of the twenty patients we now have, I would recommend that with an additional cottage, a separate refectory building be built which will be large enough to ultimately care for 100 patients and should include a kitchen,

serving room, refrigerator or cold storage rooms as well as a well-equipped laundry.

A cottage for housing ten employees should be provided for as well as the enlarging of the power plant and the sewage disposal plant.

A well-equipped workshop would be of benefit not only to the patients, but also to the institution as repair parts and articles which are now being purchased could be made. The shop would also be the means of securing a revenue as there is an abundance of raw material for the manufacture of woodenware which could be developed and the products sold.

The present institutional land consists of 62 acres, about 7 acres of which can be used for agricultural purposes. In addition, seven forties have been set aside by the Forestry Commission to be used as a farm for this institution. But being at a distance of a half mile and on account of two lakes, (Big Carr lake and Little Carr lake) which lie between the two points of institutional lands, with the land adjoining and a strip of land between the two lakes over which the only direct route to the farm lands could be established, being held open to settlers or summer homes, this land is inaccessible. In order to reach the farm lands it is necessary to make a detour around Carr lake a distance of three miles. I would recommend therefore, that adjoining forties namely 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in section nine be transferred from the Forestry Department to this institution. Forties 7 and 8 although not in direct line with institutional land are desirable as they are timbered and would therefore be the means of assuring us of wood for fuel. The adjoining land is also suitable for pasturing live stock. An ideal dairy farm could be developed and be made profitable as there is a nearby market for the product.

The Legislature of 1913 provided in section 1421—30.2 as follows: "Any tuberculosis camp established on any state lands, under this section, shall, under necessary and proper regulations made as hereafter provided, be open to any person threatened with, or who is recovering from tuberculosis, the charge for the care and maintenance of any such person not to exceed three dollars and fifty cents per week."

In view of the fact that the average patient by the time he reaches the convalescent stage has little or no money and that he performs as much useful labor about the institution as his condition permits during his stay at the Camp, thereby relieving the institution of employing outside help to a great extent, I recommend that this part of the law be changed permitting the convalescent to work for his maintenance in lieu of payment. I believe, however, that the county in which the patient resides should be charged with a just portion of the expense of maintaining him.

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

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The appropriations which I would respectfully recommend for the coming biennial period are as follows:

	1917-18	1918-19
Operating expenditures	\$12,480.00	\$23,430.00
Repairs and maintenance	1,000.00	1,000.00
Capital	41,450.00	17,250.00
	\$54,930.00	\$41,680.00

Details for Capital Expenditures:

Land improvements	\$200.00	\$200.00
Cottage for 40 patients	8,000.00	4,000.00
Refectory building	} 13,000.00	8,000.00
and		
Dormitory for employees	1,000.00	2,500.00
Workshop and storehouse.....	2,000.00	
Addition to power house to centralize heating plant now in administration building	2,000.00	
Addition to sewage disposal plant.....	3,000.00	
Materials for poultry house and other small buildings for farm purposes to be built by patients.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Furniture and furnishings for cottage....	4,000.00	
Furniture and equipment for refectory building	3,000.00	
Laundry equipment	1,000.00	
Furniture for employees dormitory.....	2,000.00	
Machinery and equipment.....	2,000.00	
Hand tools and sundry equipment	500.00	500.00
Live stock, cows and horses.....	700.00	1,000.00
Library books	50.00	50.00
	\$41,450.00	\$17,250.00

Total capital expenditures..... \$41,450.00 \$17,250.00

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. REICH,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CHAPTER 679, LAWS OF 1913, AUTHORIZING THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A CAMP AND FARM IN THE FOREST RESERVES IN WHICH PERSONS WHO ARE THREATENED WITH OR WHO ARE RECOVERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS MAY BE RECEIVED AND CARED FOR, DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$7,821 58
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 679, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.53 R. S.		10,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		77 16
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$17,897 45	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1 29	
		\$17,898 74	\$17,898 74
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$1 29
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 395, Laws of 1915.....		8,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year		86 42
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,029 47	
June 30.....	Balance transferred to operation fund of Tuberculosis Camp	8 24	
		\$8,087 71	\$8,087 71

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

TABLE II.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		\$12,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from the "Camp Building Fund".....		8 24
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		62 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$10,272 01	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,798 23	
		\$12,070 24	\$12,074 24

TABLE III.—STATEMENT OF BUILDING, SITE, ETC., FUND OF THE TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$7,821 58
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 679, Laws of 1913.....		10,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		77 16
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$17,897 45	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1 29	
		\$17,898 74	\$17,888 74
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$1 29
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 395, Laws of 1915.....		8,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		36 42
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,029 47	
June 30.....	Balance transferred to "Operation Fund" of Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	8 24	
		\$8,037 71	\$8,037 71

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND OF TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		\$12,000 00
July 1.....	Transferred from "Building Fund" of Tomahawk Lake Camp.....		8 24
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		62 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$10,272 01	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,798 23	
		\$12,070 24	\$12,070 24

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE

LOCATED AT WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

OFFICERS.

L. ROCK SLEYSER, M. D.Superintendent and Steward
G. H. SCHROEDER Assistant Steward
CHARLES W. SCHOENIAN.....Supervisor

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN: .

Statutory provisions requiring the submission of a biennial report, I have the honor to submit the following:

HISTORICAL

Alienists and criminologists have come to a gradual realization during the last quarter of a century that the dangerous and criminal insane, and defectives, are a class by themselves requiring a further specialization and segregation in their care. This population not only handicaps the administration of the penal institutions and hospitals for the civil insane, but is an injustice so placed to the class referred to, as well as to the normal population, of either of the institutions named. It is now universally conceded that the dangerous and criminal insane require care by those specially trained, in a specially planned housing, which, while it guarantees the safety of a prison, eliminates prison appearance and effect, for the brightness and cheerfulness so essential to a true hospital.

While this opinion is now held by all familiar with this class, few states have taken the steps to make special provision for them. New York established the first institution for the criminal insane in America, at Matteawan, and has, since, further specialized by building an institution for insane convicts at Dannemora. The remarkable pioneer work of Drs. Robert Lamb and Charles North, at these institutions, has made the way much easier for others to follow in the development of this new field. Michigan and Illinois followed, and now Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin have separate and distinct institutions for the care of this class, while some three or four other states have gone part way and established a department for their care in connection with some other institution. The writer has visited and studied several of these institutions, and we have tried to avoid the mistakes so frankly admitted by them, and benefit by their experience.

The Legislature of 1909* made provision for the erection at the Northern Hospital for the Insane of a hospital for the criminal insane for the detention of dangerous and criminal insane, by an appropriation of \$100,000.00. A study of hospitals for the criminal insane was made. Plans were prepared and adopted for the con-

struction of a building to provide for present and future needs. It was discovered that it was impossible to contract for the construction of those portions of the building to meet present requirements for the money appropriated, and no work was done.

The Legislature of 1911† deemed it inadvisable to locate the criminal insane and the insane criminals, with the general hospital for the insane at Winnebago, and made provisions for \$20,000.00 for a site to be located at Waupun, Wisconsin. With this you were enabled to purchase a tract of seventy-two acres of the finest kind of garden truck land, such as could and would be worked by this class of insane. The property is admirably located. Your Board endeavored to let by contract the construction of those portions of the building previously attempted to be constructed, but it was again found that the appropriation was insufficient. Accordingly you constructed only one hospital wing, a portion of the administration building, the connecting corridor and the power house. The excavation for the foundations for the hospital was made by prisoners. The crushed stone for all the concrete work was furnished by prison labor.

This structure was completed and equipped, provision having been made for approximately forty patients. The first patients were admitted on January 12, 1914.

The Legislature of 1913, § realizing the trend of modern thought, and the importance of the work to be accomplished, by the new institution, created it as a separate and distinct institution, under the name of Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control and the supervision of a medical superintendent. The writer was appointed as superintendent and steward by your Honorable Body, and transferred from the State Prison Hospital July 1, 1913, devoting his time after that date to equipping and organizing for operation.

The Legislature of 1913 also provided, by the enactment of Section 604—3 as follows:

"The said institution shall be used for the custody, care, and special treatment of insane persons of the following classes:

- (1) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who become insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution.
- (2) Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.
- (3) Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity.
- (4) Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.
- (5) Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony."

*Chapter 499, Laws of 1909.

†Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.

§Chapter 356 Laws of 1913.

The same Legislature appropriated for completing the central connecting corridor, by carrying it west and erecting Hospital Building "C". Contracts were let for this early in 1914, and it was occupied January 26, 1915.

An ice house of ample size to care for future needs was erected in the winter of 1914 and a root cellar to care for garden products was built with our labor. Much has been done to beautify the grounds. Trees, shrubs, vines and perennials have been planted, sidewalks and roads built. These plantings have attained a moderate growth and the approach to the institution is most attractive.

The Legislature of 1915 provided for a small dairy and horse barn which was erected during the past winter. This will care for the immediate needs of the institution and can be enlarged at a later date when found too small. The Legislature also provided for the erection of a concrete wall to enclose recreation grounds approximately 480x600 feet in the rear of the institution. This is being built by convict labor and will be completed early this fall. The wall which is 15 feet in height, is so constructed as to be but 4 feet above the ground level. This eliminates the psychic effect of a prison wall and is attained by a drained moat on the inside of the wall. In excavating for this moat, all stone has been crushed and piled and we have on hand a sufficient quantity of crushed stone to erect four or five of our future buildings.

STATISTICAL DATA

We have instituted records of medical and sociological research which in detail and completeness, we believe, second to none. Data of this kind, however, is of little value until it covers a large number of examinations. For this reason, no attempt will be made in this report to include this matter.

FUTURE NEEDS

Building "B", the first to be occupied and which provides for thirty-five patients, was filled beyond capacity within a week after it was opened, and Building "C", with a capacity of fifty-six was filled within ten days by transfers from other institutions. We now have a population of one hundred and two in these two buildings and it is a physical impossibility to accommodate the large number in the state and county institutions who await transfer under the provision of Section 604—3. No attempt has been made to care for other than male patients, though the other institutions all have women who should be transferred here. Filled as we are, we can care for no women; will be, from now on, unable to receive direct court commitments; will be unable to accommodate any of the dangerous insane now housed in the county asylums, and it is doubtful if our discharges will make room for even the insane



BIRD'S EYE VIEW—HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE—WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.
TAKEN FROM THE WATER TOWER—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

criminals who, from time to time, will require removal from the State prison. For these reasons, as well as in the interest of efficiency and economy of operation, (though our per capita cost is now no higher than that of the other state institutions for the insane), I would recommend the erection, during the coming biennial period, of at least two more of the contemplated wings. I would also recommend the acquisition of forty acres more land, which can be secured adjoining the present tract—this, that farming operations may be extended. An orchard should be planted this coming year and some small sheds and a poultry house are needed. We will also need an appropriation of \$2500.00 to grade the recreation grounds and equip them for use. Provision should be made in the new hospital buildings for a laundry and bakery and the same equipped. Hydrotherapeutic equipment, which is indispensable in the modern treatment of the insane, should be installed as soon as an appropriation for same can be secured.

CHANGE OF NAME

Each state, in creating an institution of this kind, has created it as a "Hospital for the Criminal Insane." New York and Michigan, the pioneers, have recognized the mistake, and corrected it by legislative enactment. These three first institutions are now known as the "Matteawan, Dannemora, and Ionia State Hospitals, and no references made in the name to the class of patients cared for. The institution is distinctly a hospital, and nothing is to be gained by branding its inmates as "criminal" insane. This is especially pertinent to Wisconsin's institution, as we are to care for civil insane who show suicidal or homicidal tendencies. The name "criminal" is an injustice and stigma to them, which causes serious objection from their friends and relatives. No advantage is to be gained by its retention, and I urge that the mistake be rectified by legislative enactment at the earliest opportunity.

The institution should be known by some such name as "The Central State Hospital." (This name is merely a suggestion, which casts no more stigma on its inmates than does the name of the other two institutions at Mendota and Winnebago.)

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the support your Honorable Body has given me at all times in the work incident to the organization of the new institution. I wish also to acknowledge the loyalty and splendid interest in his work of each employee.

Respectfully submitted,

L. ROCK SLEYSER, M. D.
Superintendent and Steward.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	For year ending June 30, 1915.			For year ending June 30, 1916.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admissions:						
Number remaining in Hospital at commencement of each fiscal year.....	43	.....	43	91	.....	91
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Hospital	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from the Northern Hospital.....	35	.....	35	7	.....	7
Transferred from Milwaukee County Hospital	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison.	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Transferred from County Asylums.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Committed direct by Courts.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Total.....	98	.....	98	109	.....	109
Discharges:						
Returned to Wisconsin State Prison during year	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Returned to Wisconsin State Reformatory during year.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to Milwaukee County Hospital during year.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Eloped and not returned during year.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Discharged as sane.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Died during the year.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	3
Total.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Remaining in Hospital at close of each year	91	.....	91	102	.....	102
Daily average in Hospital.....	63	.....	63	95	.....	95

TABLE II.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1916, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF COMMITMENT.

Name of Counties	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1915	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1916	Name of Counties	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1915	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1916
	Total	Total		Total	Total
Adams.....	1	1	Marquette.....	—	1
Ashland.....	4	3	Milwaukee.....	26	29
Barron.....	1	1	Monroe.....	—	—
Bayfield.....	2	1	Oconto.....	2	3
Brown.....	2	3	Oneida.....	—	—
Buffalo.....	—	—	Outagamie.....	1	—
Burnett.....	—	—	Ozaukee.....	1	1
Calumet.....	—	1	Pepin.....	—	—
Chippewa.....	1	1	Pierce.....	—	—
Clark.....	1	1	Polk.....	—	—
Columbia.....	1	1	Portage.....	1	2
Crawford.....	—	—	Price.....	2	2
Dane.....	—	2	Racine.....	3	3
Dodge.....	1	1	Richland.....	—	—
Door.....	—	—	Rock.....	5	5
Douglas.....	3	4	Rusk.....	—	—
Dunn.....	1	1	St. Croix.....	—	—
Eau Claire.....	2	2	Sauk.....	—	—
Florence.....	1	1	Sawyer.....	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	5	4	Shawano.....	—	—
Forest.....	1	1	Sheboygan.....	—	—
Grant.....	—	1	Taylor.....	1	1
Green.....	—	—	Trempe'leau.....	—	—
Green Lake.....	—	—	Vernon.....	—	—
Iowa.....	—	—	Vilas.....	1	1
Iron.....	2	2	Walworth.....	—	—
Jackson.....	—	—	Washington.....	—	—
Jefferson.....	—	—	Washington.....	3	2
Juneau.....	—	—	Waukesha.....	3	3
Kenosha.....	1	3	Waupaca.....	2	2
Kewaunee.....	—	—	Waushara.....	—	—
La Crosse.....	—	—	Winnebago.....	1	2
Lafayette.....	—	1	Wood.....	2	2
Lansdale.....	1	1			
Lincoln.....	1	1			
Manitowoc.....	2	2			
Marathon.....	2	2			
			Total.....	91	102

TABLE III.—SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Total	Per Cent
1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense, and who became insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction or other correctional institution....	61	60%
2. Persons accused of crime, but found not guilty because of insanity.....	1	1%
3. Persons accused of crime, but not tried because of insanity....	31	30%
4. Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county asylums for the insane.....	8	8%
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.....	1	1%
Total.....	102	100%

TABLE IV.—SHOWING CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE VARIOUS PATIENTS
REMAINING IN INSTITUTION AT END OF BIENNIAL PERIOD
JUNE 30, 1916.

Abandonment.....	1	Murder (not tried because of insanity).....	19
Assault with intent to kill & murder	7	Murder, first degree.....	2
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.....	4	Murder, second degree.....	3
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	Murder, third degree.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	5	Manlaughter, third degree.....	1
Assault and robbery, being armed	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Arson.....	6	Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Burglary.....	10	Rape.....	5
Cruelty to animals—previous conviction.....	1	Robbery.....	2
Forgery.....	2	Taking indecent liberties.....	3
Incest.....	2	Sodomy.....	2
Grand larceny.....	2	No crime committed.....	7
Larceny from the person.....	1		
		Total at end of period.....	102

TABLE V.—OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Trade or profession	During the Period	Since Opening Hospital	Trade or profession	During the Period	Since Opening Hospital
Agent.....	1	1	Logger.....	—	1
Bell boy.....	1	1	Miner.....	1	1
Barber.....	1	1	Mason.....	1	1
Butcher.....	—	1	Machinist.....	3	3
Blacksmith.....	—	2	Moulder.....	1	3
Bartender.....	—	2	Newsboy.....	1	1
Baker.....	1	1	Painter.....	—	2
Bookbinder.....	—	1	Peddler.....	—	1
Clerk.....	1	2	Porter.....	1	1
Cooks.....	1	1	Shoemaker.....	—	1
Carpenters.....	2	4	Showman.....	—	1
Coachman.....	1	1	Switchman.....	2	2
Contractor.....	1	1	Tailor.....	1	1
Engineer.....	1	1	Tool maker.....	1	1
Farmer.....	4	9	Waiter.....	2	4
Farm laborers.....	6	7	Upholsterer.....	1	1
Fireman.....	3	4			
Janitor.....	—	1	Total admissions.....	73	116
Laborers.....	34	50			

TABLE VI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

California.....	1	<i>Foreign:</i>	
Georgia.....	1	Armenia.....	1
Illinois.....	3	Alsace-Lorraine.....	1
Indiana.....	1	Austria.....	8
Massachusetts.....	2	Bavaria.....	1
Michigan.....	5	Bohemia.....	2
Minnesota.....	1	Canada.....	1
Missouri.....	1	England.....	1
Mississippi.....	2	Finland.....	3
Nebraska.....	1	France.....	1
New York.....	2	Germany.....	10
Ohio.....	1	Greece.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	Holland.....	1
Virginia.....	1	Ireland.....	2
Wisconsin.....	31	Italy.....	2
		Norway.....	2
		Poland.....	1
		Russia.....	5
		Scotland.....	1
		Switzerland.....	2
		Servia.....	1
		Wales.....	1
		Total.....	102

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AGES OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Between 15 and 20 years.....	2
Between 20 and 25 years.....	9
Between 25 and 30 years.....	10
Between 30 and 35 years.....	20
Between 35 and 40 years.....	14
Between 40 and 45 years.....	19
Between 45 and 50 years.....	8
Between 50 and 55 years.....	12
Between 55 and 60 years.....	3
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4
Between 70 and 80 years.....	1
Total.....	102

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Conjugal condition.	
Single.....	57
Married.....	29
Widowed.....	10
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	102

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

Year	Total num- treated	Total num- ber of deaths	Percentage of deaths
1914.....	43	0	0%
1915.....	91	1	1.09%
1916.....	102	3	2.94%

TABLE X.—SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Causes of death	For year ending June 30, 1915	For year ending June 30, 1916
Aneurism of Aorta.....	1	.....
Paranoia.....	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	.....	1
Suicide.....	.....	1
Total.....	1	3

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE DURATION OF STAY AND THE AGE ON ADMISSION OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Duration of Stay in Hospital of Those Recovered	
3 to 6 months.....	2
6 to 8 months.....	1
1 to 2 years.....	3
2 to 3 years.....	1
4 to 5 years.....	1
Total.....	8
Ages on Admission of Those Recovered	
Under 20 years.....	1
20 to 25 years.....	1
30 to 35 years.....	2
35 to 40 years.....	2
40 to 45 years.....	1
60 to 65 years.....	1
Total.....	8

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$3,992 21
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		300 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		51,340 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$33,867 62	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	29,464 50	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	300 00	
		\$60,632 21	\$30,632 21
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$36,464 50
July 1.....	Balance in hands of steward.....		300 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		43,230 05
July 1.....	Transferred to "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	\$6,000 00	
July 1.....	Transferred to "Cell Wing, Tunnel System, Etc., Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison, Chap. 59v, Laws of 1915.....	10,000 00	
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	35,821 85	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	18,372 79	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	300 00	
		\$60,994 64	\$60,994 64

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.24 R. S. 1913)

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$136 51
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913—Sec. 172—67.24 R. S. 1913.....		1,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$781 07	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	356 44	
		\$1,136 51	\$1,136 51
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$355 44
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....		1,100 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$616 85	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	838 59	
		\$1,455 44	\$1,455 44

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

<i>Hospital for the Criminal Insane Fund.</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$19,478 79
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		19,290 00
1915			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		166 50
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$38,906 29	
		\$38,906 29	\$38,906 29
<i>Completion and Equipment of Building "C" Fund (Chapter 599, Laws of 1915—Section 2—25, R. S. 1915)</i>			
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 2—25 R. S. 1915.....		\$9,500 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$1,008 18	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	8,496 82	
		\$9,500 00	\$9,500 00
<i>Construction of Hospital Wall Fund (Chapter 599, Laws of 1915—Section 2—25, R. S. 1915)</i>			
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 2—25 R. S. 1915.....		\$12,000 00
1916			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to this fund during fiscal year.....		86 55
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$9,082 46	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	3,004 09	
		\$12,086 55	\$12,086 55
<i>Other (Capital) Permanent Improvements Fund (Chapter 599, Laws of 1915—Section 2—25, R. S. 1915)</i>			
1915			
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 2—25 R. S. 1915.....		\$2,350 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$1,827 09	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	522 91	
		\$2,350 00	\$2,350 00
<i>Land for Hospital for the Criminal Insane Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911)</i>			
1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$89 00
1915			
June 30.....	This balance was reverted to the general fund of the state by Chap. 599, Laws of 1915....	\$89 00	
		\$89 00	\$89 00

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

LOCATED AT 1314 FOND DU LAC AVENUE, MILWAUKEE

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

The Almighty does not endow us with superfluous senses. Blindness is a deprivation, a handicap; but it does not change human nature. As far as possible, family ties should be retained, and independence should be encouraged.

The State provides the workshop, heat, instruction and superintendence. The workman is paid as wages (piece work) the difference between the cost of the material and the selling price of the finished article.

The workman boards or lives where he chooses, selects his own environment and is subject to no supervision outside of working hours.

The capital outlay and the cost of maintenance in some of the institutions, where workmen are boarded and housed, is about five times as great as ours.

Many blind men, like a large percentage of their brothers who have sight, are faithful and industrious as workmen, but have no capacity for conducting a business on their own account; it will always be necessary to provide this class employment and wages:

In most European countries, and more recently in many states of America, provisions have been made for the instruction and the employment of the adult blind who ordinarily outnumber the youthful blind in proportion of eight or nine to one.

We have many applications on hand and am glad to say that with the present outlook for material we soon will be able to accept all of them.

Practically all our blind artisans have become self-supporting and many of them are able to earn from ten to fifteen dollars per week.

The Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind was established by the Legislature for the purpose of assisting blind artisans to become self-supporting citizens.

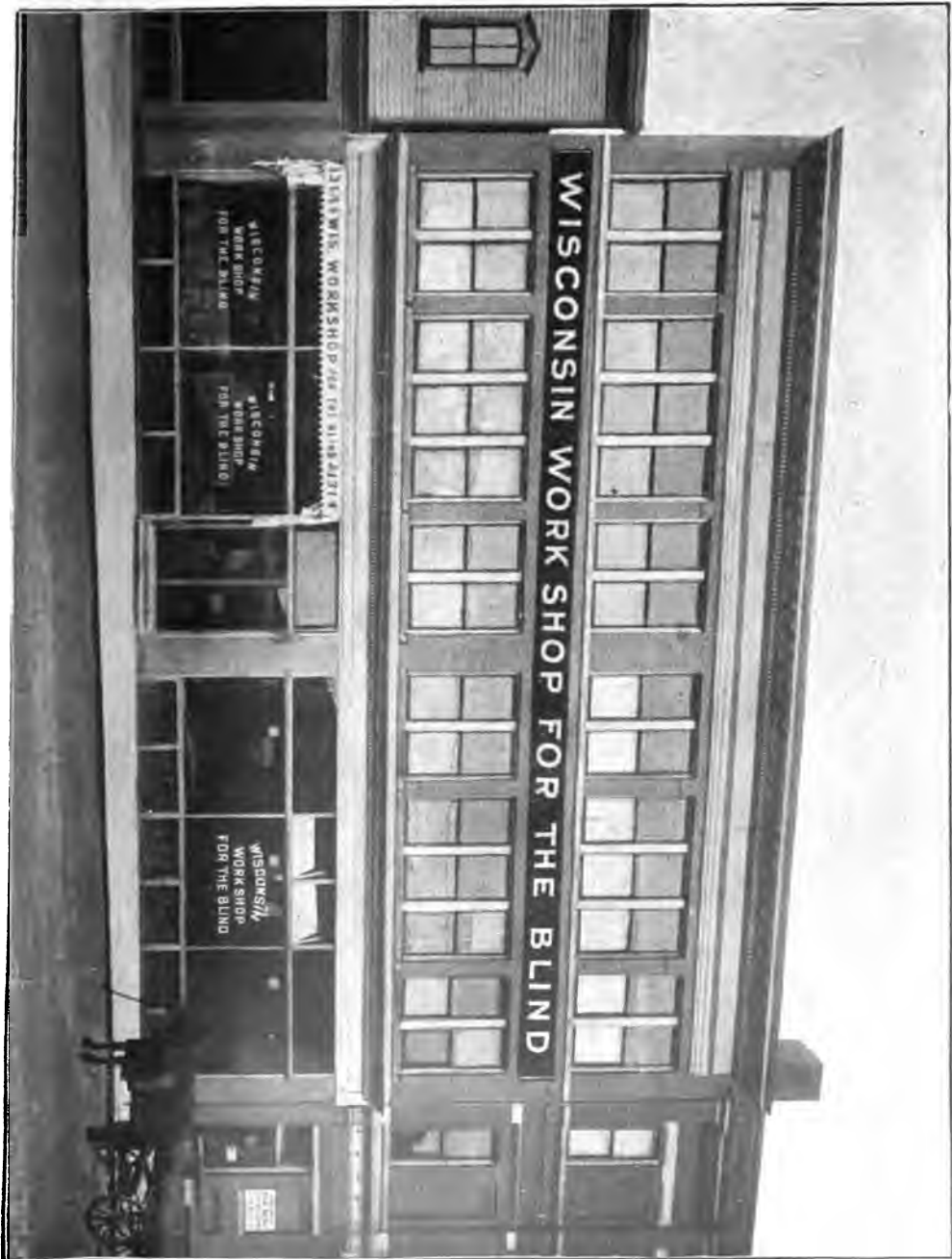
The institution admits citizens of the State and teaches them a trade. The principal occupation of its inmates is making baskets and other willow ware.

Section 572 b of the statutes provides that the Board of Control may admit persons who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the institution and furnish them a limited amount of material and tools required in their employment. The trade is taught them; they are furnished material out of which to make the products. The products are sold for them and they are given all the profit above the cost of the material, none of the profit is retained by the State institution.

The law provides that the State Board of Control may pay the transportation of any indigent blind person and furnish him board for a reasonable time, so as to enable him to learn a trade, the amount to be expended for that purpose not to exceed \$75.00 in any case.

In order to take advantage of the opportunities for buying our necessary material such as willows and rattan at the proper time we must for this purpose have a larger amount of money and I would therefore ask for a special appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the purchase of material.

The last appropriation of this kind was made in 1908 when our sales amounted to \$14,808.96. Since our last years sales alone have increased to \$20,599.36, you will readily see that we need a larger amount of money to better care for the increased volume of business.



WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

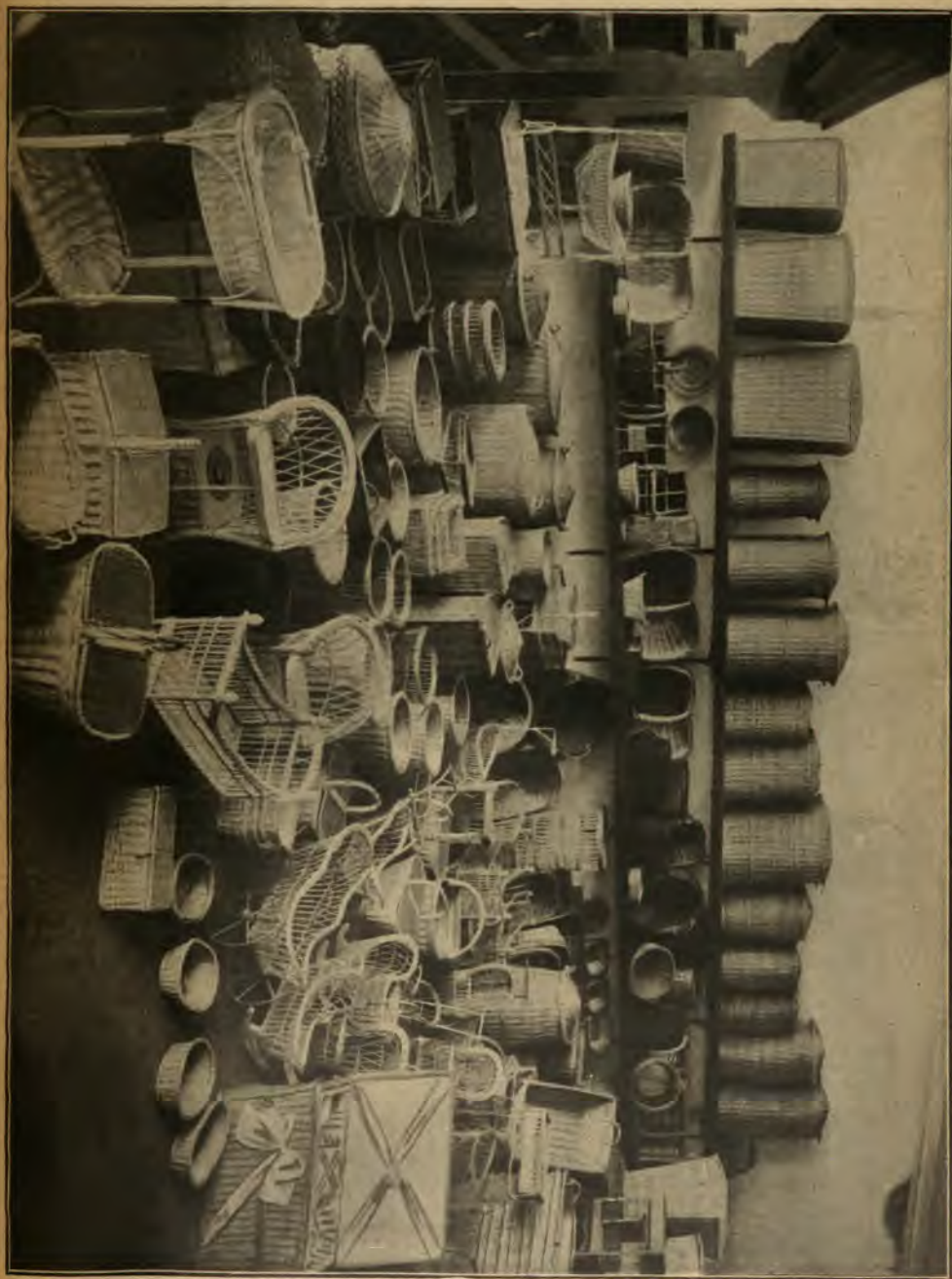
To assist those learning a trade, for current expenses, including light, power, salaries and also for machinery and tools we ask for an annual appropriation of \$10,000.

Appended hereto will be found our financial statements together with the statistical tables for the years 1915 and 1916.

In conclusion permit me to thank the members of the Board for their hearty support and assistance in the improvement of the workshop.

Yours very truly,
OSCAR KUSTERMANN,
Superintendent.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1916.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Classifications			Total.
Salaries:			
Salary	\$1,999 92		
Instruction	3,060 00		
Rent		\$5,059 92	
Light and power.....		1,500 00	
General Expense:		74 43	
Telephone	\$60 08		
Laundry	12 00		
Stamps	60 00		
Stationery and books.....		137 08	
State allowance for board to blind workmen.....		34 10	
		144 30	
Furniture and fixtures.....		7 50	
Machinery and tools.....		181 02	
		188 52	
Total		\$7,133 35	
Deducted by Secretary of State: Insurance.....		92 73	92 73
Total		\$7,226 08	\$7,226 08

TABLE II.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Classifications			Total
Salaries:			
Salary	\$1,999 92		
Instruction	2,733 70		
Rent		\$4,733 62	
Light and power.....		1,500 00	
General Expense:		75 13	
Telephone	\$71 04		
Laundry	14 00		
Postage	66 00		
Stationery and books.....		151 04	
State allowance for board to blind workmen.....		33 36	
Premium on bond for superintendent.....		31 45	
		25 00	
Furniture and fixtures.....		13 60	
Machinery and tools.....		41 50	
Cuts for printing.....		11 92	
Total		\$6,616 62	
Deducted by Secretary of State:			
Printing	\$46 74		
Insurance	103 38		
Print paper	5 11		
		155 23	155 23
Total		\$6,771 85	\$6,771 85

TABLE III.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$188 03
July 1.....	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.41 R. S.		7,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$6,944 88	
June 30.....	Deducted by Secretary of State for insurance.....	92 73	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	150 47	
	Total	\$7,188 03	\$7,188 03
	Available balance July 1, 1915.....		\$150 47

TABLE IV.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$560 00
	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913, Sec. 172—67.42 R. S.		600 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$188 52	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	961 48	
	Total	\$1,150 00	\$1,150 00
	Available balance July 1, 1915.....		\$961 48

TABLE V.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$150 47
	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915—Sec. 172—67.41 R. S.		8,455 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$8,549 60	
June 30.....	Deducted by Secretary of State for:		
	Printing	46 74	
	Insurance	103 38	
	Print paper	5 11	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,900 64	
	Total	\$8,605 47	\$8,605 47
	Available balance July 1, 1916.....		\$1,900 64

TABLE VI.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury.....		\$361 48
	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, Chap. 500, Laws of 1915, Sec. 172—67.42		
	R. S.		600 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$67 02	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	1,494 46	
	Total	\$1,561 48	\$1,561 48
	Available balance July 1, 1916.....		\$1,494 46

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE INVESTMENT OF THE STATE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Classifications	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	Total.
Furniture and fixtures	\$7 50	\$18 60	\$21 10
Machinery and tools.....	181 02	41 50	222 52
Cuts for printing.....		11 92	11 92
Total.....	\$188 52	\$67 02	\$255 54

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING INVENTORY OF STATE INVESTMENT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Classifications.	Inventory July 1, 1914.	Paid on this account July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916.	Total.	Depreciation 10%	Inventory
Furniture and fixtures.....	\$628 18	\$21 10	\$649 28	\$64 93	\$584 35
Machinery and tools.....	864 16	222 52	1,086 68	108 67	978 01
Cuts for printing.	352 85	11 92	344 77	34 45	310 32
Willow farms	328 42			100%	
Total.....	\$2,152 61		\$2,080 73		\$1,872 66

TABLE IX.—SHOWING EXPENSE OF THE STATE AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Classifications.	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	Total.
Light and power	\$74 43	\$75 13	\$149 56
Rent	1,500 00	1,500 00	3,000 00
Salaries	5,059 92	4,733 62	9,793 54
Allowance for board to indigent blind workmen.....	144 30	31 45	175 75
Laundry	12 00	14 00	26 00
Telephone	60 08	71 04	131 12
Stamps	60 00	66 00	126 00
Stationery and books.....	34 10	33 36	67 46
Premium on bond for superintendent		25 00	25 00
Total	\$6,944 83	\$6,549 60	
Secretary of State for:			
Printing and paper		51 85	51 85
Insurance	92 73	108 48	196 11
Total	\$7,037 56	\$6,704 83	
Total for the biennial period.....			\$13,742 39

TABLE X.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915

1915 June 30.....	Material on hand July 1, 1914	\$1,670 51	
	Material bought July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	7,780 69	
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1914	9,211 94	
	Labor paid to blind workmen July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	11,706 31	
	Expense:		
	Freight	\$638 75	
	Cartage	107 75	
	Packing Material	86 86	
	Sundries	25 71	
		758 57	
	Commission on sales	338 31	
	Discounts	341 30	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915		\$19,975 79
	Merchandise Stock Inventory June 30, 1915.....		11,347 01
	Material Inventory June 30, 1915.....		1,068 36
	Surplus	573 53	
	Total.....	\$32,391 16	\$32,381 16



WORK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE

TABLE XI.—SHOWING BALANCE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915

1915			
June 30.....	State allowance for material to December 1909		\$11,868 87
	Contingent fund		500 00
	Balance in bank	\$188 96	
	Cash on hand	147 17	
	Merchandise stock inventory June 30, 1915 ..	11,347 01	
	Material inventory June 30, 1915	1,058 86	
	Accounts receivable	1,561 89	
	Surplus		1,854 52
	Total.....	\$14,228 80	\$14,228 80

TABLE XII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

June 30.....	Material on hand July 1, 1915	\$1,058 86	
	Material bought July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916 ..	7,316 17	
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1915	11,347 01	
	Labor paid to blind workman July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	4,964 40	
	Expense:		
	Freight	\$266 61	
	Cartage	92 55	
	Packing material	117 43	
		541 59	
	Sundries	34 99	
	Commission on sales	711 23	
	Discounts	861 43	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916 ..		\$20,599 26
	Merchandise stock inventory June 30, 1916.....		4,557 00
	Material inventory June 30, 1916		2,180 42
	Surplus	986 69	
	Total.....	\$27,286 87	\$27,286 87

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING BALANCE ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1916

1916			
June 30.....	State allowance for material to December 1909		\$11,868 87
	Contingent Fund		500 00
	Balance in Bank	\$5,543 47	
	Cash on hand	358 39	
	Merchandise stock inventory June 30, 1916.....	4,557 09	
	Material inventory June 30, 1916.....	2,180 42	
	Accounts receivable	2,625 71	
	Surplus		2,841 21
	Total.....	\$15,210 08	\$15,210 08

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

	Doll buggies	Baskets	Chairs caned
Dec. 16, 1903 to June 30, 1904	2,870	1,020	10
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905	4,497	4,903	77
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906	1,562	8,676	111
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907	922	12,113	.....
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908 .....	.....	17,898	.....
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909 .....	.....	20,130	.....
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910 .....	.....	18,067	.....
July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911 .....	.....	16,097	.....
July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912 .....	.....	19,907	.....
July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913 .....	.....	20,984	.....
July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914 .....	.....	27,075	.....
July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915 .....	.....	25,785	.....
July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916 .....	.....	7,448	.....
Total.....	9,821	201,068	198

TABLE XV.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF MERCHANDISE SOLD AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

Dec. 16, 1903 to June 30, 1904	\$850 18
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905	3,042 21
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906	6,110 29
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907	11,167 10
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908	14,808 96
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909	16,540 00
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910	16,497 86
July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911	15,884 49
July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912	16,728 87
July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913	20,414 16
July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914	24,127 19
July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	19,975 79
July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	20,569 36.
Total sales to June 30, 1916.....	\$186,731 46

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING ALLOWANCE FOR LABOR TO BLIND WORKMEN. REPRESENTING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COST OF THE MATERIAL AND THE SELLING PRICE OF THE PRODUCT

	Hours of work	Weeks worked	Allowance for labor	Weekly average wage paid to workmen
Dec. 16, 1903 to June 30, 1904	9,254	174	\$408 61	\$2.3196
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905	32,809	619	2,262 06	3.6558
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906	52,446	899	4,828 29	4.8987
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907	56,490	1,006	5,430 54	5.3874
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908	70,618	1,218	7,852 80	6.4473
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909	72,872	1,266	8,393 13	6.6324
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910	70,220	1,211	8,138 80	6.7207
July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911	57,770	996	7,123 27	7.1519
July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912	64,766	1,116	8,667 19	7.7668
July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913	69,613	1,221	9,765 41	7.9897
July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914	89,741	1,547	12,650 98	8.1777
July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	82,488	1,447	11,706 31	8.0994
July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	33,867	594	4,964 40	8.3574
Total amount paid to blind workmen to June 30, 1916 .....	.....	.....	\$91,677 84	.....

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916
July	39	38
August	40	35
September	39	33
October	39	5
November	41	30
December	41	31
January	40	30
February	38	22
March	39	23
April	39	31
May	39	31
June	36	32

TABLE XVIII.—STATISTICS OF THE BLIND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. THESE STATISTICS WERE FURNISHED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, AND ARE BASED ON THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1910.

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year		1	1
1 to 4 years	6	5	11
5 to 9 years	15	8	23
10 to 14 years	32	19	51
15 to 19 years	24	24	48
20 to 24 years	24	26	50
25 to 29 years	31	21	52
30 to 34 years	38	20	58
35 to 39 years	33	22	55
40 to 44 years	39	26	65
45 to 49 years	42	25	67
50 to 54 years	50	26	76
55 to 59 years	46	26	72
60 to 64 years	46	38	84
65 to 69 years	61	43	104
70 to 74 years	68	49	115
75 to 79 years	70	61	131
80 to 84 years	69	69	138
85 or over	53	61	119
Age not reported		1	1
Totals	760	571	1,331

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$188 08
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913.....		7,000 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$6,479 57	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	708 46	
		\$7,188 08	\$7,188 08
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$708 46
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 509, Laws of 1915.....		8,456 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$6,796 27	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	2,367 19	
		\$9,163 46	\$9,163 46

TABLE XX.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

1914			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$550 00
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 659, Laws of 1913		600 00
1915			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year	\$173 12	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	976 88	
		\$1,150 00	\$1,150 00
1915			
July 1.....	Balance in state treasury		\$976 88
July 1.....	Appropriation, Chap. 509, Laws of 1915		600 00
1916			
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$5 00	
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury	1,571 88	
		\$1,576 88	\$1,576 88

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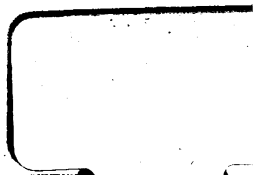
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